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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*As it is to the GAZETTE may be the SUPPLEMENT to the Report of the
annual of the Calcutta or India Report of sent by Post*

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Calcutta, the 11th August 1874

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, by the Commissioner of Police, for the year 1873, also the Annual Report of the Police Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta

Read also—

The Reports of the previous year and the orders passed thereon

THE reports by the Police Magistrates on crime in the town and suburbs of Calcutta have been drawn up on the same plan as those of last year, though in his resolution on them the Lieutenant-Governor said he would prefer to have joint report drawn up by the Magistrates of the Northern and Southern Divisions, similar to that drawn up for the Small Cause Court. The Magistrate however, in preparing their separate reports, have acted in communication and agree in the conclusions come to and the recommendations made by each other

The Commissioner of Police has very fully compared and analysed the figures given in his statements, and has submitted detailed explanations where necessary. The total number of offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable reported in the course of the year both in the town and suburbs, was 48,321. Compared with previous years the figures stand as follow:—

	1871	1872	1873
Town	27,567	38,879	39,169
Suburbs	5,591	8,659	9,153

The increase in crime indicated by these figures is explained in part as regards the suburbs by the inclusion in the returns for the first time of cases not enquired into. False cases too have increased and tend to swell the apparent amount

of crime. There are, however, certain classes of crime, such as assaults and nuisance, which have undoubtedly increased largely in the town of Calcutta, and the same remark applies to the suburbs as regards the former offence.

The total number of cases of all descriptions reported in the year was 39,169 in Calcutta and 9,153 in the suburbs. The total number of persons arrested or made to appear on process in these cases was 46,540 in Calcutta and 11,750 in the suburbs, of whom 32,371 and 6,187 respectively were convicted. The distribution of crime, according as it was cognizable or non-cognizable, and according as it arose under the Penal Code or under miscellaneous laws, was as follows.—

	COGNIZABLE		NON COGNIZABLE		TOTAL
	Penal Code	Miscellaneous	Penal Code	Miscellaneous	
is	7,953	16,003	8,102	10,205	18,32
Number of persons summoned or arrested	8,801	20,964	6,238	22,187	68,39
Conviction	5,491	14,216	6,801	11,019	38,55

From this it appears that of the crime reported, about two-thirds arose under special or local laws, and an examination of the detailed returns shows that a large proportion of the remainder were cases of public and local nuisance. The figures given would also show that two out of three persons who appeared on arrest or on the issue of process were convicted. This inference, however, is not legitimate, as in the returns of persons convicted many cases have been included in which it is not obvious how the offenders came before the court. The procedure adopted with regard to the 6,476 persons, whom the return of non-cognizable crime for Calcutta shows to have appeared before the court on charges of local nuisance, requires some explanation, as process was issued in four cases only, against six persons. The return refers to offences not cognizable by the police, while the police are not expected to enquire into such cases *suo motu*.

The number of cases and persons disposed of by the Police Magistrates of Calcutta are shown by their returns to have been as follows.—

	Number of cases instituted	Total number of persons put on trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed
Northern Division	8,501	14,457	2,138	12,137	142
South	11,171	11,021	1,575	10,008	30
Total	19,672	25,478	3,713	22,145	172

The report shows that the total number of persons who appeared before a Magistrate in Calcutta was 37,211, of whom 4,286 were acquitted and 32,366 convicted. The difference, it is presumed, is accounted for by the cases disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates, who would thus seem to have done a very fair share of the work. The large number of committals from the Northern Division Court is noteworthy. Mr. Dickens expresses his regret that the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates is so limited, and certainly a great waste of time and power would seem to be involved under a system which compels committals to the High Court in many cases of a very petty character. The subject is under consideration, and a remedy may be provided in the Bill now before the Legislative Council to amend the procedure of the Presidency Police Courts. The necessity for a reformatory for boys, alluded to by Mr. Dickens, has long pressed itself on Government, and a committee has been appointed to report as to the manner in which one should be provided.

Cognizable Crime.—Mr. Hogg justly congratulates the town of Calcutta on the peaceable and orderly conduct of its inhabitants. Serious crime has happily been infrequent in Calcutta during the year, and there has been a complete absence of any violent disturbance of the public peace. Both Calcutta and the suburbs were also free from dacoity and other offences against property attended with violence; but one case of robbery was reported, which was successfully

dealt with. Taking town and suburbs together, there were eight cases of murder, two of which remain still undetected. In another case the accused was acquitted, but it seems that the verdict of the jury could hardly have been anticipated. Convictions were obtained in the other cases, and considerable credit is due to the police for tracking and apprehending Sheikh Doman, one of the murderers, who, through the connivance of his neighbours, escaped in the first instance and fled to Purneah. Three true and four false cases of culpable homicide were reported. Of the accused in two true cases of attempted murder, one was unaccountably acquitted, the other has eluded apprehension. With 21 true cases of grievous hurt reported, 8 persons only were convicted out of 42 arrested. The Commissioner of Police explains that while these results, viewed in the abstract, speak badly for the police, they are really independent of police action. The failure seems to arise from the delay which often intervenes from the detention of injured parties in hospital and the attempts then made to avert prosecutions. It is a class of offence in which prompt and summary punishment would be more effectual in the way of repression than the tedious delay of committal to the sessions in the desire of a heavier punishment; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot help questioning the propriety of admitting compromises in cases of this nature. Sixteen persons were arrested by the police in connection with 11 charges of rape and 8 of unnatural offence; but one committal and no conviction resulted. Ten of the cases are said to have been undoubtedly false ones, and the action of the police in this matter would seem to have been precipitate. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that the only true case of administering stupefying drugs was successfully dealt with. The conduct of the ghât sarkar and of constable Ruchha Sing in foiling an intended murder on the river was particularly praiseworthy, and they should be rewarded.

The returns of the year under review, and of the previous one, show that burglary is more frequent in the suburbs than in the town, and that there has been a failure in dealing with this crime. It is explained that the Magistrates treat simple cases as cases of theft only. Considering the difficulty with which burglars are detected, and the fact that they usually are habitual thieves, it is very desirable that these crimes, though simple, should not be lightly dealt with. Taking thefts, burglaries, and house-trespass together, the figures for the three years past were as follow.—

	TRUE CASES		DETECTED		AMOUNT STOLEN		AMOUNT RECOVERED	
	Calcutta	Suburbs	Calcutta	Suburbs	Calcutta	Suburbs	Calcutta	Suburbs
1871	2,545	1,021			1 45,700	50,136	31 08	10 06
1872	2 377	1 902	716	413	1 57 127	32 609	46 701	17 603
1873	2 411	1 224	809	370	99 397	21 175	52 346	9 374

These figures show that there has been a steady decrease in these crimes in Calcutta, and an improvement in the number of cases detected. In the suburbs, on the other hand, though these crimes were slightly less than in the previous year, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained was inconsiderable. The number of cases declared false in Calcutta deserves notice. They form more than 35 per cent. of the whole number reported, while in the suburbs the percentage is 17 only. There would appear to be more scope yet for energy on the part of the Police Magistrates in dealing with those who bring false complaints before them. Severity of punishment in a few instances might check what appears to be an increasing evil. The percentage of the stolen property which was recovered was 52 6 in Calcutta and 44 1 in the suburbs; these results are better than in the previous year, when the percentages were 22 7 and 40 9 respectively.

Non-cognizable Crime.—The increase in cases of assault and nuisance has been already noticed. The small number of offences against weights and measures is satisfactory. There were 25 cases of giving false evidence and making false complaints in Calcutta, and 53 in the suburbs. But little success attended the prosecution of these, only 9 offenders in all out of 59 tried having been convicted. But 9 persons were convicted of forgery, though there were but 21 cases in all. The intervention of the police, who in Calcutta treat this crime as a felony, would seem to have been of advantage. The action of the Magistrate in the

case of the Jews Ezekiel and Moses would appear, in the absence of fuller explanation, to have obstructed for a time the course of justice. Any explanation which might remove this apprehension would be acceptable. It is observed that in the suburbs care was taken to employ the police but sparingly in non-cognizable cases, of a total of 4,956 only 108 cases having been investigated by them.

Offences against special or local laws—In Calcutta there were 335 cases and 566 convictions under the Gambling Act. The attention of the Police Magistrates should be directed to the provisions of the law allowing imprisonment in cases of second convictions, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, should be enforced against professional gamblers.

No less than 1,960 persons, out of 2,036 arrested, were convicted for cruelty to animals. There seems to be some ground to fear that these cases are too summarily dealt with. The certainty with which conviction follows arrest is creditable to the vigilance with which these cases are prosecuted, and it must rest with the Magistrates to see that the proof is in every case adequate before conviction is allowed. There can be no doubt, however, that the humane efforts of the society which institutes this watchful and active supervision have been productive of much good.

Mr. Miller, the Magistrate of the Southern Division, reports that, owing to the extension of the jetties, compliance with certain of the Port Rules regarding the mooring of boats has been rendered utterly impossible. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared without further explanation to accept his statement, that the law stands so that he is bound to convict persons for not performing impossibilities. There has been a very large increase in the number of persons convicted for contravention of the Port Act Rules in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that while the public convenience is guarded and promoted, all reasonable moderation may be exercised in instituting charges of this nature. The large percentage of convictions obtained would seem to be suggestive of caution, lest rules in themselves beneficial should be worked in a manner calculated to be unduly troublesome to the people. The Commissioner of Police should make special enquiry as to whether any grievances in this respect exist, and if they do, then he should report, after communication with the Port Commissioners, as to the manner in which they may best be removed. He should also say whether some relaxation is not advisable in the rules which Mr. Miller reports to work oppressively with regard to the obstruction of passenger ghâts by hackney carriages. If it be finally determined that carriages cannot be allowed access to these, notice to this effect should certainly be put up in English.

Three hundred and seventy-five persons were tried for offences against the Shipping Act, of these 293 were convicted. These facts suggest somewhat painful considerations. The lot of the British seaman in this port is not a pleasant one, and he is likely to continue to be troublesome till he is as well cared for as skilled European laborers are on shore. It is hoped that the disadvantages incidental to his sojourn here may be gradually removed.

The Arms Act—The prosecutions instituted under this Act have not been successful, but one person having been convicted out of 17 charged with offences against it. The licenses of several dealers were, however, suspended, and one was cancelled. A check has been advantageously put on the import trade in fire-arms and ammunition in consequence of the regulation lately issued by the Government of India with a view to the discouragement of the import of a cheap description of weapons. The necessity of increased supervision over local factories has already been pressed by this Government on the Government of India. It is satisfactory to find that endeavours are being made to induce native dealers to keep their books in an intelligible way. Considering the large staff of police officers already at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, his proposal to appoint a special officer to examine the dealers' books is quite unnecessary.

Condition of the Police Force—With a strength of 3,207 constables in the town and suburbs, 157 were dismissed and 61 deserted. This is an improvement on the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the reduction ordered on Mr. Wauchope's recommendation in the strength of the Suburban Police has only partially been carried out. From a recent return of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division it is found that the constables

have been reduced from 810 to 703, and the number of Inspectors from 15 to 12. Any further reduction has been for the present stayed through apprehensions of an increase of crime on account of the prevalent scarcity. It is also represented that the circumstances of the Northern Suburb require an additional force for a time on account of the opening of the Railway branch line at Chitpore, which has attracted a considerable floating population of workmen and coolies to the neighbourhood. The further diminution of the police force there will not be immediately pressed. The proposal of the Suburban Municipality to place the Suburban Police under the Magistrate and District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs cannot be entertained. The police administration under existing arrangements has been much more successful than formerly.

As regards the constitution of the Calcutta and Suburban Police force, to which the Commissioner refers in his 34th paragraph, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the endeavours made upon last year's suggestion to increase the number of Bengali constables do not appear to have been very successful. He begs that these endeavours may be still further persevered with. It may, as a rule, be accepted that in a populous city where an organized system of watch is necessary, the up-country policeman will be found the better officer for the prevention of crime, but there are many qualities in the Bengali which can be called into use for police purposes, and especially his capacity for the detection of crime, of which we have many good examples in our mofussil experience. There is room for both classes in the Calcutta Police, and neither could be safely dispensed with.

The difficulties which arise in connection with the subject of habitual offenders have been properly brought to special notice. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the endeavours of the Commissioner have been successfully directed to the preparation of all the preliminary essentials for the enforcement of the law. A careful register of recorded convictions is now available, and communications have been opened with the Superintendents of the Alipore and Presidency Jails by which proof will always be obtainable of former convictions against old offenders. It remains now with the Police Magistrates to do their part of the duty required for the suppression of habitual crime. It is clear from the returns which are now before Government, with the Commissioner's separate letter of the 9th instant, that the short sentences of punishment passed within the summary power of the Police Magistrates are no deterrent to those who gain a livelihood by crime, and both in the public interest and in support of the Police Administration of this large city the Lieutenant-Governor must press upon the Magistrates that as long as the law remains unaltered it devolves upon them to assist in the repression of the evil complained of by committing to the High Court all such habitual offenders. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's hope that in the measure now before the Legislative Council for the amendment of the procedure in the Presidency Police Courts, arrangements may be made to extend the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates, but till this is effected the only course open to secure exemplary punishment in such cases should not be neglected.

As regards juvenile criminals of this class, endeavours are being made to meet the increasing necessity for a reformatory institution.

For the greater part of the year under review Mr. Wauchope, C.B., very ably assisted by Mr. J. Lambert, was at the head of the Police, and to both these gentlemen and the subordinate officers mentioned in the report the thanks of the Government are due for the efficient discharge of the difficult and responsible duties connected with the Police administration of Calcutta. Mr. Stuart Hogg rejoined his appointment as Commissioner of Police within a short time before the close of the year. Sir Richard Temple is confident that under Mr. Hogg's management the same standard of efficiency will be maintained, and that all requisite improvements will be gradually introduced.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for his information and guidance, and to the Magistrates of Calcutta for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROGRESS OF ROAD CESS VALUATIONS

RESOLUTION.

ROAD CESS

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No 256A, dated 4th July 1874,

Purdwan	Farraclapore	Cess year 1872-73, the valuation of land
Hoojibly	Monibyl	of immovable property, and of houses for
24 Porumudis	Flaulpore	the imposition of the Road Cess under
Nuddly	Purneah	Act X (B C), of 1871, was completed in
Lisore	Cuttack	the 16 districts noted in the margin
Moorshedabad	Pootee	
Lopshaye	Bahar and	
Dacca	Hazareebagh	

2 These operations commenced in August 1871, and were, therefore, completed within little more than two years in the districts in question, a result which is very creditable to the energy of the officers concerned, when the large number of estates and tenures to be valued is taken into account. In the district of Burdwan, the total number of separate valuations amounted to 6,794 estates, and 77,015 tenures, and in Jessore to 3,014 estates, and 51,979 tenures. The figures in the other districts are not so high as these, but the totals of the 16 districts give no less than 80,951 estates, containing 301,656 tenures, and the labor attending these valuations is rightly described by the Member in charge as "enormous."

3 The explanation given in paragraph 9 of the Report omits all reference to Register IX—a register which appears opposite to the entries of several districts in Statement A. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that Register IX includes lands held without payment of rent and paying the cess direct to the Collector under section 26.

4 Paragraphs 13 to 15.—It is gratifying to find that there has been no real resistance to the submission of the required returns, and that even in cases in which fines have been imposed, it has, in the great majority of instances, not been found necessary to enforce their realization. The figures, however, given in columns 6 and 7 of Statement B show that District Officers must have held very differing views of the necessity for having recourse to the penalty provisions of the Act. In Moorshedabad, especially, fines appear to have been imposed and remitted. As they were so largely remitted their imposition to so large an extent could hardly have been necessary.

5 The case noticed in paragraph 18 of the Report is a striking instance of the difficulties which have been encountered in the progress of the work. But if in this estate the shares and subordinate tenures were formed, not of specific lands, but of fractions of the sudder jumma, it appears to His Honor that it might have been possible to complete the valuation on the basis of any one of the original returns, as the value of each share or tenure might be presumed to bear the same proportion to that of the whole estate, as the sudder jumma of that share did to the entire sudder jumma.

6 His Honor is inclined to agree in the opinion advanced in paragraph 19 of the Report, that the returns made under Parts II and III may generally be accepted as a fairly close approximation to the truth. At all events these returns do not always err on the side of deficiency. Instances have come to His Honor's notice in which a zemindar has entered under Part III tenures which did not really belong to his share of the estate, and from which he was receiving no rental. As regards the neejote lands, the difficulty is not in respect of the valuation, but of the area—and we have practically no check at all upon this. It is fortunate, therefore, that these lands are of so insignificant an extent.

7 The Lieutenant Governor fully concurs in the remarks of the 21st paragraph of the Report, on the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in the summary valuation of small tenures, or rather of tenures which bear a small rental. It is so common a thing for zemindars to grant tenures at a

pepper-corn rent on payment of a bonus, or in favor of members of their own families, that His Honor cannot but fear that the results of these summary assessments can scarcely have been so accurate as the Member in charge seems inclined to believe them to be. At the same time it must be admitted that in dealing with so large a number of petty estates and tenures, a free recourse to summary valuation was unavoidable.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the submission of the tables and of the further report promised in paragraph 25 as well as the report referred to in section 31, on the success which has attended the realization of the collections.

9. *Paragraphs 32 to 35*—Operations under Part III of the Act were confined to the two districts of Burdwan and Hazareebagh, and in the latter of these, were of very inconsiderable extent. In Burdwan the valuations of the coal mines amounted to Rs. 2,88,367.

10. *Paragraphs 36 to 39*—Some further particulars with regard to the house cess will probably be given in the Report to be submitted after the close of the Road Cess year. The figures given in Statement D, seem certainly to call for some explanations. The total number of villages in the 16 districts appears from the Census returns to be 64,623, but only 4,609 villages were assessed, or as nearly as possible one village in 14. In Pooree, out of a total of 3,175 villages only three were assessed while, next to the 24-Pergunnahs, the greatest number of villages assessed was in Monghyr. The amounts of house assessment, also, show very remarkable variations. In Rajshahye, 126 villages produced only Rs. 115-10 while in Dacca, 123 villages yielded Rs. 6,828. On an average of the whole number, each village yielded as nearly as possible Rs. 15 but in Nuddea the average assessment was nearly Rs. 39, while in Cuttack it was less than Rs. 3. Even when all allowances are made for different conditions of the Presidency and the Orissa Divisions, it is difficult to believe that an uniform principle of assessment can have been followed by the several officers concerned.

11. *Paragraphs 40 to 45*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Member in charge is able to speak in such favorable terms of the cordial assistance he has received from the officers employed in the work of valuation. The Commissioner of Orissa is entitled to special commendation for his successful conduct of the operations in his Division. The Deputy

Baboo Bogolannul Mookerjee, Burdwan
 " Bakkhaldas Mookerjee, 24 Pergunnahs
 " Rukbeharee Bose, Jessore
 " Lohit Mohan Chatterjee, Nuddea
 " Brojo Soonder Mitter, Dacca
 " Bankim Chunder Chatterjee, Moorshedabad

Collectors named in the margin, are also noticed by the Member in charge as having distinguished themselves in carrying out the operations of the Act in districts which presented unusual

difficulties. His Honor has learnt with much regret the accidental death of Baboo Kerdarnath Dass, Deputy Collector of Hooghly, an able and hardworking servant of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's best thanks are due to Mr. Schaleh himself, for the zeal and ability which he has displayed in superintending this department of the administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 256—A, dated Fort William, the 1th July 1874

From—T. J. C. Grant, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,

Burdwan,	Moorshedabad,	Bhagalpur
Hooghly,	Rajshahye	Purneah
24 Pergunnahs,	Dacca,	Cuttack,
Nuddea,	Pureedpore,	Pooree
Jessore,	Monghyr,	Balasore and
		Hazareebagh

the report on the completion, during the road cess year 1872-73, of the valuation of land, of immovable property, and of houses, for the reposition of the road cess under Bengal Act X of 1870 in the 16 districts noted in the margin.

2. The history of the circumstances leading to the enactment of the road cess is fully given in the Bengal Administration Report* for the year 1871-72, and the nature of the Act and

* Pages 172 to 185

the general progress of the measures up to the 1st October 1873, are detailed in the report† for 1872-73, so far as the information then before the Government afforded the necessary materials.

† Chapter XXII, pages 348 to 359

3. It is advisable, however, here to recapitulate the principles laid down by the Act for the conduct of the valuations, and to describe the mode in which those principles have been carried out, the extent to which those valuations have been effected, and the financial result they produced.

Valuation of land under Part II

1. The first and most important class of valuations is that connected with the land.

5. All estates and tenures paying annually Government revenue or rent over Rs. 100

* Part I—Lands in the actual cultivation and occupation of the person submitting the return

Part II—Lands held by cultivating ryots paying direct to the person submitting the return

Part III—Tenures of which the rent is paid to the person submitting the return

Part IV—Details of lakhuraj lands

are required to be valued on returns given in by the proprietors showing, in a specified form, the gross receipts from the lands of the estate and tenure classified under four heads,* while if the revenue or rent be at or below that sum, it is discretionary with the valuing authorities either to demand returns or to assess summarily on a ratio of the revenue or rent, or at a rate per acre.

6. The Act seeks to secure the submission of these returns by the imposition of fines, by the suspension of recovery of rent by legal process during the period of recusance, and by granting power to Collectors to make the valuations if the returns be not submitted within the prescribed time

7. The correctness of the returns is sought to be obtained by making the returns evidence against the submitter and not against the parties entered therein, so that entries of undue and excessive demands render the former liable for the cess assessed on the returns, while they are not recoverable from the latter, and also by rendering the submitter liable to a prosecution under the Penal Code for furnishing false information

8. Preparatory to the commencement of the operations for valuation, printed forms of registers, notices, statements, accounts, &c, were issued in large numbers to the several Collectors with instructions for their use, and as questions of difficulty in the construction or application of the Act were anticipated, or actually arose in practice, rules for their solution were from time to time issued. These rules received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor and now form a code of procedure, which the experience obtained during the past year has proved sufficient to meet all the difficulties which have as yet been encountered, and this codes it is hoped, will suffice for the conduct of the valuations in future years.

9. In explanation of the accompanying statements, it should be mentioned that all estates subject to the Act are entered in two registers,—Register I being restricted to estates, revenue-paying or revenue-free, the property of private individuals, under clauses 1 and 2 of section 3 of the Act, and Register III to estates the property of Government, and to all waste land sold or granted by Government, while Registers II and IV shew respectively the tenures of the two classes of estates

10. The operations were conducted by the Collector of each district assisted by an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector specially appointed for the duty. The Collector acted under the immediate orders and supervision of the Commissioner of the Division, who was invited to refer freely in all cases of difficulty or doubt to the Member in charge

11. The operations commenced from the 15th of August 1871, and were completed throughout the 16 districts by the commencement of the current road cess year, 1873-74—that is, by the 1st October 1873

12. The labour attending the valuations has been enormous. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that in the 16 districts there have been valued 80,951 estates, containing 304,656 tenures. Of that number, 29,404 estates and 63,563 tenures have been valued on returns submitted by the proprietors, and 59,647 estates and 241,093 tenures summarily under the discretion given by section 8 of the Act.

13. It was anticipated that it would be found scarcely practicable to overcome the passive resistance of the landholders to the submission of the required returns. When, however, it was seen that the authorities were determined to carry the measure—that fines would be rigorously inflicted, the withdrawal of the power to sue for rents enforced, and, as a last resort, the valuation made by the Collector after local inquiry, the landholders felt that the law must be obeyed, and no determined resistance was shewn.

14. It was found absolutely necessary to impose fines to a very great extent; but in all cases where good grounds were brought forward for delay, the fines were invariably remitted on the submission of the returns, and in only a few instances was the Deputy Collector obliged himself to undertake the valuation of any estates.

15. Out of a total of Rs. 4,87,521 imposed as fines, it was necessary to realize them only to the extent of Rs. 16,127, or less than 4 per cent. of the amount of fine imposed.

16. The chief obstacle to the completion of the valuations lay, not in the recusancy of the landholders to submit their returns, but in the difficulty they experienced in preparing them. The demand for returns was novel, the returns somewhat complicated and hard to prepare, even when the zemindar's accounts contained the necessary data, and in very many cases no such data in sufficient detail were procurable. Again, in estates held in joint coparceny between many shareholders, each party collecting his rents separately and often disproportionately to the share he held, the preparation of the returns became almost impossible. It was only with the assistance and the advice of the Deputy Collectors, which were frequently sought, that in these latter cases the returns could be prepared, but with their hearty co-operation, tact, and patience, this task was on the whole well accomplished.

17. As an instance of the minute sub-division and sub-infeudation of estates, the following case that occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs may be noted.

18. The original estate bore a sudder jumma of Rs. 14,784. It was subsequently subdivided into 16 estates, formed, not of specific portions of land, but of shares in the whole estate, the largest of which formed $2a\ 2g\ 2c$, and the smallest $0a\ 2g\ 2c$ of the original estate. In each of these estates there are numerous shareholders, and in all over 100 tenures, not of specific lands, for no such specification was made of the original estate when portioned off, but of the fractions of its sudder jumma, and in each of these tenures are comprised sub-tenures, all, whether tenures or sub-tenures, being held by numerous shareholders. It may be imagined how arduous the task to unravel such an entangled yarn.

19. The Collectors are of opinion that under the pressure of the penalty whereby entries under the proper rents in the returns risk the loss of the recovery of such rents, the returns of Parts II and III. are fairly and truthfully made, and do represent, if not absolutely correctly, at all events approximately, the gross rental of their respective estates and tenures, and that the valuations founded on those returns may be accepted.

20. To the neej jote lands entered in Part I the same checks do not apply, but fortunately such lands bear an infinitesimally small proportion to the other lands of the estates.

21. The case is, however, different with regard to the valuations summarily effected of the smaller estates and tenures under section 8. Stringent orders were issued to the Collectors to exercise the discretion given under that section, of calling for returns, and not to have recourse to the summary process in cases where, at the time of the permanent settlement of the estate, or the creation of the tenure, the lands may not have been fairly cultivated, or where there may be reason to believe that the rents have been fixed at unduly low rates from interested motives, as in the case of tenures given to members of the landowner's family, or for waste land to be brought into cultivation.

22. This discretion has been as largely exercised as was compatible with the completion of the valuations within a reasonable time, for it is clear that with small estates and tenures (numbering in the 16 districts 69,028 of the former and 273,920 of the latter,) it would have been impossible to value the mass otherwise than by the summary process. Although the value of some of these petty estates and tenures may exceed that arrived at summarily, yet the numerous instances in which proprietors have contested the summary assessment by submitting of themselves returns shewing their value to be much less than the assessment fixed by the Collector, leads the Member in charge to believe that the summary assessment of petty estates and tenures has been on the whole fairly approximate.

23. Appeals from the Collector's assessments under sections 18 and 19 have not been many, amounting to but 117 for the 16 districts.

24. Elaborate tables are in course of preparation, shewing for each pergunnah—

1st. Details of estates under the several heads of—

(a) Estates paying revenue	} Register I
(b) Estates revenue-free	
(c) Estates paying revenue or rent directly to the Collector	} Register III
(d) Estates acquired under rules for the sale, grant, and clearance of waste lands	

classified according both to the revenue paid and the valuation fixed in seven grades, varying from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 100. Other tables give similar details in regard to tenures, and others again in reference to ryottee holdings.

25. As, however, these tables will not be completed for some months, it has been deemed advisable not to delay further the submission of this report, and it is proposed, when forwarding these tables, to discuss the questions connected with the incidence of the cess, the extent and nature of the tenures, and other matters which may arise from the information those tables contain.

26. It will suffice here to state that sub-infeudation is very general throughout the 16 districts under review. Statement A shows that out of the aggregate valuation for all the districts, amounting to Rs 4,72,13,324, or nearly 4½ crores, Rs 3,14,90,811, or a little over 3½ crores, are due to 304,656 tenures in 80,951 estates, or fully 66 per cent. of the entire valuations.

27. The average ratio of the valuations to Government demand of revenue in the 16 districts is 2·9, but the ratio varies much in the several districts, being highest (9·5) in that of Hazareebagh, and lowest in the Orissa districts, where it varies from 2·1 in Pooree and Balasore, to 2·4 in Cuttack.

28. In the first named district the Government demand is light, in consequence of large portions of the estates having been at the time of the permanent settlement jungle or uncultivated. While in Orissa, the temporary settlement having been made on a minute inquiry into their condition and assets, the Government revenue was fixed on more accurate data, and with a less margin for proprietary rights.

29. In the two districts of Behar Proper to which alone the Road Cess Act has been extended, the ratio is 6·2 in Bhaugulpore, against 3·9 in Monghyr. The larger ratio in the former district is due to the extension of cultivation since the permanent settlement. It may be mentioned as an instance that in that district, owing to this cause, the assets of an estate with a revenue of Rs 49, were returned by the proprietor at over 200 times the Government revenue.

30. In the districts of Bengal Proper the ratios are highest in Dacca, at 4·5, in Jessore and Fureedpore at 3·6, and in Rajshahye at 3·2, while in all the remaining districts it varies but slightly, from 2·6 in Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, to 2·3 in Purneah.

31. This is not the place to mention the success that has attended the realization of the cess, but it may be stated that the difficulties anticipated in its collection have mostly disappeared, as in the case of those feared in completing the valuations. A report on this subject will be submitted after the close of the road cess year on the 30th September.

32. The valuations under this part were confined to mines and quarries, the consent of the Governor-General of India not having been given to bring the guaranteed railways under the operation of the Act.

Railways, mines, and immovable property, under Part III

33. These mines exist only in the districts of Burdwan and Hazareebagh.

34. The Collectors observe that no difficulty whatsoever was experienced in effecting these valuations.

35. The financial result, as shewn in statement C, has been that 35 mines have been valued at Rs 8,28,585. Of these, the coal mines in the Burdwan district, to the number of 25, have been valued at Rs 2,55,361 while the ten petty mines in the Hazareebagh district bear a value of only Rs 224.

36. As the land valuation approached completion in each district, the Collector was instructed to commence the assessment of the houses under Part IV, instructions having been previously issued for his guidance.

Assessment of houses under Part IV

37. By the Act the assessment was to be carried on by the punchayets appointed under Act XX of 1856 and under the Village Chowkedaree Act of 1871, and where no such punchayets existed, by assessors appointed by the Collector.

38. It was strongly impressed on the Collectors to exclude from the operation of this part of the Act purely agricultural villages where the houses would be exempt from assessment under section 40, and to be careful that in considerable places of a non-agricultural character, such as may be classified under the head of towns, the exemption under that section should be borne in mind.

39. The result has been that of 11,103 villages reported by the assessors as liable to assessment, 6,494 have, for the reasons above given, been freed from assessment by the Collectors, leaving 4,609 villages assessed at an annual charge of Rs. 66,942·14. The assessments appear to have been carefully carried out, and without undue pressure.

40. The Member in charge records with much satisfaction the cordial assistance he has received from all grades of the Government officers employed in the most arduous and wearisome labour of valuation.

Conduct of agency employed in valuation

41. The Commissioners generally entertained great doubts of the expediency of the Act, and of the possibility of working its provisions with any approximate approach to accuracy, and freely expressed themselves on these points.

42. When, however, the Act was extended to their divisions, they at once addressed themselves to carry it out loyally. This was specially the case with the Commissioner of

Orissa; and it is due to the great attention he has paid to the details of the valuation, assisted as he has been by his Collectors, that the valuations have been carried through in the Orissa districts in so satisfactory a manner

43 Where the Collectors and Deputy Collectors in charge of the road cess operations have afforded the Member in charge such general satisfaction, it is difficult to select instances of special merit. It may, however, be mentioned that the work of valuation, it will be seen from Statement B, was, as regards the number of estates and tenures valued, and number of returns called for, heaviest in the districts of Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Nuddea, Hooghly, Dacca, and Moorshedabad

44 In the 24-Pergunnahs the task was much complicated by the intricate nature of the tenures and the great difficulty experienced in dealing with a class of proprietors accustomed to refer to the law in all cases of doubt

45 The Member in charge now recommends the Deputy Collectors mentioned in the margin to the notice of Government. The Deputy Collector of Hooghly, Kedarnath Dass, was drowned shortly after the completion of the valuations, and in him the Government service has lost a most intelligent and hardworking member

Bogolaunnd Mookerjee
Rakhal Das Mookerjee
Rasbeharee Bose
Lohit Mohun Chatterjee
Brjo Soonder Mitter
Bunkim Ch Chatterjee

Burdwan
24 Pergunnahs
Jessore
Nuddea
Dacca
Moorshedabad

46. The Member in charge proposes to defer, until submitting the further report promised in paragraph 25, any expression of his opinion on the general character of the Act, its defects as demonstrated by experience of its working, and the measures he would suggest for their removal

KASHMIR	I	777	1 050	2 040	8,074	1 827	10 140	307	42 521	1,520	95 49 446	1 527	3 92 547	2 812	1 71 101	7 218	1 76 163	10 140	17 47 554
	II	13	37	10	21	50	81	37	2 040	10	14 000	30	10 722	11	805	20	8 212	31	9 102
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		790	1 087	2 078	8 095	1 977	10 171	344	44 907	1 538	95 49 442	1 577	3 92 543	2 803	1 71 986	7 208	15 84 905	10 171	17 56 486
DASSA	I	607	7 492	277	15 068	8 069	15 945	7 207	4 57 300	742	17 21 589	6 000	22 09 188	5 820	1 24 588	7 225	4 97 482	16 945	6 22 068
	II	85	142			177	39	126	3 588	61	26 048	177	4 1 736	394	160			89	150
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		642	7 574	277	15 707	8 216	15 984	7 423	4 60 777	793	17 25 587	6 216	22 49 224	6 216	1 24 736	7 225	4 97 482	15 984	6 22 219
FLEEDHORE	I	263	3 263	1 069	20 051	8 323	22 026	3 252	1 30 588	276	11 03 759	6 29	11 91 633	26 134	5 72 582	1 006	25 45 979	22 026	28 11 978
	II	6	68		1	75	1	68	357	7	6 000	75	6 007	1	10			1	10
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		269	3 334	1 030	20 052	8 393	22 027	3 320	1 30 945	283	11 03 812	6 315	12 01 630	26 135	5 72 602	1 006	25 45 979	22 027	28 11 988
MUNAR	I	1 244	4 716	1 069	5 285	5 900	7 271	3 713	2 10 079	2 247	31 71 527	5 900	53 75 115	5 455	1 18 354	1 021	14 72 469	7 274	15 90 523
	II		90			89		58	1 812	1	121	58	1 405						
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		1 244	4 765	1 069	5 285	5 990	7 274	3 761	2 11 441	2 248	31 71 648	5 958	53 75 115	5 455	1 18 354	1 021	14 72 469	7 274	15 90 523
BHAGTIORE	I	721	5 905	1 000	4 667	4 626	6 557	811	22 244	5 785	42 51 277	4 626	42 7 715	4 005	1 11 009	1 052	22 90 715	6 357	24 93 882
	II	11	100		10	111	10	14	576	97	33 018	111	54 794	9	146	1	157	10	306
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		732	6 005	1 000	4 677	4 737	6 567	825	22 820	5 882	42 51 295	4 737	43 00 300	4 014	1 12 113	1 053	22 90 870	6 367	24 93 985
PULANEH	I	241	1 600	2 255	6 706	1 540	11 041	1 319	1 15 183	497	25 58 460	1 540	25 58 460	5 110	57 702	3 501	20 00 844	11 941	20 04 836
	II	3	11	1		14		11	300	3	740	14	1 049			1	105	1	105
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		244	1 616	2 256	6 706	1 554	11 042	1 320	1 15 483	500	25 58 463	1 554	25 58 463	5 110	57 712	3 502	20 00 949	11 942	20 04 941
GUTTACK	I	13 40	11 18	1 175	10 721	10 148	12 106	11 076	2 84 822	1 042	18 2 362	13 018	21 07 163	10 700	2 36 577	1 609	6 08 239	12 106	6 06 768
	II	1	10			11		10	107	1	152	11	289	5	74	10	20 619	6	18 672
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		13 41	11 18	1 175	10 721	10 159	12 117	11 086	2 84 929	1 043	18 2 364	13 029	21 07 162	10 701	2 36 571	1 609	6 08 258	12 117	6 06 836
LOJEE	I	204	5 321	4 00	8 961	6 725	9 427	5 288	1 40 400	237	3 10 508	5 521	6 15 700	5 984	1 30 165	475	2 06 033	9 427	9 36 113
	II	6	2	203	4 676	8	4 039	2	117	6	4 84 427	8	5 84 544	4 674	7 8 681	265	1 48 008	4 969	2 28 739
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		210	5 323	723	1 367	6 733	13 405	5 290	1 40 517	243	3 10 916	5 533	6 16 445	1 30 688	2 30 830	740	2 06 070	13 408	6 06 869
BATAKORE	I	1 261	11 182	2 12	7 008	12 743	7 260	11 475	1 52 537	1 269	6 00 194	12 740	8 00 827	7 008	94 543	262	85 759	7 260	1 70 561
	II	3	4			7		4	250	3	6 157	7	60 416	1 34	3 147			151	3 147
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		1 264	11 186	212	7 219	12 750	7 261	11 479	1 53 086	1 271	6 00 351	12 750	8 00 843	7 009	94 686	262	85 759	7 261	1 70 712
HAZAREEBAGH	I	86	908			344		221	2 488	123	10 28 800	344	10 31 308	3 000	1 43 943	4 129	7 90 552	7 715	9 34 525
	II	89	145			182		1	10	181	16 404	182	16 369	83	549	1	11	84	560
	III																		
	IV																		
Total		75	471	908	6 52	526	7 962	222	2 498	204	10 45 204	526	10 47 147	3 772	1 44 492	4 129	7 90 563	7 715	9 34 585
Grand Total		11 023	60 105	30 750	273 920	50 951	394 606	59 647	24 00 193	20 404	4 40 00 018	50 951	1 72 11 321	241 003	37 41 075	63 563	2 50 56 288	80 106	3 11 00 511

STATEMENT B.

Preliminary Operations for the Valuation of Land Part II of District Road Cess Act X (B C) of 1871.

DISTRICT	Number of valuations	Number of notices for returns under sections 6 and 8	Number of returns to notices received	Amount of fines imposed	Amount of fines levied	Number of appeals to Commissioners under sections 18 and 19	REMARKS
	Estates	Tenures		Rs	Rs A P		
Burdwan	6 794	77,015	9,435	8,915	202	105 0 0	
Hooghly	3,703	15,201	2,816	3 341	8,890	849 0 0	7
24-Pergunnahs	2 413	10,220	4,936	4,712	48,126	1,390 0 0	15
Nudda	3 192	8,370	3,537	3,478	65,156	955 8 7	
Jessore	3 011	51 979	4,992	4,809	22,571	1,118 0 0	6
Moorshedabad	3 375	17 219	5,190	3,168	1,06,884	1,275 2 0	
Rajshahye	1,877	10,171	4,911	12,147	48,002	6,379 1 9	5
Dacca	8,216	15 984	6 507	7,317	4,927	1,011 0 0	13
Fuereepore	3,603	22 021	2,105	2,731	5,902	47 8 0	3
Monghyr	5,999	7,274	4 508	4,497	78 023	1,182 14 0	21
Bhagulpore	4,737	6,367	56 95	5,741	59,867	116 0 0	6
Purneah	1 800	11,042	4,240	4 191	15,080	100 0 0	
Cuttack	13 029	12,217	2,138	2,517	942	62 8 0	35
Pooroo	5,543	14 403	954	961			
Balasore	12,750	7,471	1,514	1 524	6 829	167 13 3	4
Hazareebagh	520	7,802	1,718	1,712	8,515	1,368 0 0	
Grand Total	89,951	304,056	65,388	71,754	4 78,521	16,127 7 7	117

STATEMENT C.

Valuations of Mines, Part III of District Road Cess Act X (B.C) of 1871.

DISTRICT	Number of register	MINES		REMARKS
		Number	Valuation	
Burdwan	X	25	Rs 2 88,361	
Hazareebagh	X	10	224	
Total		35	2,88,585	

STATEMENT D

House Assessment under Part IV of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

NAME OF DISTRICT	Number of assessors, circles, or panchayets	Number of estimated villages liable to assessment	Number of villages assessed	Amount of assessment calculated at the rate fixed by Schedule B. of the District Road Cess Act	REMARKS
				Rs A P	
Burdwan	7	475	450	8,508 0 0	
Hooghly	9	424	236	8,652 8 0	
24 Pergunnahs	6	2,209	1,184	11,183 8 0	
Nudda	12	1,542	325	12,627 0 0	
Jessore	17	707	397	6,185 8 0	
Moorshedabad	4	236	212	2,910 0 0	
Rajshahye	3	131	126	115 10 0	
Dacca	4	135	122	6,828 0 0	
Fuereepore	6	843	260	439 1 4	
Monghyr	5	586	577	3,882 0 0	
Bhagulpore	6	128	118	1,758 0 0	
Purneah	10	216	204	1,100 2 8	
Cuttack		3 373	297	658 1 0	
Pooroo	3	3	3	33 0 0	
Balasore	1	25	21	204 4 0	
Hazareebagh		79	67	1,679 0 0	
Grand Total	93	11,103	4,609	66,342 14 0	

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KISHNAGHUR MUNICIPALITY FOR 1873-74.

No. 6M.M., dated Calcutta, the 13th June 1874.

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Kishnaghur Municipality under Act III of 1864, for the past year 1873-74, together with the usual statement of income and expenditure.

2. The report calls for very few remarks from me. As I said when submitting the last report, the municipality of Kishnaghur has been thoroughly established, and has now worked efficiently for several years, so that there is not much to be done and to report, unless some great work, such as a covered drainage system, were introduced; but the cost of such an operation would, I fear, be far beyond the means of the town, and there is a disinclination to increase taxation at all.

3. It will be observed that the registration of births and deaths has been attended to during the year, and that the municipality have promoted vaccination at their own expense.

4. The amount of fines inflicted by the municipal bench shews, when compared with the number of persons fined, that the Municipal Commissioners have exercised their magisterial power with moderation.

No 87, dated Kishnaghur, the 29th April 1874.

From—C. C STEVENS, Esq., Chairman of the Kishnaghur Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward the annual administration report of the Kishnaghur Municipality for the year 1873-74, together with a statement of actual receipts and disbursements.

2. At the commencement of the year there were fifteen municipal commissioners

3. The gentlemen mentioned below have been ex-officio members —

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

C. C Stevens, Esq, Magistrate and Collector

Major Forbes, Executive Engineer.

Captain G M Bowie, District Superintendent of Police

The following gentlemen have been municipal commissioners —

P. Dickens, Esq., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, from
April 1873 to June 1873

E. S. Moseley, Esq, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Vice-Chairman

Dr F J. Earle, Civil Surgeon.

Baboo Muttonjoy Roy

Rev. C H. Blumhardt.

„ Ram Chandra Mookerjee

Rai Judu Nath Rai, Bahadoor.

„ Kali Charan Laheri.

Baboo Umes Chandra Datta.

„ Poresh Nath Sakul.

„ Prassanna Coomar Bosu

Moulvie Golam Russool

5 During the year Mr Dickens left the station. There have thus been fifteen commissioners, of whom seven are European, and eight Natives, of the Europeans six, and of the Natives four, are officials.

6. Nine ordinary meetings were held during the year under report

7. Baboo Prassanna Coomar Bosu and Moulvie Golam Russool have attended no meeting during the year, but have several times attended Municipal office to sit on benches with other Commissioners for the purpose of deciding cases under Act III of 1864, and bye-laws. Major Forbes and Baboo Ram Chandra Mookerjee only attended one meeting each. The following commissioners were the most regular in their attendance —

Mr. E. S. Moseley.

Rai Judu Nath Rai, Bahadoor.

Rev. C. H. Blumhardt.

8. The income of the year was derived from the following sources —

	Rs	As	P
Balance of last year	6,323	13	8
House rate collection	13,961	1	6
Toll-bar	2,146	14	3
Fines	85	15	9
Conservancy	2	4	5
Cattle-pounds	720	3	0
Printing	29	0	0
Voluntary contribution by owners of property for local improvement	1719	0	3
Miscellaneous ..	799	15	6
Distraint fees ...	63	7	3
Park Estate	1,141	12	0
Burial ground	10	0	0
Total	27,227	8	5

	Budget Estimate.	Actual receipts.	Difference	Excess collection.
	Rs As P	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As P
House-rate collection .. .	14,600 0 0	13,964 1 6	635 14 6	.. .
Toll-bar .. .	2,650 0 0	2,136 14 3	513 1 9	.. .
Fines .. .	100 0 0	85 15 9	14 0 3	.. .
Miscellaneous .. .	2,000 0 0	1,856 15 0	143 1 0	.. .
Park Estate .. .	1,100 0 0	1,140 12 0	... ..	40 12 0
Voluntary contribution .. .	.	1,719 0 3	..	1,719 0 3
Total .. .	20,450 0 0	20,903 10 9	1,306 1 6	1,759 12 3

	Rs As P
Outstanding balance of last year .. .	2,053 11 1
Demand of 1873-74 .. .	15,045 4 0
Total .. .	17,098 16 1
Amount collected .. .	13,961 1 6
.. remitted .. .	416 8 0
Total .. .	14,380 9 6
Outstanding balance	2,718 5 7

9 The collections of house-rate have fallen short of those of last year by Rs. 507-6-9, and of the estimate by Rs 635-14-6; this is partly owing to high prices, (which have made collection more difficult) and partly owing to the collecting establishment not having done its utmost. The establishment has been recently re-organized, and it is hoped that collection will improve. At the same time the commissioners are prepared to avoid undue pressure on the poorer taxpayers.

10 *Tollbar*—The decrease of collection from estimate Rs 513-1-9, under this head, is chiefly attributable to the absence of check-gates, and to there being no penalty for persons evading tolls. The carters take advantage of all tracks which can enable them to leave the main roads, and by somewhat circuitous routes to avoid the tollgates. The loss of revenue could be provided against with ease, if we were only allowed by Government to establish check toll-gates but this measure was, I believe, disapproved by the late Lieutenant-Governor.

11 *Fine*—The decrease under this head is due to the fact that the commissioners who sit in the bench to decide cases under Municipal Act and Bye-laws have been lenient.

12. The statement below will shew that the average rate of fine per head has been Rs. 0-6-6·7 against Rs 0-9-8 of the year preceding.

13 In accordance with the Government notification of 6th May last, the cases under Municipal Act and Bye-laws have been since June last decided by two of the municipal commissioners forming a bench. The sittings have not been very regular during the year under report, owing to the occasional non-attendance of one of the two Honorary Magistrates appointed to act, this has been often the case with those of the municipal commissioners who are pleaders by profession.

14 The following table will shew the result of trials for breaches of conservancy laws—

No of cases required issue of notice	No of cases required issue of summons	No of persons tried	No of persons fined	No of persons released	Amount of fine imposed	Outstanding balance of last year	Total	Amount collected	Outstanding balance
					Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
400	290	230	167	73	61 5 9	39 6 0	103 11 9	79 12 9	23 15 0
Fine imposed on Municipal Police for neglect of duty					6 3 0	.....	6 3 0	6 3 0	..
				Total	70 8 9		109 14 9	85 15 9	.

15. *Miscellaneous*—The receipts under this head have been less than the estimate by Rs. 143-1. This is partly owing to the diminished receipts under the head of printing and partly to the non-receipt of any income from the head of house rent. On the other hand, there has been an increase of Rs 115-1-6 in comparison with the receipts of the year preceding.

16. The miscellaneous receipts are derived from the following sources.—

	Rs. As P
Cattle pounds .. .	720 3 0
Conservancy .. .	234 5 3
Distrant fees .. .	63 7 3
License fee .. .	473 2 0
Burial ground .. .	10 0 0
Printing .. .	29 0 0
Salary of the 2nd clerk recoverable from the other Municipalities	180 0 0
Sale proceeds of trees on the sides of roads	131 9 6
Unclassified .. .	15 4 0
Total .. .	1,856 15 0

17 The receipts from the cattle pounds are Rs 720-3, against Rs. 638-3-9 of the year preceding. The increase has been caused by the removal of the Chandsarak pound to Shunda.

18. The statement below will shew the working of each pound during the year under report:—

Names of pounds	No of cattle pound.	No died in the pound	No claimed	No un-claimed	Total	Receipts	Disbursements	Total	Profit	Loss
						Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Cutcherry	1,611	.	1,603	8	1,611	252 14 0	92 13 9	92 13 9	160 0 3	.
Kutwali	889	3	874	12	889	148 11 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	64 11 0	.
Barnipara	704	.	697	7	704	144 15 6	118 0 0	118 0 0	26 15 6	.
Shunda	519	.	516	3	519	98 3 6	117 5 0	117 5 0	.	19 1 6
Park Estate.	369	.	365	4	369	75 7 0	90 8 6	90 8 6	.	15 1 6
Total	4,092	3	4,065	34	4,092	720 3 0	502 11 3	502 11 3	251 10 9	34 3 0

19. *Conservancy*—The receipts under this head are recoverable expenses of a special conservancy cart employed solely for removing professional refuse of the stable-keepers. The increase of Rs. 63-7-3 upon the receipts of the year preceding has been caused by the collection of the arrears of the previous year during the year under report.

20. *Dutrant fee*—The receipts under this head have been Rs. 63-7-3 against Rs. 92-7 of the year preceding. The decrease of Rs. 28-15-9 has been due to the decreased number of warrants issued for the realization of arrears.

21. *License Fees*—The receipts under the head of license fees have been Rs. 473-2 against Rs. 444-11 of the year 1872-73. The increase has been entirely due to receipts for brick licenses, since the municipal commissioners have been enforcing the Section 63 of Act III of 1864 and Bye law 18 in this town.

22. *Printing*.—The decrease of Rs. 31-15 in comparison with the receipts of the preceding year under this head is nominal, because a sum of Rs. 43 is due from the Magistrate of Nuddea for forms supplied during the year under report.

23. *Burial Ground*—A sum of Rs. 10 has been received as fee for allowing a man to bury a corpse out of the line in the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

24. *Park Estate*.—The collections have been below those of the year 1872-73 under this head. Since the lands cultivated for winter crops were not sown for want of seasonable rain, strict measures have not therefore been taken for the realization of the rent of such lands from the ryots.

25. *Voluntary Contribution*.—The receipts under this head have been derived (1) from a contribution by the Nuddea estate of half the cost of improving a large tank belonging to the estate and lying within the municipality, (2) from a contribution of Rs. 300 given by the proprietor of a tank called the Pora Pokhur, towards the expense of its improvement.

26. The subjoined statement shews the expenditure of the year:—

	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Less Expenditure	Excess Expenditure.
	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P
1. Expense of collection of house-tax	700 0 0	766 10 6	0 0 0	66 10 6
2. General charges	842 0 0	747 1 6	94 14 6	0 0 0
3. Roads	11,000 0 0	8,225 11 9	2,774 4 3	0 0 0
6. Conservancy ...	1,122 0 0	1,039 9 9	83 6 3	0 0 0
7. Police	5,707 0 0	5,391 4 3	315 11 9	0 0 0
8. Local Improvement	1,000 0 0	2,985 7 0	0 0 0	1,985 7 0
9. Miscellaneous	1,350 0 0	1,190 0 6	159 15 6	0 0 0
10. Park Estate	1,203 0 0	1,195 12 9	7 3 3	0 0 0
Total	22,924 0 0	21,541 10 0	3,434 7 6	2,052 1 6

27. *Expense of Collection*—The cause of increase of Rs. 66-10-6 upon the budget estimate was that the expenditure required for newly numbering the houses (a step rendered necessary to the revision of the boundaries of wards), had not been provided for in the budget estimate.

28. *General Charges*—A sum of Rs. 94-14-6 less than the budget estimate was expended because the salary of the vaccinator was not paid during the year under report, but subsequently, on the request of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles. There was also a saving of Rs. 39 under the head of stationery.

29. *Roads*.—The expenditure on roads was Rs. 8,225-11-9 against the budget estimate of Rs. 11,000 under this head. The saving of Rs. 2,774-4-3 was due to the fact that some of the metalled roads did not require thorough repairs, though provision had been made in the budget estimate.

30. The following table will shew the expenditure on metalled roads during the year 1873-74.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Church lane ..	615	7	3
Gab road ..	1,159	0	8
High street ..	1,118	18	6
Toho road ..	86	0	0
Nootunsarak ..	971	9	6
Kutcherry lane ..	732	9	6
Judge's road ...	643	3	6
Gobind road ..	199	10	3
Rajah ..	425	0	6
	6,922	10	0

31 The metalling of the Gab and part of the Nootunsarak roads were new works. Of the total expenditure Rs. 800 had been advanced in March 1873, and accounted for in the annual statement for 1872-73, hence the expenditure on pukka roads debitabte to the year 1873-74, was Rs 6,922-10 minus Rs. 800, or Rs 6,122-10

32. All the kutchra roads of the town, about 45 miles, were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,238

33. 17 new culverts were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 658-4-6. The roads and bridges of the town have been in good condition throughout the year

34 *Arboriculture*—About 400 young teak and banian trees were planted on road sides to fill up vacant places, and the enclosures of those planted during the previous year were kept in good order.

35 *Conservancy*—The saving of Rs 82-6-3 from the budget estimate was due to the fact that a sum of Rs 150 had been provided for in the estimate for repairs of the stables and conservancy carts, but only about Rs 60 was expended on that account

36 *Police*—The saving of Rs 315-11-9 on the budget estimate is attributable to the fact that the amount estimated for clothing was not drawn during the year under report.

37. *Local Improvement*—The excess expenditure of Rs 1,985-7 was incurred in improving the Ameen Bazar tank and Poia Pokhui

38. *Miscellaneous*.—The saving of Rs. 159-15-6 was partly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 200 had been provided in the estimate for keeping the toll-bar under khas collection, as all the toll-bars were farmed out during the greater part of the year under report, the expenditure was not required. Again, though provision had been made in the estimate for repair to the municipal office, the work was not done in the course of the year

39 *Park Estate*—The saving of Rs 7-3-3 is due to the fact that a lakhirajdar did not appear to claim his rent during the year under report

40. *Health*.—The health of the town during the year was better than in the year preceding. The death rate was 18 per thousand, against 22 of the year 1872-73.—

DEATHS—

Male	276
Female	210
Total	486

41. The causes of deaths were as follows.—

Fever	187
Cholera	27
Small-pox	1
Other causes	271
Total	486

42 BIRTHS—

Male	349
Female	355
Total	704

The average birth rate has been 26 per thousand, against 28 of the year preceding.

43. *Vaccination*—One vaccinator was appointed in November last for three months. The following table will shew the result of vaccination.—

Male	212
Female	182
Total	394
Success	388
Partial	1
Failed	7
Unknown	
Total	394

44. *General Remarks*—Upon the whole, the work of the year, while affording no specially brilliant results, has been satisfactory. During the Commissioner's stay here an attempt was made to induce him to believe that a certain quarter had been neglected by the municipality,

but the falsehood of the charge was made clearly apparent. The commissioners have done their best to be just to all parts of the municipality.

45. The daroga has, upon the whole, worked satisfactorily.

Municipal improvement fund of Kishnaghur Municipality, under Act III of 1864, for the year 1873-74.

RECEIPTS		Amount	Total
		Rs. A P	Rs. A P
To balance brought from last account			6,323 13 8
„ amount collected on account of the rate of 6 per cent upon the annual valuation of houses, buildings, and lands, &c		13,964 1 6	
„ amount collected on account of road tolls		2,136 14 3	
„ amount collected on account of fines under Act III of 1864		85 15 9	
„ amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts		1,856 15 0	
„ amount collected on account of Park Estate		1,140 12 0	
„ amount collected on account of voluntary contribution		1,719 0 3	
			<u>20,903 10 9</u>
Total	..		<u>27,227 8 5</u>
EXPENDITURE			
1. Charges incurred in the collection of the rate of 6 per cent upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, &c	..	766 10 6	
2. General charges, including office establishment and printing and stationery—			
Office establishment	...	585 14 9	
Printing and stationery	..	161 2 9	
		<u>747 1 6</u>	
3 Roads		8,225 11 9	
6 Conservancy charges		1,039 9 9	
7 Amount paid to the district superintendent of police for the maintenance of police under Section 34 of Act III of 1864 and for contingencies		5,391 4 3	
8 Local improvement (such as improving tanks and drainage)		2,985 7 0	
9 Miscellaneous.	..	1,190 0 6	
10 Park Estate		1,195 12 9	
			<u>21,541 10 0</u>
Balance in hand on the 31st March 1874	..		<u>5,685 14 5</u>
Total	..		<u>27,227 8 5</u>

C C STEVENS, *Chairman*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MIDNAPORE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1873-74

No 326, dated Burdwan, the 19th July 1874

From—C. T BUCKLAND, Esq Commissioner, Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the annual administration report of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74, together with the statement of income and expenditure, in the form prescribed in Government order No 2655, dated 25th April 1872

2 The actual receipts shew a deficit of Rs 453-4-9 as compared with the Budget estimate. The deficit was marked under the heads of “house-rate” and “fines” The decrease under heading “house-rate” was owing to the exemption of several of the houses which had fallen out of occupancy. I believe there is an error in the Chairman’s report, as no house in a municipality can be entirely exempted on account of vacancy, the maximum remission provided in Act II (B C) of 1868, being one half of the rate. I have accordingly asked for an explanation The collections under the heading “miscellaneous” exceed the budget estimate by Rs 552 This is owing to the large collections of rent on account of *gowbhagár*, i.e., places in the town where dead animals are deposited

3. The total expenditure during the year was Rs 14,782-8-3, or Rs. 2,318-7-9 less than the amount estimated The chief saving had been under the heading ‘local improvement,’ in which Rs. 866-9-3 only were expended out of Rs 3,500 estimated This is on account of many of the works estimated not having been completed during the year

4. The statement of collections shews a balance of Rs 693-5-9 remaining unrecovered at the close of the year, against Rs. 296-13-3 remaining outstanding at the close of the previous year.

No. 29, dated Midnapore, the 6th July 1874

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Magte., and Chairman of the Midnapore Municipality,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the administration report of the Midnapore Municipality for 1873-74.

There were 12 Municipal Commissioners, six Europeans and six Natives, at the beginning of the year under review, as named below.

EX OFFICIO.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate and Chairman.
 „ W. P. Davis, } District Superintendents
 „ C. P. Macaulay, }
 Colonel Swayne, Executive Engineer.
 Dr. R. G. Mathew, Civil Surgeon.

ORDINARY

Mr. W. B. Oldham, } Vice-Chairmen.
 „ A. W. Cochran, }
 „ James Kimber, Member.
 Baboo Nobin Chunder Banerjee, Member
 „ Romanath Roquitte, ditto
 „ Okhil Chunder Dutt, ditto.
 „ Jumenjoy Mullick, ditto.
 Moulvie Khoyrat Alli, ditto.
 Moonshi Mahomed Jan, ditto

Mr Macaulay only succeeded Mr. Davis on 7th July, Mr. Cochran was not appointed till Mr. Oldham had left, hence, though the number was 14 in all, it never exceeded 12 at any one time.

2. Nineteen general meetings of the commissioners were called during the year. This, it is true, is less than the number required by law, but even as it was, there was no quorum on eleven occasions, and additional meetings were quite unneeded.

As has often been reported, the number of commissioners is too small. The ex-officio members cannot be relied on for constant attendance, especially in the cold weather. The ordinary members are only eight in number, and though one of them, the Vice-Chairman, is pretty regular in attendance, another, Mr. Kimber, ordinarily cannot spare time to attend, and hence success in obtaining a quorum depends on the regularity of the remaining six native commissioners. Of these, two, Baboos Romanath Roquitte and Okhil Chunder Dutt, were incapacitated for attending to their duty during the greater part of the year, and the former has died since the close of the year.

Many efforts were made to obtain an increase of the ordinary members to 15, so that five may vacate every year, but owing to technical difficulties arising from the working of the new Act (No. II of 1873), the appointments were not made till after the close of the year. It may be hoped that during the current year the meetings will be much better attended.

3. The following statement shews the actual income under the several heads as compared with the budget estimate

	Budget			Actual receipts			Excess			Deficit		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
House rate	11,000	0	0	10,690	13	3				309	2	9
Land rate	800	0	0	672	6	9				127	9	3
Wheel tax	1,000	0	0	970	14	0				29	2	0
Fines	500	0	0	180	6	6				319	9	6
Pound	900	0	0	873	14	9				26	1	3
License fees	100	0	0	112	0	0	12	0	0			
Fees on processes	..			106	8	0	106	8	0			
Cart fees	1,000	0	0	687	0	6				313	0	0
Miscellaneous	300	0	0	852	12	0	552	12	0	..		
	15,600	0	0	15,146	11	3	671	4	0	1,124	8	9

4. *House Rate*.—The total demand on this account for the year was Rs. 11,146-4-3, to which must be added arrears outstanding from last year, Rs. 296-13-3; of this Rs. 10,690-13-3 has been collected and Rs. 220-13-3 has been remitted. There is, consequently, a balance of Rs. 531-7. The decrease as compared with last year is owing to several houses, fallen out of occupancy, having been exempted after due inquiry. The balance not collected is a high one. The ratepayers have been rather backward in paying and the tax collector somewhat remiss. The last part of the year has also been a season of some scarcity even here, and that may have had something to do with the large arrear.

5. *Land Rate*.—The actual demand of land rate was Rs. 683-9-0, which with the arrear of last year, Rs. 53-4-0, amounts altogether to Rs. 736-13-0. Of this sum Rs. 672-6-9 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 64-6-3. The same sum was collected on this account last year. In neither year was the budget estimate reached, but it is evident that the estimate was erroneous, being in excess of the actual demand.

6. *Wheel Tax*.—There is little to remark on this head. The budget estimate and the actual demand closely approximated, and a balance of Rs. 15 only was over (see Statement B).

7. *Fines*.—There is a considerable difference between the budget estimate and the actual realization, Rs. 180-6-6, as fewer cases were brought and fewer convictions obtained than in 1872-73.

8. *Pounds*.—The receipts under this head for this year, Rs 873-14-9, exceed those on same account for last year, Rs. 786-4-0; but are somewhat below the budget estimate. There are no arrears. The police impounded 240 cattle; municipal servants none, and private individuals 4,028. This shews a satisfactory working of the pounds.

9. *Fees under Section 77*—License fees imposed under this section exceed the budget estimate (Rs. 100), being Rs. 112, but have fallen short of last year by Rs. 13. Nineteen licenses were issued (see Statement B). There are no arrears.

10. *Warrant Fees*—274 warrants were issued for the realization of rates, the fees amounting to Rs. 90-4-0, or with arrear of last year, Rs. 135-12-0. Rs. 106-8-0 have been realised; the balance is for unexecuted warrants.

11. *Hackery Registration Fees*—The sum realised under this head, Rs. 687, falls far short of the budget estimate, Rs. 1,000, and of the collection of last year, Rs. 988. The carters are very ready to evade payments, and it is not easy to detect them. The Municipal Benches also are disposed to deal leniently with these offences, two annas being the usual fine imposed, this is far too little in the face of the evasion and trickery practised by cart owners. There are no arrears. Of course special attention will be paid to this breach of municipal law during the current year.

12. *Miscellaneous*—The collection, Rs. 852-12, under this head, on the other hand, far exceed the budget estimate and the collections of last year, Rs. 529-10-6. This is due chiefly to large collections on account of *gowbaghā*, i.e., dead animals are deposited at certain places in the town, for which (and for the use of skins, &c.) a rent of Rs. 231 is paid. The other items are—

	Rs	A	P.
Sale proceeds of trees ..	43	14	0
Payments on account of Julkur .	153	8	0
Payments on account of ferry, Nuzurgunge ...	90	0	0
Fees for burial grounds ..	4	0	0
Sweeper's pay, refunded by the owner of Shib bazar	48	0	0
Paid by Executive Engineer for fire engine	50	0	0
Refund of advance and coolies' pay by overseer and mohurr	160	5	3
Refund of excess costs in suit brought by farmer of N Ferry	12	0	9
Refund from Fouzdaree office for platforms used in Municipal Benches ...	60.	0	0
Total ...	852	12	0

Incidence of taxation (see Statement D) Rs. 0-7-9. The percentage of the house rate on the annual value of the houses cannot be accurately given, say about Rs. 4½.

13. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 14,782-8-3, and is specified as follows—

	Budget			Actual			Saving.			Excess		
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
Expenses of collection .	998	0	0	952	15	5	45	0	7			
General charges . .	769	0	0	538	10	3	230	5	9			
Roads .	2,800	0	0	2,813	15	1				43	15	1
Conservancy .	2,810	0	0	2,518	4	10	291	11	2			
Police .	6,104	0	0	6,004	0	0	100	0	0			
Local improvements	3,500	0	0	866	9	3	2,633	6	9			
Miscellaneous .	120	0	0	1,028	1	5				908	1	5
	17,101	0	0	11,782	8	3	3,270	8	3	952	0	6

14. *Expenses of Collection*.—Under the first head there has been a small saving, but under the second a considerable one, the expense having been less than expected.

15. *Roads*—There has been a larger expenditure on roads than were apparently expected. Five first-class roads, two second-class roads, and six third-class roads, have been thoroughly repaired and metalled to a length of 1,092 cubic yards laid down, the width varying from nine to 15 feet. One large bridge at Keranitollah has been constructed, and a good deal of petty repairs done.

16. *Conservancy*.—There was a good deal saved under the next head. The present establishment consists of an overseer, two chuprassees, one sirdar, 30 coolies, and seven sweepers.

17. *Police*—The saving under the head of Police is small. It was owing to sick leave and leave without pay having been granted to certain of the police. The police force consists of four head constables, four second-grade constables, 50 fourth-grade constables, and 20 fifth-grade constables. They are distributed in four Pharees—Khas Pharee, Notoon Bazar, Patna Bazar, and Hobipore.

18. *Local Improvements*—Under the head of local improvements several works have been in progress:—(1) a second latrine at Dariband was made at a cost of Rs. 117-4-9; (2) a retaining wall of a tank in Meab Bazar was also made at an expense of Rs. 289, (3) the

Dariband khall, running through the town, which has for years been a deposit for filth of all kinds, in fact an open sewer, has been excavated and embanked and a pathway made along each side. In two convenient places it enlarges out into tanks and thereby improves the water supply. Up to 31st March only Rs. 380-10-3 was paid, but something for work done was owing. The work has been now done, and at a total expense of Rs. 1,566-8-5. (4) Under this head is also shewn an expenditure of Rs. 50 for a survey of the river bank, which now forms the port of the town. The municipality were led to expect by the Lieutenant-Governor, when he visited Midnapore, that they would be allowed to take up this land and construct warehouses and landing places, receiving dues to be sanctioned by Government. When the project was ripe for approval, however, and the survey had been completed, the Government changed its views and declined to sanction the project.

19. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head there has been a very large excess expenditure, the items being,—to Pierce Charitable Dispensary, Rs. 549-12-0; to pension of Ram Chunder Chuckerbutty and Shaik Maghoo, Rs. 36-6-0, to purchase of tin tickets, Rs. 34-6-0; to purchase of lanterns, Rs. 32-0-0, to rent of municipal land, Rs. 75-7-2; to law charges, Rs. 57-1-0; but the excess over budget estimate of collection helps to balance the large expenditure.

20. At a meeting held this year, Rs. 100 was voted to be given to vernacular schools, and Rs. 500 to the Charitable Dispensary, these sums to be paid from budget of expenditure for 1874-75.

21. Of the resolutions passed during the year under review the most important were—(1) to take over the management of the Pierce Charitable Dispensary and guarantee its deficiency in income; (2) to devote certain tanks to be used for drinking purposes only; (3) to reclaim the management of the Libary Tank, though not its income, from the Library committee, (4) to declare the line from Colonel Golla to Soojagunge a highway under second part of bye law XVIII, to lessen the danger to house property from fire.

22. *Lawsuit*.—There was one lawsuit during the year with the farmer of Nuzurgunge Ferry, who sued to recover his deposit when he relinquished the ferry. The suit was for a small amount, Rs. 77-8, and was partly lost. The municipality had to pay Rs. 25-13. There does not seem to have been any good reason to appeal.

23. *Assessment*.—Baboo Okhil Chunder Dutt, Baboo Jumenjoy Mullick, Moonshi Mahomed Jun, and Moulvie Khoyrat Alli, revised the assesment, for the most part making new assessments only in the case of new houses. There were 36 objections submitted, but they were successful to amount of Rs. 6 only. Rs. 223 was newly assessed on new houses.

24. *Prosecutions*.—150 persons were prosecuted, 53 of whom were discharged. In 1872-73, 426 persons were prosecuted and 193 let off. This statement will shew the prosecutions by overseer and police under the various penal sections of the Act:—

	ACT III OF 1864										BYE-LAW					TOTAL	
	Section 35	Section 56	Section 72	Section 68.	Section 67	Section 71	Section 59	Section 77	Section 43	Section 70	Section 18	Section 33	Section 22.	Section 21	Section 29		Section 35
Police	1	19	3	12	9	3	1	5	2		1		5	1	14	2	78
Overseer		1		7			11	8		1	1	2	5		1		37
Total	1	20	3	19	9	3	12	13	2	1	2	2	10	1	15	2	115

The falling off is due to the change in the Vice-Chairman. Mr. Hopkins was in favor of much more active measures in conservancy and allied questions than Mr. Oldham, and hence prosecutions under his management were much more frequent. On the report of the municipal overseer, 77 notices, issued against 135 persons, in case of 91 persons, sufficiently speedy attention was paid; in 10, cases were pending at the end of the year; on police reports, 27 notices were issued against 32 persons. Six summonses only had subsequently to issue for disobedience, and two cases were pending at the end of the year. These cases went before the Municipal Benches. Statement C. will shew the attendance of the Commissioners at these Benches.

25. *Charitable Dispensary*.—This institution is superintended by the Civil Surgeon, assisted by a committee of European and Native gentlemen. As already stated, its management has, so far as finances are concerned, passed into the hands of the municipality.

26. *Vital Statistics*.—The police collect these statistics and they are compiled in the Civil Surgeon's office. The cost is Rs. 60. The reports are defective, but as the whole Rs. 500 allotted to this district by Government were assigned to Bogree, and as the municipality were unwilling to expend more money, a more thorough system could not be adopted. Sanction to expend the savings from Bogree grant (Rs. 176) in the Midnapore town has been received for the current year.

27. The Vice-Chairman reports that he has found the municipal clerks and servants working fairly.

H. L. HARRISON, *Chairman*.

APPENDIX A.

Record of attendance of Commissioners at General Meetings in the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners	23rd April	7th May.	21st May	4th June.	18th June	2nd July	16th July.	13th August.	27th August.	12th September	17th October.	6th November	9th December.	23rd December	13th January.	29th January	16th February.	7th March	24th March.	Total.
Mr. H L. Harrison, Chairman	p	p	a	p	a	p	p	a	a	a	p	p	a	p	a	a	a	a	a	8
" W B Oldham, Vice-Chairman	p	a	a	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	13
" A W Cochran, ditto	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" W. P. Davis, Commissioner (for three months.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
" C P Macaulay, Commissioner (for 9 months.)	.	.	p	p	a	p	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	p	a	p	a	a	a	5
" James Kimber, Commissioner	a	a	a	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	a	a	3
Dr. R. G. Mathew, Commissioner	p	a	a	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	6
Lt-Col J D Swayne, Commissioner	p	p	a	a	p	p	a	p	a	a	a	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	7
Baboo Nobin Chunder Banerjee, Commissioner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
" Romanath Roquette, Commissioner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
" Jumenjoy Mullick, Commissioner	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	2
" Okhl Chunder Dutt, Commissioner	p	a	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	16
Moonshu Mahomed Jan, Commissioner	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	7
Moulvie Khoyrat Ali, Commissioner	a	a	a	a	p	p	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	p	a	a	p	a	p	89

A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman

APPENDIX B

Statement shewing the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the House Rates, &c. of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74

PARTICULARS	Balance of last year	Demand of the year	Total.	Collection	Remissions	Balances	REMARKS
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
1 House rate	296 13 3	11,146 4 3	11,443 1 6	10,690 13 3	220 13 3	531 7 0	
2 Land rate	53 4 0	683 9 0	736 13 0	672 6 9		64 6 3	
3 Wheel tax	21 12 0	967 8 0	992 4 0	970 14 0	5 10 0	15 12 0	
4 Warrant fees	15 8 0	90 4 0	135 12 0	106 8 0	13 12 0	15 8 0	
5 Cart fees		687 0 0	687 0 0	687 0 0	..		
6 Fines	47 8 0	199 3 0	246 11 0	180 6 6	..	66 4 6	
7 License fees		112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0			
8 Pound collection		873 14 9	873 14 9	873 14 9			
9 Miscellaneous		852 12 0	852 12 0	852 12 0	..		
Total	467 13 3	15,612 7 0	16,080 4 3	15,146 11 3	240 3 3	693 5 9	

A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman

APPENDIX C

Record of attendance of Commissioners to try breaches of Conservancy Laws for the year 1873-74.

Names of Commissioners	NUMBER OF ATTENDANCE				Total	REMARKS
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter		
Mr James Kumber, Commissioner						
W P Davis ditto						
C P Macaulay, ditto						
Dr R G Mathew ditto						
Lieut Col J Swayne, ditto	1				1	
Baboo Okhulchunder Dutt ditto	2	2	2	1	7	
Baboo Nohulchunder Banerji, ditto		2	1	2	5	
" Romannuth Roquette, ditto			1	1	2	
" Jumanpy Mullick, ditto	1	2	1	3	7	
Moonshee Mahomed Jum, ditto	1	5	1	4	11	
Monivie Kheviat Ali ditto	1	3	1	1	6	

A. W. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman.

STATEMENT D

Annual return of Local Funds of the Midnapore Municipality for the year 1873-74

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE

Name of municipality —Midnapore

The Act under which the municipality was constituted —Act III of 1864

MEMBERS	{ Europeans	6
	{ Natives	6
	{ Officials	6
	{ Non-officials	6

Total 12

Number of sittings held during the year 19

POPULATION .	{ Hindoos	23,675
	{ Mahomedans	7,194
	{ Christians	193
	{ Other races	155

Total 31,217

		Rs. A. P.
Balance at the close of the preceding year	...	3,119 10 0
INCOME	{ House tax	11,863 4 0
	{ Wheel tax	1,639 11 0
	{ Tax on animals, such as elephants	18 0 0
	{ Cattle pound	873 14 9
	{ Fees and process	218 8 0
	{ Fines levied under the municipal law	180 6 6
	{ Other sources	852 12 0
Total	..	15,146 11 3

Incidence of municipal taxation per head of population ...	Rs. A. P.
Income of the past year ..	0 7 9
Average income of three preceding years ..	15,717 11 3
	14,312 13 6

EXPENDITURE	{ Police ..	...	6,004 0 0
	{ Conservancy ..	...	2,518 4 10
	{ Establishments ..	...	1,491 9 8
	{ Roads ..	...	2,166 2 0
	{ Building ..	...	785 0 1
	{ Works of public utility ..	...	1,187 7 8
Total ..			14,782 8 3
Balance in hand at the close of the year ..			3,483 13 0

A. W. COCHRAN, *Tice-Chairman.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION DURING 1873-74

No. 275, G.M., dated Chittagong, the 15th July 1874.

From—R. L. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department

I HAVE the honor to submit copies of the annual administration reports of the municipalities of this division, constituted under Act III of 1864, (B. C.), for publication in the *Gazette*, as directed in the Government circular No. 27, of the 16th August 1873.

2 In this division there are two municipalities, constituted under the aforesaid Act, viz, the municipalities for the towns of Chittagong and Comilla. In the town of Noakholly and at the head-quarters of the sub-divisions of Brahmunberiah and Cox's Bazar, situated respectively in the Tipperah and Chittagong districts, town corporations have been constituted under the provisions of Act VI of 1868 (B.C.).

3 *Assessments—Comillah.*—As regards the system of taxation prescribed by Act III of 1864 (B. C.), it is quite clear that the assessments in the Comilla Municipality are not and never have been carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of that Act, inasmuch as it is stated that these assessments have been made, not as a rate on the value of houses, but according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to assessment, or in other words, in accordance with the provisions of Act VI (B. C.) of 1868. This matter, I observe, has been already brought to the notice of Government by my predecessor, Mr. Fowle, in his report No. 596, dated the 22nd October 1873 wherein he pointed out the irregularity which existed of following the provisions of an Act which had not been introduced, and recommended that the illegality should be at once rectified, with a retrospective effect, to avoid complications which might otherwise arise. No Government orders appear to have been received on Mr. Fowle's recommendation.

4 I fully concur with the views expressed on this subject by Mr. Fowle and the present and former Magistrate of Tipperah, and strongly recommend that Act VI of 1868 be declared to be in force in Comillah, in supersession of Act III of 1864, which is clearly unsuited to the existing circumstances of the town.

5 At present, owing to the exorbitant demands made by the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, the proprietor of the soil, but few persons are either willing or in a position to take long leases of building sites for the erection of masonry houses. The consequence is that the so-called town consists for the most part of a collection of mere mat and bamboo houses, and even these, owing to the fear of fire, are of a cheap and temporary character only. In short, as noted by the Magistrate, 19 houses in every 20 are mere huts. These in no way indicate the actual position and means of their occupants, for there is little to choose between the huts of comparatively well-to-do shop keepers or wealthy money lenders, and those of poor widows or needy sweepers. The rateable value of all would be much the same and, if even all were assessed at the maximum rate allowed under Act III of 1864, the income would be altogether insufficient to meet the necessary requirements.

6 The existing assessments apparently have not been revised for some years, and though from time to time some appeals have been lodged locally, pointing out that the system of assessment was opposed to the law, no references have ever been made to this office as against the repeated rejection of all such appeals. I think, therefore, that it may be held that the present system works well. There is, as noticed by the former Magistrate, a rough but undamnable justice in it, which even the common people can appreciate. Nothing now remains but to legalize the existing system.

7. *Chittagong*—In Chittagong the requirements of Act III of 1864 have been strictly carried out, and the rates have been assessed with reference to the value of the houses. But apparently this system is not popular with the community in general, and though the tax has been raised to the maximum, the receipts are insignificant, far less than they would be if assessments were made in accordance with the provisions of Act VI of 1868, and altogether insufficient to meet the very urgent requirements for proper and efficient conservancy.

8 Though the people for the most part live in mat and bamboo houses, owing to the force of habit and the fact that bamboos are very cheap, and that really very excellent houses can be made with them, there is much wealth and valuable property in the town, and the people generally are far better off, I think I may safely say, than in any other mofussil town in Bengal. But while money is plentiful, food cheap, and wages high, it is undeniable that Chittagong is at the same time, perhaps, the most unhealthy town of the Province.

9. For the above reasons, I would strongly urge, as proposed by the Magistrate, and as already recommended by my predecessor, Mr Fowle, the expediency of extending Act VI of 1868 to the town, as being more applicable in every way to its present condition and requirements than Act III of 1864.

10 The subjoined statement shews the income of the two municipalities as derived from the taxation on houses alone and the incidence of such taxation per head of population, after excluding the tax levied on account of public buildings.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the Municipalities	Number of population	Actual income on account of house tax levied during the year under report	Incidence of taxation per head according to income as shown in column 3	Incidence of taxation per head after excluding tax on public buildings	REMARKS
		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	
Chittagong	20,604	10,461 10 10	0 8 1	0 6 5	
Comillah	12,948	9,568 0 0	0 11 9½	0 10 3½	

11 The reasons for the great difference in the incidence of taxation in the two towns as exhibited in the above statement have been already explained. At first sight, looking to the general incidence of municipal taxation in all the towns throughout Bengal, which is somewhat under six annas per head, it would seem that the rate of taxation in the town of Comillah is inordinately high and must be oppressive. But it must be remembered that the average above quoted includes the figures for Behar and other parts of Bengal where the people are, for the most part, very poor, whereas there are many wealthy people living in the town of Comillah, and the wages of labor in these eastern districts are at least twice as high as they are in most other parts of the Province. Added to this, there is the fact that Mr Park, the former Magistrate of Tipperah, and Mr Fowle, the Judge, a long resident, have both confidently asserted that the existing tax has been fairly assessed and has not been found to be oppressive.

12 If this really is the case, and I see no good reason to question it, fair data are afforded by the above statement of the large increase of income which might be realized in Chittagong, which is a far wealthier and more populous town than Comillah, if assessments were made under the provisions of Act VI of 1868.

13 *The Municipalities under Act VI of 1868.*—I now proceed to notice the system of taxation followed in the Noakholly,

Name of the Municipalities	Population	Amount of house tax realized during the year	the Brahmunberiah, and the Cox's Bazar Municipalities
		Rs As P	All these corporations have been constituted under Act VI of 1868 (B C). The figures as per margin shew the population and tax realized in each during
Noakholly	1752	2 379 7 6	
Brahmunberiah	12 364	3 626 0 0	
Cox's Bazar	4,856	1,845 13 6	

the year under review

14. The following statement exhibits the incidence of taxation per head of population in the town corporations mentioned above, after excluding the tax levied on public buildings

1	2	3
Name of the Municipalities	Incidence of taxation per head on the actual house tax collection	Incidence of taxation per head after excluding the tax on public buildings
	Rs As P	Rs As P
Noakholly	0 8 0	0 6 0
Brahmunberiah	0 4 8	0 4 7
Cox's Bazar	0 6 3	0 6 7

15 *Noakholly*—In Noakholly a re-assessment was made during the year, and this appears to have been made impartially, as no appeals whatever have been preferred against the proceedings of the assessors. Noakholly is, no doubt, a poor town as compared with either Chittagong or Comillah, but for Eastern Bengal, where the circumstances of the people are exceptionally good, as already noticed, I think the amount of the total assessments is too small. Funds are much required at Noakholly for carrying out proper conservancy arrangements. Owing to this want but little has been hitherto done in the way of improvement, and I think therefore, that the assessments should be shortly revised, as well as extended, so as to include some at least of the very large proportion of the inhabitants who have been totally exempted. It appears to me that, however small the contributions may be, all should be called upon to pay their quota, and that only the really indigent, a very small class in these districts of cheap food and high wages, should be totally exempted.

16 The Magistrate of Noakholly reports that 818 assessments were made, the incidence of which was as follows—

On 698 houses.	..	.	1 to 4 annas a month.
" 57 "	"	..	4 to 8 " "
" 16 "	"	..	8 to 12 " "
" 13 "	"	.	12 annas to 1 rupee
" 18 "	..	...	1 rupee to Re 1-8 "
" 4 "	..	.	1-8 to 2 rupees
" 12 "	...	..	Above 2 rupees

17. It appears, also, that of the total number of 1,126 houses, 283 were exempted from taxation owing to the poverty of the inmates, and 25 were exempted as mosques and temples. Of the total population of the municipality, viz., 4,752, only 818 were assessed. Sixty per cent. of the tax is said to fall on owners and occupiers of land, 23 per cent on shopkeepers, 8 per cent on amlahs of the courts and offices, 5 per cent. on mooktiars and pleaders, and 1 per cent on public buildings.

18 *Brahmunberiah*.—The municipality of Brahmunberiah includes 17 hamlets, containing 2,889 houses, with a population of 12,364 souls. The assessment, which had been first made in April 1870, was, under section 51, continued for the three succeeding years.

19 It appears that Rs. 3,626 were collected on account of house tax during the year under review, against Rs. 3,657-7-8 during the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 1-4 only for each holding per annum. The rates vary from Rs. 6 to one anna per mensem, according to the value of the property to be protected.

20 As regards the incidence of taxation. The average rate of Re 1-4 a year, as above mentioned, or 1 anna 8 pie a month, is no doubt very light on the inhabitants, who, it is to be observed, are exempted from the operation of the Road Cess Act, and as a proof of this, it is reported that not a single case of attachment and sale occurred during the year for the realization of the tax.

21. *Cox's Bazar*.—In the municipality of Cox's Bazar, it is stated that the assessments are made through the members of the committee, and that none of the members like the work. The Magistrate, Mr. Anderson, has moreover submitted a very curt report, which gives little or no information. As there is a large balance of money in hand, Mr. Anderson proposes to hold a fresh assessment during the ensuing year and to reduce the present assessments by several hundreds of rupees. But it appears to me that the incidence of the taxation is already very light, and more especially when it is remembered that the Government is the chief landlord and that the tenants have to pay no ground rent. The requirements, also, of the station, if properly looked after, must be far greater than can be met from the small income at present realized.

22. *Other Sources of Income*.—Irrespective of the tax on houses in Chittagong and the tax on the means and incomes of their proprietors in Comillah, these municipalities derive some income from ferries, pounds, and a few other miscellaneous sources. The chief income from these sources in both municipalities is derived from pounds, and in both municipalities it has been determined to increase the present number, as existing arrangements have been found to be insufficient. The municipalities of Noakholly, Brahmunberiah, and Cox's Bazar have no receipts other than that derived from the assessments already noticed.

23. *Total Income and Expenditure*.—The total income of the Comillah Municipality for the past year, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 11,899, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,458. The total income of the Chittagong Municipality, exclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 30,000, which has been given once for all, amounted to Rs. 18,260, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,738.

24. The income of the Noakholly Municipality amounted to Rs. 2,385, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,078. The income of the Brahmunberiah Municipality and that of Cox's Bazar amounted to Rs. 3,626 and Rs. 1,851 respectively, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,474 and Rs. 1,338 respectively.

25. *Expenditure*.—The annexed statement exhibits the amounts spent by each municipality on police, conservancy, roads and establishment, and the percentage of such expenditure as compared with the total annual income, and I will now proceed to review these figures separately in the case of each municipality.

26. *Chittagong*.—It appears to me that the sum of Rs. 6,113, which is annually spent by the Chittagong Municipality for the maintenance of the police, or 33 per cent of the income, is too large. It is represented that of the above amount a sum of Rs. 1,200 represents the pay of an European constable engaged to keep order amongst the sailors visiting the

port, that as the municipality receives no contributions from the Port Fund, the appointment of the European constable is open to criticism, and that the municipality derives but little benefit from the service of this constable and can ill afford his pay.

27 It appears to me, however, that the municipality is fairly debitable with the pay of this officer as the pay of a second European constable is already defrayed from the Port Fund. But even if the pay of the European constable is excluded, it is to be observed that the charges are considerably more than twice as large as they are for the town of Comillah, and I fail to see any sufficient reasons for so large a difference in the expenditure under this head in the two municipalities. The chairman of the municipality will be called upon to make some reductions in the number of the existing force of Native policemen.

28 Notwithstanding the notorious unhealthiness of the town of Chittagong and the urgent necessity which exists for sanitary improvements, it is unsatisfactory to find that only Rs. 813, or 4 per cent only of the income, was spent on conservancy. During the year under review matters apparently have been left *in statu quo*, nothing having been done beyond opening out one additional latrine.

29 As regards proper conservancy and sanitary precautions, it appears to me that the town is still in a very backward condition. Some of the first and most obvious measures for improving the general health of the community have not been hitherto carried out, and it is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that cholera has become endemic and is nearly always present. To what extent sanitary matters have been neglected may be gathered from the following précis of a letter lately addressed to the commissioners of the municipality by my predecessor, Mr. Cockerell.

30 With reference to the fact that the town is at present full of small foul tanks from which a large portion of the poor inhabitants draw their supply of drinking water, Mr. Cockerell proposed that systematic arrangements should be made to set apart in each quarter of the town a good tank for drinking purposes and that as many of the small tanks as possible should be filled up. He further remarked, that as the flow of the tide in and out of the khals which run through the town must be unhealthy, the opinion of some experienced sanitary officer should be obtained on the subject, and if considered advisable, sluice gates should be erected on the tidal khals.

He was also of opinion that the town would be materially improved by letting in air and light, and by the removal of a great deal of thick jungle growing throughout the lower portions of the town, and with the object of promoting the free circulation of fresh air, suggested that broad belts should be cut through from one end of the town to the other and all trees within these limits removed. In addition to the proposals mentioned above, Mr. Cockerell also suggested that the existing practice of interment within the limits of the more densely populated portions of the town should be put a stop to.

31 Mr. Chy, the chairman, states that the principal objection to carrying out the numerous schemes that have been suggested for the sanitary improvement of the town, is the inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of the municipality, and observes that unless Government is prepared to sanction a large special grant, there will be no great improvement in this respect.

32 But it is to be observed, that looking to the large grant of Rs. 30,000 lately recorded by the Government, the municipal commissioners have at present, and have had for some time back, ample funds at their disposal to enable them to make a commencement in carrying out all obvious improvements, such as cleaning drains, filling up foul cesspools, removing low and rank jungle, and securing a better supply of drinking water than at present exists, in the manner suggested by Mr. Cockerell. I have pointed this out to the chairman, and I have also informed him that I shall be prepared to receive any well considered and practical scheme which is likely to improve the health of the station and to submit it to Government, if necessary, with the recommendation that pecuniary aid be afforded to the municipality in carrying it out, should the undertaking be found to be beyond the means of the municipality.

At an interview I had with the Lieutenant Governor, His Honor was good enough to say that he would be prepared to receive such an application.

33 But, as already observed, the local funds can be much improved by the introduction of Act VI of 1868, and it is obviously the duty of the municipality to increase their local funds as far as possible in the first instance and to expend usefully and intelligently the large sums they still have in hand, before applying for Government assistance.

34 The sum of Rs. 9,829, or 53 per cent. of the annual income, spent by the Chittagong Municipality on roads, is, I think, far too large, and I am of opinion that less should be spent under this head for the future, so as to provide for the far more important requirements of conservancy and sanitation.

35 The sum of Rs. 9,829, or 53 per cent. of the annual income, spent by the Chittagong Municipality on roads, is, I think, far too large, and I am of opinion that less should be spent under this head for the future, so as to provide for the far more important requirements of conservancy and sanitation.

36 It is true that the total length of the roads to be kept up is very great, and that owing to the hilly character of the ground and the nature of the soil, constant repairs are necessary, but it appears to me that many roads are unnecessarily metalled, and that with a little attention and repairs after very heavy rains, these roads can always be kept in a serviceable state without metalling. The attention of the municipality will be drawn to the subject.

37 The cost of establishment is, also, I think too large, but I observe that it is noted by the Magistrate that during the current year there will be a saving of Rs. 960 under this head, owing to the discharge of the road overseer.

37. *Comillah*.—The expenditure in the Comillah Municipality appears to have been very properly and intelligently laid out. Each department of police, conservancy, and roads appears to have been sufficiently provided for, while a disproportionate amount of the income has not been expended on any one of them. It is specially satisfactory to observe that in the town of Comillah, which may be said to be a perfect sanatorium as compared with Chittagong, and in which the income at the disposal of the Commissioners is far less than it is in Chittagong, no less than Rs. 3,033 were expended on conservancy, or nearly four times as much as was spent in the far larger town of Chittagong. The importance of such matters appears to be properly appreciated in this municipality.

38. *Noakholly*.—The percentage of expenditure on police in the Noakholly Municipality appears to be very high, but the total collections are small, and apparently the houses in the municipality are scattered and the area for watch and ward is large. But, I think, comparing the actual outlay with that incurred in Comillah, the present expenditure is higher than it need be. The Magistrate will be addressed on the subject.

39. A fair amount has been spent from the available funds on conservancy, but, as noticed by the Magistrate, the conservancy of the town is still in a very unsatisfactory state. The present condition of the town is thus described by the medical officer: "The drains near the houses of the inhabitants are bordered by privies, and are the repositories of all night soil, which is never removed. During the heavy showers of July and August there is a general washing and overflowing of the town, and this is the only conservancy that does any thing in the way of cleaning it."

40. The Magistrate strongly recommends the entertainment of a good number of meh-ters, partly paid from the Town Committee's fund and partly by private individuals, with a view to remedy the evils arising from the total neglect of sanitary rules by the residents. As already noticed in para 15, I am of opinion that the Magistrate should reassess the town in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out all proper sanitary arrangements.

41. The Magistrate reports that much was done during the year for the repairs and improvement of the pukka roads of the station; but that this work was carried out from the District Road Fund, and that a good deal is still required to be done. The magistrate also mentions that it was proposed to spend most of the municipal balance of last year on the purchase of a roller, which is badly wanted for the use of the metalled roads.

42. *Cox's Bazar*.—In Cox's Bazar, looking to the unsatisfactory report submitted, and the small amount expended, and the large amount of balances which have been allowed to accumulate from year to year, viz., nearly Rs. 3,000, it is very evident that but little interest is taken in municipal matters. For conservancy purposes Rs. 80, or only 4 per cent. of the income, was expended. The conservancy arrangements are thus noticed by the sub-divisional officer:—

"The conservancy was looked after by a sweeper on six rupees a month, who cleans the bazar, and some petty expense was incurred in clearing jungle. This sweeper is used for cleaning the sub-divisional office, as there is no sweeper for this purpose." The Magistrate of the district will be called upon to report how the large balance of nearly Rs. 3,000 above noticed, can be best expended for the sanitary and general improvement of the town and to submit a full report on the present condition of the town as regards roads and conservancy.

43. *Brahmunberia*.—In the Brahmunberia sub-division, I am of opinion that the cost of the police is excessive and should be reduced, as well as that of the establishment. Reductions, I am of opinion, are feasible and the magistrate will be addressed on the subject. What the present apparently inadequate conservancy arrangements are, does not appear from the report. A special report on this subject will be called for.

44. Next to the cost of the police, the chief expenditure appears to have been incurred in digging four tanks at a cost of Rs. 825. On the subject of the expenditure, the Deputy Magistrate has written as follows:—"Roads and tanks form the bulk of municipal improvement. Any extensive or costly works have never been undertaken and utility is preferred to show and ornament. Small roads through villages, the clearance of jungle, the cutting of drains, &c., have proved very useful and convenient to the people, and as the want of good drinking water tanks was a crying evil in this town, the provision of a goodly number of tanks has been a great boon to them, so that the town, which was 10 years ago no better than a dirty hole, is now become one of the most healthy towns in Bengal."

45. *Vital Statistics—Chittagong*.—I fear that even now, the figures furnished by the municipalities as regards vital statistics are far from being correct. For 1872-73, the figures furnished for Chittagong showed a death rate of 22.42 per thousand, which was manifestly incorrect. For the past year the death rate is shown at 33.11. This is a mere approximation to the real facts, but, I believe, that the rate is really far heavier than this and that accuracy has not yet been attained. As noticed by the Magistrate, cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year in the town and several European sailors succumbed to the disease. During the current year there has been again a severe outbreak of cholera, many deaths have occurred, and two persons among the very limited number of European residents in the station, have been attacked.

46. *Comillah*.—In the town of Comillah the public health is said to have been good and the recorded deaths shew an average of 25.2 per thousand. The returns of births are reported to be manifestly incorrect for both the above mentioned municipalities.

47. *Noakholly*.—The magistrate of Noakholly reports that the year was comparatively a healthy one, as there were fewer severe fever cases and less ordinary sickness than usual. The mortality reported by the police was 27.5 per thousand. The magistrate adds that about

half the deaths resulted from fever, or the diseases, such as spleen and dropsy, which follow in its train. Thirty cholera cases were reported, all but two occurred in the cold weather and of these 12 cases proved fatal.

48 *Cox's Bazar and Brahmunberia*—In the reports submitted for the municipalities of Cox's Bazar and Brahmunberia, the subject of vital statistics has not been noticed. Attention will be drawn to the omission.

49 *Miscellaneous Expenditure*—As regards expenditure other than that noticed above, it is to be observed that the Chittagong Municipality has contributed Rs. 16 a month in aid of the Dispensary at the Sudder Station from the 1st of January 1874, and that this contribution will be made up to December 1874. The Comillah Municipality has made a grant of Rs. 30 per annum for the purpose of establishing a patschala within the municipal limits, but nothing was contributed towards dispensaries. Rs. 50 were allotted from the town fund of Brahmunberia to the charitable dispensary at that station. In Noakholly, since the commencement of the current year, the town committee have contributed Rs. 15 per mensem towards the dispensary. In Cox's bazar it appears that no contributions have been made either towards the dispensary or for education.

50 *Municipal Meetings, &c.—Chittagong*.—There were 18 municipal commissioners in the Chittagong Municipality at the close of the year. Of this number three were ex-officio. Of the remaining members more than half were Government servants. The total number of commissioners were made up of Europeans and Natives, the latter being all Hindoos. I agree with the Magistrate and chairman in thinking that as the town of Chittagong is chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans, some commissioners should be selected from their body.

51. It is stated that the majority of the commissioners cannot be said to take active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. It is also stated, that unless work is actually made over to them they are quite content to leave every thing in the Magistrate's hands. I am of opinion with reference to the above remarks, that it would be advisable to make over different portions of the town to the special care and supervision of the several members, and that in this way some responsibility and special interest may be made to attach to the position of the commissioners.

52 *Comillah*—At the commencement of the year 1873-74, there were 16 members of the Comillah Municipality, out of whom, six were Government servants and the rest zemindars or pleaders. During the year, five members left on their being transferred elsewhere, two of the 16 commissioners never attended the meetings at all, and one attended only once.

Here, also, it appears that the majority of the commissioners took but little interest in the matter. The chief cause of apathy among the non-official members in the municipality of Comillah has, I think, been correctly stated by the chairman. He states that when a really working member does any work so as to promote the welfare of the town, his fellow-townsmen consider it an unwarrantable interference on his part with their private property. The orders which are issued from him are generally regarded by them as a pure bit of spite, and he is treated by them thence forward as a private and personal enemy, and that the ordinary run of the municipal commissioners are deterred from doing any active work through dread of this hostility.

53. *Brahmunberia*—The Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of Brahmunberia complains of the inaction of the members of the town committee over which he presides, and thinks, that without an official head, the first act of the committee, if left to itself, would be to abolish the tax altogether.

54. *Noakholly and Cox's Bazar*—The chairman of the town committees of Noakholly and Cox's bazar have not made any remarks regarding the manner in which the members have discharged the duties of their office.

55. Since the above report was written, I have received your Circular No. 29, dated 24th June. Under the instructions now communicated, it will be necessary for me to call for revised figures under the head of establishment, for entry in the new statements prescribed. The statements will, therefore, be submitted as soon as these figures are obtained. I have already recorded my opinion on the subject of sanitation and will, after inquiry, which I am now about to hold, submit a further report if necessary.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Names of Municipalities	Amount spent in 1873-74 under the head of				Percentage of expenditure on the annual income after excluding the balances				
	Police	Conservancy	Roads and bridges	Establishment	Total annual income after excluding the balances	Police	Conservancy	Roads	Establishment
Chittagong Municipality	6 2 11 9	812 11 3	9829 0 3	2,946 1 1	18,259 3 7	33 7 2	4 7 2	53 13 4	10 2 1
Comillah "	1,042	3,935 13 6	4,461 11 6	1,462 5 3	10,570 12 10	19 5 11	29 11 2	42 1 9	10 3 4
Cox's Bazar "	11 4 4	80 0 0	176 2 0	1 3 4 2	1,850 11 0	34 11 3	4 5 1	23 0 5	10 3 7
Noakholly "	1 250 10 10	499 3 8		305 0 0	2,335 3 9	53 11 0	20 10 2		12 12 6
Brahmunberia "	1 842 3 1	212 0 0	740 0 0	704 10 8	3,626 0 0	50 12 10	5 13 6	20 6 6	21 14 7

No. 39, dated Chittagong, the 20th May 1874.

From—J. C. VEASEY, Esq., Vice Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality,
To—A. L. CLAY, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Chittagong.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Chittagong Municipality for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. *Constitution of the Committee*—At the close of the year the committee consisted of 18 members, of whom three were ex officio, of the remaining 15, eight, or more than half, were in Government employ. The members were equally divided into Europeans and Natives, the latter being in every case Hindoo. Five members will have to retire shortly under the operation of Act II of 1873 (B. C.), and there will then be an opportunity of redressing some of the inequalities shown by the above results. Any increase of the present number would seem to be unadvisable.

3. *Attendance &c. of Members*—Ten meetings were called during the year and on three of these occasions no quorum was forthcoming. Several of the members never attended at all, and others again only came once or twice. It follows that the majority cannot be said to take any active or intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. Some few of the members have rendered considerable assistance by inquiring into applications for the remission of tax, but unless work is actually made over to them they are quite content to leave every thing in the Magistrate's hands.

4. The Act authorising the election of commissioners by the rate-payers and of the vice-chairman by the commissioners, was circulated without eliciting any expression of opinion, and it is perhaps as well that the experiment should not have been tried. Education in Chittagong, has as yet made but little progress, and a large mass of the electors would have but the faintest idea of what was expected of them.

5. *Vital Statistics*—The Civil Surgeon reports a tolerably healthy year, with a death rate of 33.14 per mille as against 22.42 in the year before. This, of course, means an improvement in registration, not an increase in mortality, and I think we may consider that nearly every, if not every, death is now reported. There is still room for improvement in the nomenclature of diseases. For instance, out of a total of 683, no fewer than 413 deaths are attributed to fever, but, as Doctor Meadows points out, in the absence of any medical certificate, this cannot very well be remedied. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year, and there were several deaths from it amongst the European sailors.

6. The returns of births are so manifestly incorrect that I consider it useless to refer to them. The prejudice against reporting them can be understood, and until the lower classes are widely removed from their present condition I do not see how it is to be got rid of. I do not recommend any recourse to the penal provisions of the law.

7. *Conservancy*—One additional latrine, intended more especially for persons attending the Magistrates' cutchery, was opened during the year, but beyond this there was no other change. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 812-11-3, being chiefly pay of melters and expense of keeping up two carts for the removal of rubbish. It includes too, head money for a large number of dogs, to kill which droms were imported from Dacca. It was hoped that these men might settle down and that the panah dog nuisance might thus be put a stop to. Unfortunately one of their number died, and the others taking fright refused to remain. An attempt is now being made to get men from Calcutta.

8. *Sanitation*—There are several schemes for diminishing the unhealthiness of Chittagong, but, unfortunately, they all require a large sum of money. A system of flood gates for the numerous tidal khals running through the place is now under consideration, and the closing of some of the numerous Musalman burying grounds is also attracting attention. Meanwhile such unobtrusive work as cleaning tanks and clearing jungle continue to be carried on as usual.

9. *Education*.—There are no payments under this head.

10. *Medical*—The committee has voted a monthly subscription to the dispensary of Rs. 16 for one year from January 1st.

11. *Police*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 6,112-14-9, of which Rs. 1,200 represents the pay of a European constable engaged to keep order amongst the sailors visiting the port. As the shipping season begins and ends with the north-east monsoon and the municipality receives no contribution whatever from the Port Funds, this appointment is open to criticism. The municipality certainly derives but little benefit from the money which it can ill afford. The composition of the native force is the same as last year, and calls for no particular remark.

12. *Public Works*.—These absorbed Rs. 11,363-6, or more than half the total expenditure for the year. Notwithstanding this the roads remain, and will remain, a fruitful source of grumbling. The total length of road to be kept up is very great and the heavy rains cutting up the hilly ground render constant repairs necessary. There is, therefore, at first sight but little to show for the amount spent. The only new work completed during the year was a bridge on the Strand Road, but a considerable length of roadway was remodelled. There will be a saving this year of Rs. 960 under this head owing to the discharge of the overseer.

13. *Establishment*.—This is on as economical a footing as is consistent with efficiency, and calls for no special remarks.

14. *Receipts*.—*House tax*.—The total demand for 1873-74, at six per cent upon the estimated annual value, was Rs. 9,561, and of this Rs. 7,185 had been collected up to the end of March, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 2,376, a considerable proportion of which has since been realized. There are 4,140 distinct holdings upon the town; the same number as in 1872-73,

when, however, the demand was 172 less. The average demand is therefore a little under Rs 2-5 per annum, and it will be gathered from this that the number of large and valuable buildings bears a very small proportion to the total. The trade of the port is on the increase, but the town itself is at a standstill.

15. *Incidence per head.*—Taking the population as returned by the 1872 census at 26,604, and omitting miscellaneous receipts, such as pound fees, bazar rents, &c., which are not taxation, we find that the incidence per head is a little over seven annas and five pie. The general incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal on all municipal towns, both large and small, is given (pages 367 of the Administration Report for 1872-73) at five annas and ten pie. Chittagong, therefore, is rather over the average, but considering the high rate of wages enjoyed by the labouring classes, I do not think they can have much ground for complaint. I may mention here, that for the current year the assessment has been raised by one fourth, to 7½ per cent., the maximum amount leviable under the Act; and that sanction has also been accorded to a tax upon horses and carriages. These measures were rendered necessary by the acceptance of the Government grant of Rs 30,000, which was made conditional upon the municipality doing its utmost in the way of taxation.

16. *House Rate versus Income Tax.*—There is a decided tendency, not only among the rate payers but amongst the members of the committee, both European and Native, to assume that regard should be had to the circumstances of the occupant. This tendency, however, only acts one way. The well-to-do man living in a thatched shed, is quite as ready to cry out if he thinks it has been assessed beyond its strict value, as the poor man who is living in a house beyond his means. The member to whom the petitions may be sent for inquiry never dreams of being inconsistent when he recommends both cases for reduction upon opposite grounds. Undoubtedly a tax on incomes would bring us in much more than a tax on houses, but the ratepayer cannot complain because he is not allowed the advantages of both systems. He has only to remove to a smaller house or to live outside the town, but if he is told this he thinks that he has been harshly treated. That the house rate in Chittagong causes hardship in but few cases is shown by the fact, that in the year under review arrears for Rs 69-5-6 only were made over to the police for collection. In some, at least, of these cases recusancy and absenteeism may fairly be taken to have been the cause.

17. *Other sources of income.*—These comprise the amount paid by ferry lessees, pound collections, rents, fines realized in conservancy cases, fees on distrainers under Section 47, and some minor items. I have arranged them in order of importance, the only one calling for any separate notice being pound collections, which brought in Rs 1,421-1-6. When the heids of stray cattle that throng the roads and impede traffic are taken into account it is obvious that this sum might easily be doubled if organized raids were made by the police. If the result attained were that the owners kept their beasts at home or got rid of them elsewhere, it would well compensate for the loss of income. I have proposed the opening of an additional pound in the North West quarter of the town, and if the police were made to understand that animals found on the roads must be seized, we might hope for some abatement of the nuisance.

18. As directed by Government, the accounts of the grant of Rs. 30,000 have been kept separately, and I will submit a supplementary report upon its management.

No. 860, dated Comillah, June 1874.

From—N S ALEXANDER, Esq, Magte. and Chairman of the Comillah Municipality,
To—The Commissioner of Chittagong.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on municipalities called for in circular No. 2655 and 27, dated the 25th April 1872 and 16th August 1873 respectively.

2. *State of Committee.*—My first notice will be of the Comillah municipality, which is governed by Act III, 1864, there were at the commencement of the year 1873-74, 16 commissioners, six were Government officials and the remaining ten, zemindars or pleaders (vakils). The five members, who left during the year, were Messrs Park and Birch, Baboos Neelmoney Das, Eshan Chunder Gupto, and Uma Charan Das; Baboo Neelmoney Das had acted as vice-chairman till 14th August 1873, when he left the district, and on 6th September following, Mr Rochfort, who had succeeded Mr Birch as District Superintendent of Police, was appointed vice-chairman and continued in that office till the end of the year.

3. There were eight ordinary meetings held during the year; no special meeting was called, two of the 16 commissioners never attended a single meeting and one only attended at one; there were only four non-official members at all constant in their attendance, Messrs. W. F. Campbell and J. P. DeLauney, Baboos Chundee Charan Banerjee and Ram Doolal Roy, the committee has no really non-official working member except Mr. Campbell.

4. *Reasons for non-intervention of non-official commissioners.*—I have stated in my annual administration report what I consider to be one of the chief reasons why in Eastern Bengal districts it is so difficult to get native non-official members to stir themselves and give really effective assistance in improving the towns, looking after the roads and conservancy. A really working member would have in such a town as Comillah to be frequently obliged to be doing acts which would be regarded by his fellow townsmen as unwarrantable interference on his part with their private property. They would look on an order from him to clean a drain, or clear a jungle, or any such like order, as a pure bit of spite, and would treat him thence forward as a private and personal enemy, and the ordinary run of our municipal commissioners are, I am

sure, quite deterred from doing any active work through dread of this hostility. In his own heart of hearts I do not think any native of these parts sees any real use in conservancy. To incur enmity and take a lot of trouble about such an apparently trivial matter seems to him a game not worth the candles. This is my experience, now a tolerably long one, in out of the way Eastern districts, of the real cause of apathy among our Native commissioners.

5. The vice chairman recommends that the names of commissioners not doing any work be reported for their being struck off, and that we should endeavour to get good working men in their places, but I confess, I should like to see and know who those same working men are, as the vice-chairman does not himself suggest even who they are to be. The number of persons from among whom municipal commissioners can be selected is very limited and all such as were at all eligible have already been nominated.

6. *Town of Comillah.*—Comillah is an exceedingly small town, in fact not much more than a largish village, with, in round numbers, some 13,000 inhabitants. There is one long main street in which there are situated the chief shops and places of business. The number of masonry houses is very small; the cause of this is that the land all belongs to one large proprietor, the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, who has made difficulties about granting building leases such as will induce persons to build. The consequence is that the town of Comillah is one of thatched huts, which gives it a poor appearance and renders risk of fires constantly imminent.

7. *Act III, 1861, Act VI, 1868.*—The introduction of Act III, 1861, into the town of Comillah was in my opinion a mistake, and indeed the principles of that law have never been acted up to. Assessments have not been made on houses as laid down by the Act, for if that had been done, the income derived would have been insufficient to carry on the necessary work. Assessments made some years ago were based more on the incomes or supposed incomes of the occupiers of the premises assessed, in fact, more according to Act VI, 1868, than Act III, 1861, and in my opinion the former Act would be a deal more applicable to Comillah. I have delayed making fresh assessments under Act III, 1861, with the intention of seeing if Act VI, 1868, could not be extended to the town. The town itself is somewhat similar (only smaller) to * Nassirabad, in zillah Mymensingh, to which Act VI, 1868, was extended shortly after its passing.

8. Here in Comillah under Act III, 1861, we ought only to be able to assess houses and lands within the municipality at a rate not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the maximum annual rental of such, but in a town in which nineteenth-twentieths of the houses are mere huts the income so derived would be very small indeed, and to make up the sum to a sufficient amount assessments were made not on houses but on the incomes of the occupiers. The total income derived is annually Rs. 11,595 9-9, the expenditure is, however nearly on a par with the income, being this year Rs. 11,457-12, so that if we merely got the income which would accrue from a strict observance of Act III, 1861, we should have to give up metalled roads and other expensive works. Act III, 1861, is meant only to be worked in towns really such and not in exaggerated villages like Comillah. I would before this have recommended the introduction of Act VI, 1868, but that Act III, 1861, had been so long in force here, and I did not like to introduce a change until I had had more personal experience of the district and the town, but I am quite prepared to do so now, if it should be considered that a special proposition on the point is necessary.

9. *Revision of Assessment.*—The existing assessment must be revised at any rate as it was made some years ago, but I would not do so now as a new year has commenced, and I am in hopes that the more workable and more applicable law, VI of 1868, may be deemed to be best for the town. I may observe that appeals have been lodged pointing out that the present mode of assessment in vogue here is not according to the law, but they have been year after year rejected.

10. *Conservancy.*—A good deal more has been accomplished in conservancy matters during the year under report than in years preceding, Rs. 857-13 having been spent in addition under this head. During the year, among other works, a latrine was erected near the Judge's Court for the use of the parties attending the Civil Courts, a mehtar to attend to it has also been paid from the committee. Besides this, drains have been cleaned, jungles cut, and new drains opened.

11. *Constabulary.*—An increase of Rs 40 under the heading of Police has been incurred for repairing and erecting proper section houses for the accommodation of the constables on the various beats. There are now two head constables and 24 constables in the town police force. In addition to their ordinary duties the police are employed in collecting vital statistics.

12. *Roads.*—The length of metalled roads made in the municipality during the year was 5,035 feet; 300 feet also were repaired, the length of unmetalled roads made was 1,550 feet, and five miles of such were repaired during the year.

The above includes one new road (a short cross one) about 400 yards in length which was completed during the year, the total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs 4,451-11-6. This included the manufacture of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of bricks for future requirements. I would not myself have sanctioned the manufacture of such a large quantity of bricks, as I think it can never be used, and that the greater part will have to be sold, and it is not a work of the municipality to turn brickmakers. However, I found the bricks nearly made when I arrived here.

13. *Expenditure.*—Our chief items of expenditure have been on roads, police, and conservancy, and our chief sources of income from the house income tax before commented on.

* Nassirabad is the sudder station of Mymensingh District.

In my opinion, the income at present derived is as large as it can possibly be made in such a small and comparatively poorly circumstanced town as Comillah; at the same time the only item of expenditure which it would be possible to retrench in would be in the matter of roads, on which in time we may perhaps be enabled to reduce our expenditure.

14 *Income and Expenditure*.—As regards income and expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,669-4 was collected this year, being the outstanding balance for last year (1872-73); the demand for the current year was Rs 8,772-14-6, a sum of Rs 186-8-3 was remitted or struck off during the year, and an unrealized balance of Rs 1,687-10-3 was left due on 31st March, 1874, the greater portion of which was, however, realized in the following April and May.

15 *Education*.—The committee have made an annual allowance of Rs 30 per annum from their funds for educational purposes, and this amount has been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, and with the money a patshala is kept up in Chuckbazar; if we can manage to reduce our expenditure under any other head, we shall perhaps be able in future to do something more for education, but it must be borne in mind that the population of Comillah, all counted, is only 12,918.

16. The incidence of the taxation chiefly falls on the Government, which pays Rs. 1,200 per annum to the municipality, on the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, and other reputed wealthy persons, but I have explained before why this is. The tax not being really a house tax, but one on the presumed wealth of the party taxed, if Act VI of 1868 were introduced, there would not, I think, be much alteration in the amount of the tax assessed to what it is now and it would fall pretty much as it does now on the same parties.

17 *Vital Statistics*.—*Mortality Returns*.—The health of the town has been good, the number of recorded deaths was 366 out of a population of 12,948, which would give a death rate of about 28.2 per 1,000, from July, 1873, a collection of statistics of births was commenced, the result, however, was hardly such this year as to warrant much reliance on it, the returns for the nine months showing 13.05 per mille. The statistical information will probably be more accurately collected this year, 1874-75, when we have had the benefit of more experience.

18. *Pounds*.—There are two pounds within the municipality, the realizations from which amounted to Rs 563-11-0. We might, I think, with advantage open another pound within the municipality during the present year. In some parts of the town the numbers of stray cattle, goats, and ponies are still very great, and cause much mischief and annoyance, to say nothing of obstruction on the roads.

19 *Difficulty of getting co-operation of the people*.—As an instance of how difficult it is to get the townspeople to co-operate with us even in matters which are patently done for their good, I will mention that in November last a very extensive and disastrous fire occurred in Telikona, or the quarter where the oilmen reside, the second large fire within two years in the same quarter. After this last fire it seemed to the committee that the spreading of the fires which occurred was much facilitated by the narrowness of the streets. The houses being thatched and built close together, caught fire one after the other, and no stop could be put to the conflagration. To prevent this, in the future if possible, the committee resolved to widen the streets to the width of 32 feet, and to effect the purpose, those whose houses had been burnt down, were requested each to put the new houses back a small space from the thoroughfares. Instead of agreeing to the plan which was explained to them by the vice-chairman and Mr. Campbell, the inhabitants of the quarter, far from doing it willingly, threw every obstacle in the way of the project being carried out, and it was only carried out for the general public good in the teeth of their opposition, the moving back of the houses being enforced both by the Magistrate and the manager of the estate of the landlord, Mr. W. F. Campbell, the latter giving his most cordial co-operation.

20 *Rajah of Hill Tipperah*.—The landlord, the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, through his manager, Mr. Campbell, I may remark, deserves our thanks for the good condition in which he keeps the embankment which extends all along the river side to the north of the municipality and effectually shields the town from inundation. I have always found Mr. Campbell very ready in giving his assistance in all matters connected with the municipality.

21 *Conduct of Officers*.—The vice-chairman, Mr. Rochfort, deserves credit for the zeal and energy with which he has fulfilled the duties of his office, the overseer, Baboo Tarak Chunder Gupta, and the head writer, Digamber Rikhit, are well spoken of and deserve credit for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

22 I now come to the Brahmunberiah municipality, which is governed by Act VI, 1868. This report has been somewhat delayed owing to the non-receipt of the Brahmunberiah committee's report.

23 *Conduct of Committee*.—The committee consists of a chairman and 13 members, five of whom are officials and eight non-officials. There were five ordinary meetings during the year. The members seem not to have acted very energetically, as the Deputy Magistrate, the chairman, complains of this action or rather want of action, without an official head the chairman thinks the first act of the committee, if left to itself, would be to abolish the tax altogether.

24 *Town of Brahmunberiah*.—The town is composed of 17 mohullahs, or hamlets, and contains 2,889 houses, with a population of 12,364, that is nearly the same as that of Comillah. Though there are such divisions, the ward system under Section 23 of the Act has not been introduced. There is in fact only a town committee.

25 The amount of tax levied was Rs. 3,626 this year, as against Rs 3657-7-3 last year, giving an average all round of Rs. 1-4 per house per annum. The rates, however, vary from

Rs 6 to one anna per mensem, according to the value of the property to be protected. The incidence of taxation appears very light altogether; an average of 1 anna 8 pie per mensem is not very heavy, especially as the inhabitants will be exempted from the operation of the Road Cess Act. The chairman reports that the assessments are made with great care and it is certain that widows, orphans, and the destitute are exempted from any taxation, at the same time the assessment is so adjusted as to fall on those who are really able to bear it. In support of his statement that the assessments are not too heavy and have been carefully made, the chairman writes that there was not a single case of attachment and sale during the year under report.

26 *Constabulary*—The town police consists of one head constable and 22 constables. A section house has been built for them during the year. In addition to their ordinary duties they are not, like the Comillah Police, employed in collecting vital statistics, a separate establishment being allowed for that work in this town.

27. The sum of Rs 1,887 was spent on improvements in the town as per items given below.—

	Rs
Four Tanks, costing . . .	825
Two Roads . . .	175
Seven Bridges . . .	240
Two Pucka drains . . .	150
Repair of Roads . . .	175
Conservancy . . .	212

28. The Committee do not appear to have been able to make any provision for education, but Rs 50 were allotted to the Charitable Dispensary.

29 The cost of police seems to be one of the heaviest items of expenditure in the township. No extensive or costly works have ever been attempted. Indeed with the very small sum assessed it could hardly be expected. The chief works undertaken have been small roads between the different mohullahs or quarters, the clearing of jungle, making of drains, &c. As there was much want of good drinking water the digging of tanks has, the chairman says, been one of the most popular works undertaken, and much of the present healthiness of the town is attributed to them.

30. As I have had no personal experience of the town of Biahmunberiah I submit the chairman's report in original with this. I think Act VI, 1868, seems to have worked very well indeed in the town, and with a very light tax they seem to have got all they can want in the way of police conservancy and communication. The town seems healthy. The death rate is not stated by the chairman, but I have noticed it in the annual administration report under the heading of statistical inquiries. The death rate here and in Comillah are pretty much on a par.

LIBERALITY OF SOME ZEMINDARS IN NORTH BAGULPORE.

No 4847S.R., dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874

From—J F K HEWITT, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 6315S.R. of the 23th

Hurbullub Narain Singh of Sonebursa
Norendro Narain Singh of Bacoan
Rooder Narain Singh of Pachachia
Ugur Narain Singh and Chundermon
Singh of Bural
Ticoomon Singh of Sookpore
Humun Singh of Sookpore

ultimo, bringing to the favourable notice of Government the names of certain zemindars in North Bhagulpore who have rendered assistance to their ryots during the present scarcity and have otherwise afforded help to Government in connection with relief operations.

2 In reply I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to the gentlemen referred to the Lieutenant-Governor's warm thanks for all the good that they have done; and that you will express to Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh of Sonebursa His Honor's special acknowledgments for the liberality evinced by him in initiating relief measures.

3 The question of further recognition of the services rendered by these gentlemen will be considered hereafter. Meanwhile the statement furnished by you will be published in the *Gazette*.

Scoopul	Ugur Naran Singh for self and brother and Chundermon Singh of Burail	Rs 18,000	Rs 1,500, besides feeding a large number daily	Rs 17,000 in cash and grain to ryots	Rs 2,450 in six tanks and 2 roads	R- 3,000	Rs 1,000	879 mds rice	This gentleman is not a wealthy man, he is known as a very good man, and is one of the few examples where good has been done quietly and modestly for the sake of doing good. Mr Kirkwood says, "instead of magnifying his deeds he has rather concealed them." The Government has not had to do any thing in his zemindaree. He has collected only a small portion of his rents for the past year, a portion of which in necessary cases he will altogether remit the balance of his rents is not pressed for.
Ditto	Thacoormon Singh of Sookpore	Rs 20,000	Rs 1,700	Rs 11,000 in cash and grain to ryots	Rs 5,600 on construction of tanks and roads	R- 1500	Rs 6,500		This gentleman has acted very well and willfully, and has never sought to exaggerate his deeds. He has only collected a portion of his last year's rent, and is not pressing for realization of the balance. In necessary cases remission will ultimately be given.
Ditto	Hemun Singh of Sookpore	Rs 20,000	Rs 400	Rs 7,000	Rs 4,000 on work connected with tanks and roads	R- 4,000	Rs 7,963		This gentleman does all that is required of him. He has fed and relieved many of the poor daily. The Government has had to do nothing in his tank. He is still continuing advances, he is giving more to those to whom he has already given. His arrears of rents are Rs 25,000, he is not pressing for them, and will remit where necessary.

GENERAL REMARKS

Mr. Kirkwood makes the following remarks, in which, from personal knowledge the Collector concurs. The above may all be promulgated by public notice, "not only for what they have done but for the willingness with which they have done it and for the readiness to assist in every way as by ending to servants, doing their duties, giving the use of their clerks, lands and buildings they have all for the last two years been working in a manner which leaves little or nothing to be desired."

G. N. BARLOW,
Officiating Commissioner.

BHAGULPORE,
The 28th July 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE :																	
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			RULUSH MILLW— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Co responding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts																			
1	Burdwan	13 4	13 0	13 4	17 4	16 0	26 0	12 0	11 4	16 0	12 12	12 0	17 0	.	.	.			
2	Bankoora	13 0	12 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	10 4	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 8	16 12	.	.	.			
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 5	20 0	.	.	.			
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0				13 5	13 5	19 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	.	..	...
5	Hooghly	12 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	18 0	.	.	.			
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 0				10 12	10 12	15 8	13 0	12 12	20 0	.	..	.
Central Districts.																			
6	Calcutta	13 0	13 0		16 0	16 0		9 0	9 0		11 12	11 4	..	.	.	..
7	24-Pergunnahs	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	12 4	19 0	.	.	..
8	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	14 8		20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 10	11 0	17 12	.	.	..
9	Jessore	12 4	12 4	14 0				11 0	10 10	18 0	12 12	13 2	25 8	.	.	..
10	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	30 0			
11	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	11 0	9 8	18 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	.	.	..
12	Maldah	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	11 12	19 0	14 0	14 0	20 0			
13	Rajshahye	12 12	12 12	15 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	10 8	12 0	19 11	.	.	..
14	Rungpore	12 0	12 0	15 0				8 0	8 3	12 10	13 0	13 0	18 0	.	.	..
15	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0				6 12	6 12	13 8	16 8	15 0	24 0	.	.	..
16	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0				8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	24 0	.	.	..
17	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	6 4	6 0	14 0	.	.	..
18	Julpigoree*	8 0	8 0					8 0	9 0		11 2	11 0		.	.	..
	Cooch Behar †													.	.	..
Eastern Districts																			
19	Dacca	11 0	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	.	.	..
20	Fureedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0			8 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	.	.	..
21	Backergunge							13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	.	.	..
22	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0				10 0	9 8	20 0	12 8	12 8	27 8	.	.	..
23	Sylhet*	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	11 6	23 0	16 10	14 0	31 8	.	.	..
24	Chittagong*	12 0	12 0	9 0				13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	.	.	..
25	Noakhully.†													.	.	..
26	Tipperah*	10 0	10 0	11 8				10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	32 8	.	.	..
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts							11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8	.	.	..
	Hill Tipperah	8 8		10 6				10 0	10 0	30 0	13 9	14 0	23 7	.	.	..

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 1st August 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHHENA			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN			GRAM			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT			DISTRICTS.										
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year											
S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch											
..	15	0	15	0	33	0	13	12	13	12	21	0	440	0	440	0	7	14	7	14	Burdwan		
..	13	0	13	0	22	0	240	0	240	0	8	4	8	4	Bankoora.		
..	13	0	13	0	22	0	240	0	240	0	8	4	8	4	Beerbhoom.		
..	12	0	12	0	18	0	180	0	180	0	8	0	8	0	Midnapore		
..	14	0	14	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	Hooghly		
..	14	0	14	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	Howrah		
BENGAL.																			Western Districts.									
12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	15	8	15	8	100		0	100	0	8	0	8	0	Calcutta.	
..	15	4	15	4	20	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	21 Pergunnahs		
..	16	0	16	0	21	5	110	0	110	0	8	7	8	7	Nuddoa		
..	14	0	14	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	7	4	7	0	Jessore		
..	17	0	17	0	24	0	120	0	120	0	8	8	8	8	Moorsheadabad		
..	13	4	13	4	18	12	170	0	180	0	7	8	7	4	Dinapore		
..	16	0	16	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	22	0	180	0	180	0	7	8	7	8	Maldah		
..	15	0	15	0	24	0	240	0	240	0	7	4	7	4	Rushahye		
..	15	0	15	0	16	5	193	0	107	0	7	6	7	4	Rungpore		
..	11	4	12	0	15	0	67	8	67	8	6	12	6	12	Bozra		
..	15	0	15	0	24	0	200	0	200	0	7	14	5	0	Pubna		
..	6	0	6	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	20	0	8	0	8	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	Darjeeling *
..	10	0	10	0	..	..	160	0	160	0	6	1	6	0	Julpigoree *		
Central Districts.																			Eastern Districts.									
..	14	0	14	8	20	0	80		0	80	0	8	0	8	0	Dacca	
..	13	0	13	0	20	0	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	8	Fareedpore		
..	13	8	13	8	..	..	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	Backergunge.		
..	15	0	15	0	..	..	13	4	13	8	18	0	..	..	..	..	7	12	7	8	Mymensingh		
..	13	0	11	8	17	4	107	0	107	0	7	12	7	12	Sylhet *		
..	12	0	11	0	11	4	120	0	120	0	7	4	7	4	Chitragong *		
..	Nonkholly †	
..	12	0	12	0	16	0	7	12	7	12	8	0	Tipperah *
..	320	0	320	0	6	4	6	4	6	10	Chittagong
..	Hill	
..	8	8	8	8	11	4	7	6	7	2	7	2	Tipperah

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			BULRUSH MILLET— (UMBOD, BAJEA)											
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year									
BIHAR																									
27	Patna	16 12	16 12	24 0	20 0	19 12	31 4	12 0	12 0		16 0	14 0	21 0												
	T																								
28	Gya	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 8	16 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0		..	.									
	U																								
29	Shahabad	15 8	15 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0										
	V																								
30	Arrahoot	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	7 0	7 8	16 8	14 0	15 0	17 8			.									
31	Sarun	15 8	15 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	14 0	14 8	16 8			..									
	W																								
32	Chumpanu*	12 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	18 0			.									
33	Monghyr	16 8	15 7	16 8	23 7	21 0	26 1	8 4	8 4	12 0	13 6	11 5	15 7			..									
34	Bhagulpore	14 8	14 8	16 6	18 15	18 15	27 12	10 11	10 11	15 2	12 0	12 0	16 6			..									
35	Purneah	13 0	13 0	14 0			26 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	18 8			...									
	X																								
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 to 20	18 to 20	30 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	28 0									
ORISSA																									
37	Cuttack*	14 7	14 7	19 11				18 6	17 1	23 10	26 4	26 4	31 8	..		..						
38	Poores	11 13	11 13	13 12				19 11	18 6	19 11	26 4	26 4	34 2	..		.									
39	Balasore†																								
(HOTA NAGPORE)																									
South-West Frontier Agency																									
40	Hasarobagh	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	18 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 8			..									
41	Lohardugga*	11 8	11 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	15 0			..									
42	Singbhoom*	11 0	11 0	18 0			24 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0			...									
	Z																								
43	Manbhoom	10 8	11 0	12 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	33 0 to 30 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	40 0									

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last *Gazette*

† Return not received

R In the interior price of best rice from 15 to 16 seers, and common rice from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee

T In the interior price range as follow —Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 14 7 to 17 4 seers, per rupee

U In the interior price range as follow —Wheat from 13 8 to 15 8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, maize 15 seers and gram from 16 to 19 seers, per rupee

V In the interior price range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 19 seers, barley from 13 to 24 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 9 8 to 19 seers, maize from 12-12 to 22 seers, and gram from 13 to 20 seers, per rupee

CALCUTTA,
The 4th August 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 1st August 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET— OHOLUM, JOWAR			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT		
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year

DISTRICTS.

BEHAR

[illegible]

ORISSA

[illegible]

CHOTANAGOPRE

*South West Frontier
Agency*

																	Agency	
.	.	19 8	19 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	0 8	6 8	6 10	Hazareebagh	
.	.	27 0	20 0	37 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	160 0	160 0		5 8	5 4	6 1	Lohardugga *	
..	.							13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0		5 8	5 8	5 12	Singbhoom *	
...					E	18 0	18 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	Manbhoom.

W In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11-4 to 17 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 16 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17 seers, and gram from 15 to 18 seers, per rupee

X In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers, balrush millet from 14 to 17 seers, maize from 13-4 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers, per rupee

Y In the interior best rice ranges from 12 to 18 seers, common rice from 15 to 20 seers, wheat from 12 to 14 seers, and maku 18 seers per runee

• Z In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, common rice from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information

R. KNIGHT,
Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st August 1874.

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL			
<i>Western Districts</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan, 3rd* Aug 1874	1 93	Over two inches of rain in Bood hood and Culna, and nearly two in Raneegeunge, at Cutwa only half an inch, and at Jehanabad none. Bad accounts received of the crops. Fever increasing.
	2 Bankoora, 1st " "	1 47	Partial showers throughout the district, generally of a slight nature. High wind, with light rain, on 29th and 30th July. The growing crops are doing well in most places, including the aous or early rice crop, but the cultivation of the aman or late rice is practically at a standstill, except in very low ground. Heavy rain is urgently needed. Telegraphed on the 4th. Rain fell in some parts, none in north and west. Prices rising.
	3 Beerbhoom, 1st " "	2 63	Wet during the former, dry during the latter half of the week. State and prospects of the crops generally good, except in some parts of the east by the Moosshedabad district, where the crops are reported to be suffering from drought. Export of week ending 25th July, 1,610 manuds, chiefly to Bhagalpore division. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 1st " "	3 67	Over 7 inches of rain fell along the sea coast, and the course of the wind and the barometer caused much apprehension of a cyclone there on the 28th July. In all the district south of Midnapore the prospects are generally very good, and the rainfall has been reasonable and abundant. In the north, however, it has been scanty (at Gurbett only 1 15), and while it has done much good, more rain is wanted in that quarter. Prices are very slow to come down after their recent rise, and a scarcity of rice is reported from many quarters.
	5 Hooghly, 1st " "	2 97	Cloudy nearly throughout the week and stormy. Wind chiefly from east and north-east. Heavy shower on 31st July. In Scamport the rainfall has been 3 30. The crops are all good except the late rice, which has only partially been planted out owing to scanty rain. It is hoped that the rain will now be sufficient, but heavy rain is required. Telegraphed on the 3rd. Rainfall 83 at 2-15 A M.
	6 Howrah, 1st " "	1 59	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear. Wind from south and east, and once going round to north east and east. The rain during the week has changed the state of the crops. If such rain continues there will be no fear of a bad harvest. Ryots are preparing land for transplanting aman or late rice seedlings, and some have already commenced transplanting. Jute, sugarcane, and aous or early rice, are good.
<i>Central Districts</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	6 24 Pergunnahs 3rd† Aug 1874	5 25	Sultry and showery. There was a heavy fall of rain on Friday, 31st July, in the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Barnaset, and Bariackpore sub divisions. It has greatly improved the prospects of both the aous or early and aman or late rice crops. Transplantation has commenced everywhere except in Satkhira. More rain, however, is still needed. Fever prevails in the Sudder, Bussceerhat, Satkhira, Barripore, and Diamond Harbour sub divisions. Cholera has abated in thanas Sultanpore and Muthoorapore.
	7 Nuddea, 1st Aug 1874	1 16	There has been generally less rain than at the Sudder Station. The rain which has fallen during the week, though almost everywhere insufficient for the late rice, has done much good to the early rice. More rain is much required. At Koosbter the aous or early rice harvest has commenced. The outturn of indigo is unusually good. The drought has sent up prices again a little.
	8 Jessore 1st " "	1 11	Cloudy, with occasional slight showers. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are generally favorable. In the Lohagara and Alfadanga stations, in the Nuddea sub division, the loss of the early rice caused by the inundation is said to be irretrievable, but the late rice plants are reviving since the inundation has gone down a little. The rain has done good, but anxiety is still felt as to the unreasonable character of the weather and the short amount of the fall, and generally more rain is wanted. Prices have been falling a little, owing partly to the abatement of anxiety consequent on the late rain, and partly to the early rice already finding its way in some places into the market.

* Telegram of the 3rd August received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
PASHAWE DIVISION	9 Moorshedabad, 1st Aug 1874	74	There has been a very inadequate rainfall for the season of the year. A good shower came down on the 31st July, but it was far from sufficient after the preceding drought. The rain appeared to be general, but reports have not yet been received from the interior. Rainfall at sub-divisions Jungpore 2.05, Rampone Hill 1.06, Lalbhag, 2.32. More abundant rain is required in the Bluntpur, Gokurn and Kallyangunge thanas, where the mun or late rice seedlings just transplanted and the broadcast sowings, are suffering much from its absence. Unless there is a good downpour within two or three days, the prospects of the crop will be very seriously affected. The mus or early rice also in the east of the district is suffering from the drought. Altogether the prospects are not nearly so favorable as in the first three weeks of the past month, and damage has already been caused to the crops, which can hardly be repaired. Prices remain above stationary. Small pox begins in places.
	10 Dinagopore, 31st July 1874	2.68	Showers alternated by bright sunshine. The weather has been most favorable for the crops. Jute is being cut, and new jute is in the market, early bhadoi too has been gathered. The mun crop is fast ripening, transplanting for the winter crop is well forward.
	11 Maldah, 1st Aug 1874	1.96	Cloudy and stormy, with occasional rain and brisk sun. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crop continue good. The reaping of bhadoi and Indian corn has begun in Gorgoribah. Hymunte or late rice cultivation is going on briskly.
	12 Rajshahy, 1st "	0.18	Very high winds in the first part of the week, which have done a little damage. There has been some rain in all parts of the district, which has injured all the crops, but more rain is wanted. The mus or early rice crop is ripening fast in a few places it is being cut. It is less forward in the middle of the district than elsewhere. The mun or late rice promises well. Mulberry sugarcane and jute are all good crops. In Tannore, however, the latter has been a good deal injured by insects. In the north jute is being cut, and a good outturn is expected. Prices have risen slightly in places owing to a decrease in the quantities imported. The rice will probably not be of long duration.
	13 Jungpore, 31st July "	0.51	Generally cloudy, with slight showers. State of crops generally favorable. In places caterpillars have attacked the late rice plants owing to excess of moisture, rendering fresh transplanting necessary.
	14 Bogra, 1st Aug "	1.80	Seasonable weather. The state and prospects of the crops still continue very favorable. The season has been particularly favorable for the transplanting of the mun or late rice, the young plants of which present a most vigorous appearance. The mus or early rice is being cut, and it is being sold in many places at 20 sors the rupee.
	15 Pubna, 1st "	0.67	Slight rain on the 26th July. An average loss of six annas in the mus or early and about two annas in the mun or late paddy has been done by the unusual rise of the water. The water has for the present subsided to a great extent. Harvesting of the early rice, bhadoi and bhawn (mill rice) commencing. A case of cholera reported from Pubna station and some fever prevails.
	16 Darjeeling, 31st July "	2.37	There has been a good deal of bright and pleasant weather in the hills. All the crops, both in the hills and the plains, are progressing very favorably, but more rain is wanted in the latter.
	17 Tulpore, 31st "	40	There has been very little rain this week, the weather close and hot. No anxiety yet experienced in the hills, the late rice, but a heavy rain is now needed for the crop. The early rice is now being cut in places, and is a good full crop.
	Cooh Behu, 30th "	0.27	Fine and on some days very hot. It is rather promising fine harvest of the mus or early rice is being reaped, and mun or late rice is being transplanted.
COOH BEHU DIV.	<i>Eastern Districts</i>		
	18 Dacca, 31st August 1874	3	Seasonable weather. Crops good.
	19 Ferozepore, 1st "	1.95	Weather clear and sunny the previous days of the week. Tuesday and Wednesday, strong wind accompanied by rain. Rain also on Thursday and Friday, a very heavy shower having fallen on the morning of the latter day. The rivers continue subsiding in the north of the district, but they are steadily rising in the south. This is not likely to do harm as the flood in the south is slowly in the growth of the rice crops, and with it the main harvest of mus or early and mun or late rice, the loss required in the last report consequent on the sudden rise of the waters, are in a promising condition, but should the rivers in the north go down still lower it will injure them considerably, as the plants are weak from excessive growth to keep pace with the flood, and it will tell when the water fails to support it. The rice is fast being reaped. The price of rice is stationary at Ferozepore, Goalundo, and Madarapore, and it is fallen at Gopikunda, but has risen at Bhanga, owing probably to decrease in importations. The officers have been specially deputed into the interior, one in each sub-division of the district, to report on the crops and condition of the people. Some of the agriculturists in the northern thanas have lost nearly their all in the destruction of the crops which has taken place, and the Deputy Collector of Goalundo is endeavoring to all such require assistance. No sickness is reported as generally prevalent in any part of the district.

* Telegram of the 3rd August received on the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BE NGAL. — (Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts — (Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn — (Contd.)	20 Backergunge, 30th July 1874	6.44	Rainy weather Prospects of crops good
	21 Mymensingh, 31st July 1874	1.55	Generally fine and very hot, with occasional showers The sunshine has done no harm to the crops already planted out, but the want of rain is becoming serious for the high lands in the north and centre, where the ryots have been unable to transplant at present
	22 Sylhet, 25th July 1874	3.02	Extremely hot, such weather has never been known in July The thermometer last Sunday stood at 90° in one of the coolest rooms in the Collector's house at 5.30 P.M. Prospects good The hot and dry weather has pushed forward the aous or early rice crop, half of which has been cut and the rest promises well The ploughing of the sail or late rice land is progressing There has been a good deal of sickness—fever generally, sometimes cholera—owing to the unusual state of the weather
CHITTAGONG DIVN	23 Chittagong 30th " "	3.96	Rain every day at head quarters, the fall being heaviest on the 30th July up to noon From Cox's Bazar 2.40 inches reported up to 28th July The aous or early paddy promises well, and reaping has commenced More rain is wanted for the aumon or late rice, especially in the southern thanas Cholera reported from Potia in the Sudder and Chuckerin in the Cox's Bazar sub-division
	24 Noakholly		Return not received
	25 Tipperah 31st " "	4.58	Some days of rainy weather, with one or two hot still days Prospects of the early rice crop are excellent, just a little more rain is wanted for the late rice crop
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 25th July 1874	3.7	Heavy fall of rain throughout the whole week The cotton and paddy crops sown in the beginning of May are ripening Plough cultivators have begun to transplant their seedlings More rain would be beneficial
	Hill Tipperah, 29th July 1874	3.12	Almost daily rain, but showers not heavy Quite cool Ploughing going on, land being prepared for transplanting the late rice crop Prospects of late rice crop everywhere good The aous or early rice being cut, the outturn will probably be below the average
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 3rd* August 1874	2.99	Weather most seasonable, and all that could be desired for the young crops, which are reported well off everywhere The number of cholera cases reported is on the increase, and there is a good deal of fever about
	28 Gya, 1st " "	2.65	Seasonable weather The bhadoi or early crops are magnificent, and the rice excellent
	29 Shahabad, 1st Aug 1874	1.30	Stormy, with high east wind at the beginning of the week, clear and hot the last three days, occasional showers There has been more rain in the south than in the north of the district, steady and heavy rain is much required for the paddy crop in all parts The present dry weather, if it continues much longer, will do great harm The Soane rose in flood on the 1st August Health on the whole good
	30 Lurhoat, 1st " "	2.05	Weather cloudy and hot, with east wind prevailing In Mudhoobunnee sub division 1.05 inches of rain fell during the week In many places "murwa" (millet) will be harvested in the next fortnight The other bhadoi or early crops are also doing well Transplanting is still going on in several parts of the sub division, but more rain is wanted soon to save the paddy crops on the high lands Report has not been received from Hajepore, Lurbhunga, Tajpore, and Seetamullic sub divisions The rainfall during the week has benefited the paddy crops on high lands in the Sudder sub division Bhadoi or early crops are doing very well Weeding operations are being pushed on with vigor, and though some damage has been done in parts by the overflowing of the rivers and by the heavy rain, prospects are still favourable Prices of grain stationary Public health good
	31 Murrhun, 1st Aug 1874	.95	Generally hot and sunny East wind prevailing Slight showers general throughout the district Weeding operations are almost completed The bhadoi or early crops are all coming up very well, and promise an abundant harvest More and plentiful rain is now much wanted for the late rice crop, which is reported to be injured by the drought in places In parts of the district the rainfall has been very deficient Manufacture of indigo is going on, but the outturn is small Price of common rice and gram has slightly risen, owing to a falling off in the importation
	32 Champaran, 31st July 1874	0.80	Sunny, with strong east winds and occasional partial light showers and thunder storms The prospects of the crops not injured by inundation are still most favorable Rain is now wanted Threatening weather at the time of report

* Telegram of the 3rd August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Waghlyr, 1st Aug 1874	2.08	Hot and cloudy. The prospects continue favorable, more rain is, however, wanted, particularly in the Begoo Serai sub division
	34 Bhagulpore, 3rd* " "	37	Weather most favorable. Murwa (millet) and bhadoi or early rice are splendid crops. Reaping of some of both has commenced. It remains yet to be seen whether all agham or late rice lands will be cultivated, some of the lands are still under water, and some which were sown have been damaged. Rain is wanted now in the south of the district, but more fine weather is looked for in the north. Cholera is abating, fever is prevalent here and there.
	35 Purneah, 1st " "	1.56	Sunny, very hot but seasonable, slight showers of rain towards the end of the week. Prospects of crops everywhere very good. Bhadoi or early rice being harvested in Kishengunga and Buhampore. Yield good. Koosi floods almost entirely subsided, having done but little injury.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 1st Aug 1874	2.71	Rainfall, at Deoghur 2.31, at Godda 1.54, at Rajmehil 4 inches. Rain said to be badly wanted at Jamtara. Indian corn promises to be a great crop everywhere. Paddy is looking well. Planting is backward about Doonka on the high lands. Since the last rains field work is going on most vigorously. Good rain on the morning of the 1st August, and heavy rain to be seen all round.
ORISSA			
ORISSA DIVISION	37 Cuttack, 3rd* Aug 1874	7.48	Nearly the same quantity of rain fell all over the district. Steady and continuous rain all the week. Several rivers flooded, no harm done. Crops flourishing. Chokra on pilgrim routes.
	38 Pooree, 30th " "	7.24	There has been general and ample rain. The weather at the time of report was fair and hot. Sowing completed, transplantation and cultivation of the late rice crop, and weeding of the early rice crop, are going on. The plants are growing well. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being gathered. Munda is being weeded. Ahu (pulse), castor-seed, and til seed (oil seed) plants, are coming out. Prices stationary in the mofussil. The pilgrims have nearly gone away. Cholera and fever are prevalent both in the city and in the interior.
	39 Balasore, 31st " "	9.68	Heavy and continuous rain during the last six days of the week. During ten consecutive days ending with 29th July nearly 13 inches of rain fell. The Balasore rivers rose and submerged a large tract, the flood reaching the level of, but not topping, the Trunk Road. The inundation is now subsiding. This timely rain has rendered the general prospects of the crop excellent. A splendid yield is expected from the inundated tract.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	<i>South West Frontier Agency</i>		
40	Harnreebagh, 31st July 1874	4.41	The crops are flourishing. There has been abundant rain and also sunshine. The few days of fine weather which delayed the transplanting of the rice did immense good to the maize. Alternate rain and sunshine suits every description of crop, including tea. Nothing could be better than present prospects.
41	Lohardugga, 1st Aug 1874	7.27	Rain every day, there was a fall of 1½ inches on Wednesday and the fall seems to have been general. The rain was much wanted as the high land crops were being burnt and transplantation was at a standstill. The crops have now revived, and transplanting is going on briskly. The goondli (millet) crop will be reaped immediately. In Palnaw the weather has been fair, with alternate showers and sunshine, but the makai or Indian corn has suffered from the previous heavy rain. The prospects of the rice crops there are now excellent, and the area of cultivation is very large. Prices easy. General health good.
42	Singbhoom, 31st July 1874	8.30	Cool. Heavy clouds about. Abundant rain all over the district since date of last report, and not an hour too soon. Transplanting, &c., in full swing. Public health generally good. Condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, 1st Aug 1874	2.42	Favorable. Since the date of last report a change for the better has taken place in the state and prospect of the crops. Rain fell on the 25th ultimo, and continued till the 29th, but has again ceased. The crops on high lands, which were withering away, have greatly benefited, and if rain continue to fall occasionally, all will yield a full crop, except the Indian corn and gora or early rice, in which a loss of two annas has occurred in some, but not all places. More rain, however, is wanted for transplanting but sufficient has fallen to admit the lowest lands being planted out, at which the people are busily engaged.

* Telegrams of the 3rd August, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION.	Rain from 12th to 18th July 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874		REMARKS
					Inches.	Up to date	
BENGAL							
BURDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches		1874	Not rec 5th to 11th July
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0 30	0 09	35 03	25th July	
		Antwa	1 35	0 12	27 03	ditto	
		Culina	0 89	1 72	21 03	ditto	
		Bood hood	1 03	2 60	26 93	ditto	
		Lincaunge	1 96	1 04	20 58	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1 01	0 06	20 42	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	3 54	1 31	26 13	ditto	
	Beebhoym	Source	1 58	0 01	27 89	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0 17	1 78	13 40	ditto	
		Imulook	1 20	1 04	22 00	ditto	
		Gaubeta	5 55	2 35	28 39	ditto	
		Contai { Dy Collr's Office { Exe Fugr's Office	1 30 1 25	3 00 2 14	21 30 28 00	ditto ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1 50	0 05	18 17	ditto	
		Serampore	0 35	1 51	18 62	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0 23	1 72	14 32	ditto	
	PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS					
24 Pargunnahs		Singor Island	1 80	2 40	29 65	ditto	
		Calcutta	0 58	1 98	21 54	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary { Jail	0 37	1 37	17 91	ditto	
			0 10	1 14	17 63	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1 58	1 01	17 03	ditto	
		Puraset	1 58	1 80	21 25	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0 70	2 41	21 10	ditto	
		Parmanore	2 23	1 39	19 06	ditto	
		Satkhira	2 87	2 81	21 28	ditto	
		Barakpore	0 57	1 23	19 30	ditto	
		Dum Dum	0 53	1 31	17 07	ditto	
Nuddea		Kishnaghur	0 53	1 76	27 85	ditto	
		Bancong	1 78	2 19	24 10	ditto	
		Mehrapore	0 33	0 81	27 03	ditto	
		Choudangah	0 74	0 50	28 68	ditto	
		Kooshtia	1 19	1 82	29 92	ditto	
		Ranpohat	0 75	1 07	23 20	ditto	
Jessore		Jessore	0 01	0 81	26 16	ditto	
		Naul	1 80	1 57	30 8	ditto	
		Khodur	0 80	1 35	25 13	ditto	
		Thandah	0 20	0 63	33 26	ditto	
		Baghat	1 83	1 40	20 91	ditto	
		Manoorah	0 30	1 98	27 99	ditto	
Moorshedabad		Perhampore	2 15	0 75	24 69	ditto	
		Imamoor Hunt	1 81	0 30	25 73	ditto	
		City Moorshedabad	2 32	1 03	26 15	ditto	
		Jungpore	1 64	1 18	27 93	ditto	
		Azumunze	3 08	0 11	29 30	ditto	
		Falgolla	0 13	1 15	24 81	ditto	
Dinagpore	Dinagpore	3 73	1 77	40 60	ditto		
Maldah	Maldah	3 88	0 01	27 89	ditto		
Rajshahy	Baulah	1 27	1 37	21 81	ditto		
	Nattore	2 64	1 24	38 17	ditto		
Rungpore	Rungpore	1 69	1 80	57 82	ditto		
	Bhowmurgunj	0 32	0 58	35 70	ditto		
	Titallya	1 51	Not rec	65 30	18th July		
Bogra	Bogra	0 42	ditto	47 24	ditto		
Pubna	Pubna	0 36	0 71	31 06	25th July.		
	Seragunj	2 60	0 65	34 40	ditto		
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office { Hospital	Not rec 4 12	Not rec 2 69	42 18 53 77	30th June 25th July	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3 17	4 81	62 67	ditto	
Bodah		1 50	2 09	65 00	ditto		
Buxa { Commissioner's Office { Civil Surgeon's "		8 17 6 58	12 44 9 61	122 97 131 67	ditto ditto		
		Coch Behar Tributary State	Coch Behar	9 35	3 87	97 20	ditto
From 12th April							

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 19th to 18th July 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874		REMARKS.
					Inches	Up to date	
BENGAL—(Continued)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches		1874	
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office	1 46	0 19	31 14	25th July	
		.. { Hospital	1 40	0 30	32 13	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	3 60	0 20	36 04	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0 55	2 81	29 68	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	0 34	1 50	86 00	ditto	
		Goalundo	0 75	2 50	28 20	ditto	
		Madainpore	2 30	5 35	40 70	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	4 26	4 98	34 81	ditto	
		Parazepore	2 65	1 27	21 74	ditto	
		Patowakhally	5 08	3 06	42 42	ditto	
		Dowlatkhan	4 12	2 08	30 70	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	2 80	1 10	47 96	ditto	
		Jamalpore	1 00	0 00	35 37	ditto	
		Atia	2 11	0 70	26 23	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1 60	Nil	40 43	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2 77	2 48	90 20	ditto	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1 30	6 40	45 69	ditto	
		.. { Jail	1 36	8 17	48 72	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	2 27	4 27	52 20	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	1 74	1 23	47 77	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1 02	2 30	41 12	ditto	
		Brahmunberiah	1 27	1 64	31 87	ditto	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	2 00	3 54	42 75	ditto		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1 55	Not rec	35 51	18th July.		
BEHAR							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	1 59	2 10	21 90	25th July	
		Behar	0 64	0 10	22 53	ditto	
		Bah	Nil	0 35	16 90	ditto	
		Dinaporo	2 30	1 80	28 40	ditto	
			.. { Jail	2 60	1 35	25 57	ditto
	Gya	Gya	1 01	1 57	20 33	ditto	
		Nowadith	1 07	0 24	25 90	ditto	
		Arrangabad	2 70	2 18	21 00	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1 22	Nil	21 29	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0 35	0 60	20 14	ditto	
		Sageeram	1 22	0 16	18 32	ditto	
		Buxar	2 62	1 10	20 01	ditto.	
		Bhuboonah	1 03	0 15	23 56	ditto.	Not rec. 28th June to July.
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	1 73	1 29	21 03	18th July	
		Dumblunga	0 16	2 62	28 32	ditto	
		Hajeepore	0 45	0 05	20 80	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0 68	1 44	21 29	ditto	
Sarun	Seetamurhee	Nil	5 11	16 62	ditto		
	Taypore	0 54	0 29	23 14	25th July		
Chumparun	Chupriah	0 63	0 07	22 19	ditto		
	Sewan	0 50	0 30	22 63	ditto		
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	Motiharee	0 10	1 31	22 72	ditto	
		Bettiah	1 05	2 51	30 91	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1 30	0 20	29 57	ditto	
		Begoo berai	0 24	Nil	11 62	ditto	
		Jamooee	0 73	0 12	22 60	ditto	
	Purneah	Bhagulpore	1 62	0 20	29 00	ditto	
		Soopool	1 77	1 13	17 65	ditto	
		Muddehpooora	1 50	1 00	21 88	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Banka	0 14	0 41	27 18	ditto	
		Sanboisa	0 83	0 31	27 44	ditto	
Purneah		6 87	1 15	35 67	ditto.		
	Kisengunge	2 84	4 31	52 47	ditto		
	Arrareah	3 08	0 15	49 25	ditto		
	Deoghur	0 96	0 52	22 37	ditto		
	Rajmechal	0 50	0 20	17 80	ditto		
	Nya Doomka	3 39	0 68	20 79	ditto		
	Godda	0 80	0 72	20 22	ditto.		

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 12th to 18th July 1874.	Rain from 5th to 11th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches	Up to date.		
ORISSA	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	0 70	3 10	30 86	25th July		
		.. { Hospital	1 02	6 98	35 38	ditto		
		Jajpore	0 50	Not rec	21 05	18th July.		
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	11 00	ditto		
		Ingatsmzpore	Not rec	ditto	14 25	4th July		
		False Point	0 45	5 65	20 11	25th July		
	Pooree	Pooree	1 00	6 04	21 00	ditto		
		Khoordah	2 70	7 60	32 51	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore	0 40	4 40	16 67	ditto.		
		Bhadruck	0 50	4 18	22 36	ditto		
		Jellisore	1 81	3 51	24 60	ditto		
		Sorah	1 01	2 73	21 13	ditto		
	Chandbally	Nil	3 27	18 20	ditto			
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	3 07	2 75	27 45	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE							
	SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	{ Jail	0 42	0 88	23 42		ditto
		Pachumba	{ Dispensary	0 09	1 03	28 35		ditto
	Loharduggah	Panchea		0 82	1 20	18 09		ditto
		Palamow		1 40	2 48	34 93		ditto
	Singbhoom	Chybassa		1 36	0 07	19 66		ditto
	Manbhoom	Puruba		1 14	0 79	17 21		ditto
		Gowindpore		3 00	1 45	29 85		ditto.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS							
	Cachar	Cachar		Not rec	Not rec	68 70		11th July
Hylakudy			3 30	ditto	60 68	18th July		
Koyah			2 31	4 84	66 51	25th July		
Goalparah	Goalparah		Not rec	Not rec	66 01	11th July		
	Dhoohee		ditto	ditto	69 38	1th July		
Kamroop	Gowhatti		ditto	ditto	18 82	ditto		
	Burpettah		ditto	ditto	49 17	ditto		
Durrung	Tezporo		ditto	ditto	37 44	20th June		
	Mun, ledye		ditto	ditto	36 46	ditto		
Nowgong	Nowgong		ditto	ditto	39 60	11th July		
Seobsaugor	Seobsauzor		4 23	ditto	90 20	18th July		
	Golighat		3 23	ditto	50 11	ditto		
	Jorehaut		4 68	ditto	72 54	ditto		
	Nazeerah		8 54	ditto	79 05	ditto		
Luckimpore	Dabrooghur		Not rec	ditto	11 65	23rd May		
	North Luckimpore		ditto	ditto	51 42	13th June		
	Suddya		ditto	ditto	47 61	23rd May		
Naga Hills	Samoogooding		1 96	ditto	25 04	18th July		
Kham and Jynteah Hills	Shillong		Not rec	ditto	11 10	16th May		
	Jaowu		ditto	ditto	21 50	ditto		
	Cherrapoonjee		ditto	ditto	133 03	23rd May		
Garo Hills	Tura		ditto	ditto	59 85	11th July		
	Buntes		ditto	ditto	17 40	ditto		
	Akyab		ditto	5 00	53 80	25th July		

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th to 1st August 1874.

STATION	Date	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea level	THERMOMETER		Humidity, Sat. — 100, %	WIND		Rain	Clouds	Weather initials
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA	July 26th	10	29 509	29 617	85 5	82 2	80	E S E	60	0 35	KK	
		16	29 511	29 620	82 2	80 5	92	E S E	102	0 13	S	
	27th	10	29 583	29 600	87 2	82 0	79	E by S	32	0 08	K	
		16	29 470	29 488	84 6	81 5	67	E by N	68	0 61		o
	28th	10	29 416	29 484	80 5	78 5	95	S by N	114	0 12		o, scuds
		16	29 344	29 363	81 5	80 5	95	E by N	21 7	0 12		o
	29th	10	29 434	29 453	82 6	79 5	87	S by E	167	0 13		o
		16	29 108	29 126	86 5	80 5	79	S	14 0		S	
	30th	10	29 575	29 593	85 5	83 3	91	S by E	7 3		S	scuds
		16	29 168	29 186	86 5	81 5	79	S	7 5	0 03	K	
	31st	10	29 505	29 523	84 2	80 7	85	S by E	5 1			o
		16	29 137	29 155	79 0	77 5	93	S W	5 8	3 13		o d
ISLAND	1st	10	29 169	29 187	84 0	80 0	87	N E	4 3	0 04	S	scuds
		16	29 381	29 399	86 5	81 3	79	E by S	14 5		K, N	
	26th	10	29 588	29 594	80	79	95	E	2 8	1 70	N	o, r
		16	29 514	29 520	82	81	95	E S E	8 7	0 80	N	r, u
	27th	10	29 585	29 591	81	81	87	N E	6 0	0 30	N	v, u
		16	29 451	29 460	83	81	91	N	10 2	0 30	N	o, p u
	28th	10	29 321	29 330	82	81	95	N N E	20 9	0 10	N	o, r scuds
		16	29 222	29 224	81	80	95	S	42 6	0 30	N	o, r g scuds,
	29th	10	29 150	29 148	85	80	79	S W	31 6	1 20	N	o, r scuds
		16	29 415	29 421	87	81	70	S W	27 3		N	u
	30th	10	29 572	29 578	86	83	87	S S W	12 8	0 41	N	m, o
		16	29 481	29 487	87	83	83	S	11 4		N	m, o
CHITTAGONG	31st	10	29 517	29 523	81	79	91	W S W	10 6	1 20	N	a, r
		16	29 151	29 157	81	78	88	S W	10 2	0 10	N	o, r
	1st	10	29 464	29 469	82	70	87	N W	6 6	0 10	N	o, b
		16	29 366	29 372	84	80	83	S	13 8	0 10		b, v, u
	26th	10	29 552	29 614	85	78	71	E	5 4	0 20	C	b, v
		16	29 119	29 561	83	80	87	S W	5 6	0 10	N	d g
	27th	10	29 518	29 610	86	79	72	E	3 1	0 10	C, K	b, v
		16	29 411	29 535	89	83	78	S	9 1			b, v
	28th	10	29 576	29 669	82	79	87	F S E	8 8	0 10	KS	p, v
		16	29 501	29 590	83	78	78	E S E	11 0		K, KS	u
	29th	10	29 558	29 651	79	77	90	F S E	9 8	0 10	KS	p, g
		16	29 501	29 602	82	78	82	S E	6 8	2 20	KS	p
MADEIRA	30th	10	29 597	29 690	75	76	90	S	7 9	2 50	KS	p, g
		16	29 160	29 562	82	79	87	S	7 2		C, KK	u, v
	31st	10	29 407	29 559	83	79	75	E S E	5 7	0 20	K, CK	l, v
		16	29 382	29 474	85	79	75	S S E	11 3		K	b, v
	1st	10	29 540	29 618	85	79	75	E	6 8	0 00	C	b, v
		16	29 419	29 511	85	81	83	S S W	9 1		C, K	b, v
	26th	10	29 710	29 710	88	75	62	W S W	15			b, v
		16	29 554	29 614	94	77	15	W S W	10			c
	27th	10	29 606	29 726	88	76	55	S W by W	13	0 02		b
		16	29 390	29 690	92	77	15	S W by W	13			b
	28th	10	29 722	29 762	89	76	52	W by S	14			c
		16	29 611	29 771	95	78	14	W by N	8			c
CUTTACK	29th	10	29 813	29 813	85	76	61	W S W	10	1 04		cloudy
		16	29 703	29 753	90	78	56	S W by W	6			cloudy
	30th	10	29 799	29 821	87	76	61	W by S	15			cloudy
		16	29 682	29 712	91	78	53	W by S	9			cloudy
	31st	10	29 793	29 822	87	71	61	W S W	12			b
		16	29 619	29 679	94	78	46	W S W	10			c
	1st	10	29 716	29 776	87	74	61	W by S	15			c
		16	29 622	29 662	94	76	10	W S W	12			c
	26th	10	29 510	29 592	81	80	83	N E	1 0		KS, N	r
		16	29 420	29 502	85	80	79	N N E	2 5	0 70	KS, N, C	d
	27th	10	29 515	29 598	81	79	91	N N E	1 1		KS, N	r
		16	29 438	29 521	80	78	91	W	2 5	0 40	N	r
KOLAE	28th	10	29 463	29 536	79	77	96	S W	1 6	1 80	N	r
		16	29 360	29 413	79	72	90	W S W	6 5	0 30	N	o
	29th	10	29 110	29 194	81	74	70	S W	5 4	0 10	N	r
		16	29 360	29 442	85	78	71	S W	11 8		C, K, N, C	b
	30th	10	29 175	29 257	89	71	65	S W	6 5		C, CK	l
		16	29 380	29 472	84	79	79	S W	5 7	0 10	C, N	l
	31st	10	29 153	29 245	81	78	75	W S W	2 1	0 00	C, KS	
		16	29 370	29 462	87	81	76	N N E	0 6		K, N	
	1st	10	29 160	29 243	78	77	95	W	2 5	0 50	N	r
		16	29 308	29 401	81	78	86	W	3 7		N	r
	26th	10	29 623	29 644	86	81	79	S E	1 6			b
		16	29 514	29 606	82	79	87	S	6 8			b
	27th	10	29 666	29 688	78	63	46	S S E	4 1			r, q
		16	29 608	29 680	78	77	95	S	7 1	0 30		p
	28th	10	29 662	29 703	84	80	84	S	7 1	0 50		o
		16	29 623	29 614	81	80	83	S	12 0			q
	29th	10	29 689	29 710	87	83	83	S	6 2	0 10		b
		16	29 595	29 617	83	80	81	S S W	7 8	0 10		p
	30th	10	29 680	29 702	81	80	95	S W	3 6	3 20		r
		16	29 603	29 625	77	77	100	S	4 0	2 70		r
	31st	10	29 618	29 610	77	70	95	S S E	2 2	1 00		r
		16	29 491	29 513	81	79	91	S	6 1			q
	1st	10	29 517	29 539	78	77	95	S E	3 0	1 20		q
		16	29 411	29 433	81	78	86	S S W	5 8	0 20		o

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1874

W G WILLSON,
Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st July 1874

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER			Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity	WIND			Rain	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading	Lowest reading	Max solar radiation					Prevailing direction	Max pressure	Daily velocity			
		Inches		°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In		
July	22nd	29.537	91.2	82.2	144.2	85.8	81.5	78.5	0.80	ESE & SE		89.1			Stratoni, cumuli, and cirri
	23rd	508	88.0	80.8	134.0	83.0	80.5	78.3	85	SE, ENE & E	2.0	183.1	0.12		Clear, cirri and cumuli Thunder at 1½ and 3 P.M. Light rain at 1, 2, 3½, 7 and 9 A.M.
	24th	189	87.5	79.8	137.5	82.6	80.3	78.7	88	E & SE	1.2	210.1	0.27		Chiefly overcast Thunder and lightning at 11½ P.M. Slight rain at 3, 6½, 7½, 9 A.M., 1½, 2, and 7½ P.M.
	25th	511	87.4	79.5	128.4	81.2	79.8	76.8	93	ESE & SE by S	1.0	180.3	1.02		Overcast and circumuli Thunder from 11 A.M. to 1½ P.M. Rain after intervals
	26th	561	87.5	79.1	127.0	82.0	80.4	79.3	92	ESE, E & E by S	1.2	137.7	0.19		Overcast, cumuli and stratoni Thunder at 12½ P.M. Slight lightning on N at 8 P.M. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M. Slight rain at 1, 1, 4 A.M. and from 1 to 5½ P.M.
	27th	533	88.0	79.1	139.5	82.0	80.3	78.7	88	E by S, F & E by N	1.0	98.0	0.01		Stratoni, circumuli and overcast Thunder from 12½ A.M. to 1½ P.M. Lightning at 12½ A.M. Rain from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
	28th	405	83.2	70.2		80.5	79.3	78.5	94	E by N, N by E & ESE	1.3	209.3	0.45		Sands and overcast. Brisk wind from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Slight rain from 7 A.M. to 10½ P.M.
	29th	419	86.5	79.0	121.5	82.2	79.1	79.0	85	SE, S by E & S	3.0	343.4	0.27	●	Overcast and clouds of different kinds Brisk wind from 8½ A.M. to 3½ P.M. Slight rain from 1 to 9 A.M. and at 11 P.M.
	30th	519	87.6	79.6	117.5	83.1	81.0	79.3	88	S & S by E		219.3	0.03		Cirrostrati, stratoni and overcast Light rain at 3½ and 6 P.M.
	31st	481	84.5	78.2	124.3	80.7	79.2	78.1	92	S by E, S.W. & S by W	0.5	127.7	3.37		Circumuli and overcast Thunder at 12 A.M. and 2½ P.M. Slightly foggy at 10 and 11 P.M. Rain from 11½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	13.0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	..	91.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	.	92.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st		...
... { by lower rain gauge		...
... { by anemometer gauge		...
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	.	4.81
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July	..	24.79
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	37.17

GOPENAUIH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd August 1874

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th of July 1874, on 27½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts,		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1,214	999 0 0	99 18 0	10,238 0	807 0 0	80 14 0	180 11 0
Or per mile of railway	45	37 0 0	3 14 0	376 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	6 12 0
For previous 3 weeks of half year	2,981	2,308 0 0	230 16 0	25,424 0	1,791 0 0	179 2 0	409 18 0
Total for 4 weeks	4,195	3,307 0 0	330 14 0	35,662 0	2,598 0 0	259 16 0	590 10 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,513	1,024 7 2	102 16 10	2,219 20	237 3 9	23 14 5	126 11 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	56	37 11 10	3 15 6	81 17	8 11 4	0 17 5	8 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,444	3,964 10 2	396 9 3	12,071 0	1,024 4 6	102 16 7	489 5 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th of July 1874, on 28 miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	6,548	905 0 0	90 10 0	11,923 0	493 0 0	49 0 0	139 16 0
Or per mile of railway	234	32 8 0	3 5 0	428 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	5 0 0
For previous 3 weeks of half year	15,984	2,262 0 0	226 4 0	30,674 0	1,095 0 0	109 10 0	315 14 0
Total for 4 weeks	22,532	3,167 0 0	316 14 0	41,600 0	1,588 0 0	158 16 0	472 10 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,446	780 0 3	78 0 0	34,854 0	1,342 15 6	134 5 11	210 5 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	159	27 2 4	2 14 4	1,255 0	47 15 5	4 15 11	7 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,038	2,002 11 6	200 5 5	82,594 0	2,717 8 0	271 15 0	602 0 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th July 1874, on 158½ miles open.

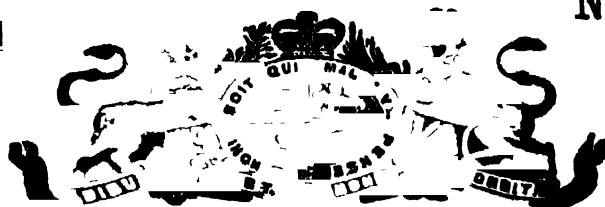
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	41,486½	18,655 2 3	1,700 1 3	76,452 24	29,962 11 7	2,736 11 4	4,444 12 0
Or per mile of railway	262	117 14 2	10 14 10	481 0	189 5 5	17 7 2	28 2 0
For previous 3 weeks of half year	70,690½	41,632 0 3	3,810 0 1	1,24,747 26	51,420 4 7	4,950 3 6	8,796 1 7
Total for 4 weeks	1,12,183	60,287 8 6	5,516 7 2	1,01,290 10	81,381 15 2	7,726 15 2	13,241 1 1
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,987	22,120 0 7	2,027 13 5	1,16,716 14	29,664 0 5	2,628 0 11	4,415 14 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	192	141 5 6	11 19 2	733 0	183 3 1	16 15 10	28 15 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	83,769½	55,200 14 0	5,000 1 7	9,11,442 15	62,417 2 4	5,721 11 0	10,781 1 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 25th July 1874, on 1,280 miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	106,488	1,15,070 15 9	10,630 13 6	10,60,894 10	1,21,012 8 3	39,592 16 3	49,244 4 4
Or per mile of railway	83	90 9 3	8 6 1	828 0	94 14 4	8 10 0	39 9 1
For previous 3 weeks of half year	268,935	3,18,979 5 0	29,239 15 5	22,64,270 30	10,94,999 1 3	92,124 14 4	1,21,364 13 9
Total for 4 weeks	375,423	4,34,050 4 9	39,870 8 11	33,29,173 0	14,26,011 9 6	1,30,717 14 7	1,70,598 1 1
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	1,02,878	1,28,331 0 6	11,763 13 7	4,86,840 10	2,32,724 1 6	21,333 8 2	33,007 1 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	80	100 4 2	9 3 10	379 0	183 13 1	16 13 4	25 17 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,03,997	4,78,031 7 9	43,819 11 1	20,09,398 10	9,19,901 7 0	84,315 2 8	1,28,134 1 9

* Rs 50,552-11 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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BENGAL FAMINE

TWENTY-THIRD SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL. FROM THE 24TH JULY TO THE 6TH AUGUST 1874

THE Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Richard Temple) writes from Dacca on the 3rd August the following remarks to be included in this narrative —

“ I have not yet received sufficiently recent information to enable me to test effectually the estimate of the dimensions of the distress and the total consumption of Government grain by the end of August, as put forward in my narrative of the 7th July; but there is reason to believe that the expenditure to the third week in August will equal the amount estimated in that narrative, namely 235,000 tons. It will be seen on reference to that estimate that the actual expenditure to the third week in June amounted to 115,000 tons, and that the estimated expenditure from the third week of June to third week of August amounted to 120,000 tons, or at the rate of 60,000 tons a month for the two months. Now, the actual expenditure to the third week in July is found to amount to 176,839 tons, thus—

			Tons
Patna Division	.	...	87,921
Bhagulpore Division	..	...	35,455
Rajshahye Division	.	.	43,879
Northern Bengal Railway		.	788
Chota Nagpore Division	...	.	6,538
Burdwan Division	.	...	1,896
Cooch Behar Division	.	...	362
Total	..		176,839

The difference, then, between 115,000 and 187,000 tons, namely 72,000 tons, shows the expenditure for the first of the two monthly periods, or more than

the anticipated rate of 60,000 tons. If this rate of expenditure should continue during August, the estimate of the 7th July may be somewhat exceeded. Some circumstances have occurred since July to improve the general case as made out on the 7th July, namely the early cessation of distress in parts of Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, and the disappearance of distress in most parts of Shahabad and Gya. On the other hand, things have happened to make the case slightly worse. Recent reports received by telegraph from North Tirhoot speak of the frontier store-houses being much depleted by reason of the recourse of large numbers of Nepalese to the Government grain stores. In some districts there are more persons (not able-bodied men, but women and children,) on relief works than were expected. The numbers on gratuitous or charitable relief have risen. In two important districts—Sarun and Manbhoom, and in some districts less important as regards distress—Burdwan, Bankoora, Rajshahye, and parts of Moorshedabad, affairs have had an unfavorable tendency. The rainy season, though almost perilously delayed in South Bengal, capricious in Central Bengal, and in North Behar threatening at one time from excess of water, has turned out well throughout Northern and Eastern Bengal; and in those parts where rain was most wanted, it has recently fallen. Thus on the whole the early (aous) rice crop is nearly secure, and the Indian-corn is already being cut."

"Thus there is still reason to hope that we shall have at the end of August a balance of something near 165,000 tons, as set forth on the 7th July. This quantity would be gross without allowing for wastage, and would be of course exclusive of the reserve with the Government of India at Calcutta. Of late, however, we have been obliged to draw on the Calcutta reserve for supplies to the southern districts, the Burdwan division, and other places. On the whole, the balance of grain in hand by the beginning of September in Calcutta and in the districts, though we hope quite enough, may not be more than enough for safety. Instructions to all relief officers have been reiterated to persevere in carefulness in administering relief in grain,—on the one hand distributing the grain fully to the distressed classes according to the rules and giving the people the benefit of the intentions of Government, yet on the other hand husbanding their supplies and striving to maintain some considerable surplus stocks against unforeseen necessity."

"Apprehensions similar to those adverted to in the narrative of the 14th May seem again to have arisen in respect to the policy of Government respecting the sale of its grain to the public, and especially doubts as to whether the principles set forth in that narrative have been adhered to. Certainly it is our intention that they should be so adhered to, and I trust that they will not be found to have been departed from in any district."

"It is true that the natives have often asked for some cheapening of the price of Government grain in places where it is now being sold, that native merchants have repeatedly suggested the sale of such grain in places where it is not being sold; that this course has occasionally been advocated by non-official European gentlemen of much local weight, that in some instances district officers have advocated the stimulating of sales by the lowering of prices below the rates fixed by Government; that some well-informed Europeans, and many natives of proved loyalty and humanity, still think it a flaw in the administration of relief that the Government granaries were not opened freely enough to the public but these requests have not been acceded to, nor have these views prevailed with the Government. It was felt on consideration that be the merits of any such proposal what they might, certain rules and interpretations of rules had been declared on the 14th May, and that no reasonable effort should be spared to secure adherence thereto."

"On the 14th May certain places were specified as those in which these sales were going on. Since that date they have been authorized in Manbhoom, the Sonthal country, parts of Maldah and of Moorshedabad, and parts of Bankoora, these places being in addition to the places then mentioned; and the extension of the measure to any fresh place has generally been notified in a succeeding narrative. The extension was ordered in every instance by reason of the apprehension of a serious deficiency of grain which the trade was unable to supply, and was not therefore any departure from the rule as announced."

"Again, on the 14th May the cheapest (retail) price of the grain was announced at 12 seers for the rupee. The basis of the decision was declared to be (in the words of the rule) the price at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, plus such addition as might be thought proper. In May the price was fixed by this standard, and continued so till the end of June. By the beginning of July, however, the prices of grain at the nearest large marts accessible by rail or river fell by about 15 per cent. towards the west, and about 20 per cent. towards the east. According to the rule, then, the people of the distressed districts, where sales of Government grain were going on, became entitled to some reduction in the price: therefore the retail price was fixed on the 4th July at 13 seers for the rupee in Behar, and 14 seers in the Rajshahye division. This was announced in the narrative of the 7th July, that is on the first opportunity. This, it is to be observed, was the retail price. For the wholesale price the local officers were authorized to make such allowance as might be fair in favor of the wholesale dealer within certain limits: that is to say, where the retail price was 13 seers, the wholesale price might be 14 to 15 seers; where the retail price was 14 seers, the wholesale price might be 15 to 16 seers. This wholesale price is adjusted by the local officer according to the distance which the grain has to be carried and the difficulty of the transit. In some parts of Rungpore, as adverted to in the narrative of the 14th May, it was arranged that the traders should carry the grain for considerable distances, thereby saving the cost of Government carriage. In such cases a larger allowance than that above stated had to be made. Since the commencement of the rains the same principle has been to some extent followed in North Behar. The result is that the traders in some cases bear the cost of distribution from a large dépôt to village granaries, an allowance being made to them in the wholesale price."

"In all cases of wholesale transactions the trader is practically compelled to sell at the same retail price as that observed in the Government sales, by the fact that at all Government granaries retail sales to the public are allowed; and if the wholesale dealer tried to sell dearer, he would lose his customers."

"The prices above stated are for husked rice (that is, rice from which the husks have been cleared away). If rice is sold partly husked, the remainder being still in husk, which is often called 'cargo' rice, then an allowance in the price is made for that: for example, if 13 seers be the price for husked rice, the price for the same rice if sold as 'cargo' rice would be 15 seers, and so on."

"I particularize these points briefly because partial or incomplete information regarding the wholesale prices or the cargo prices might convey an erroneous idea that the prices of Government rice have been altered more than they really have been. The fundamental rate in this case is the retail price. By that standard the 'wholesale' and the 'cargo' prices are strictly and precisely regulated, and by no other. And it may be repeated that the sales are governed by the rules as sanctioned by the Government of India as already notified, and by no other."

"The Collectors of Rungpore and Bogra did recommend further modifications of the prices, but their proposals were negatived. The Collector of Bogra in particular advised that in his district the Government price should be lowered, because the market prices were fast becoming cheaper. He apparently considered that his people were entitled to this benefit, and that just regard to their welfare should prompt him to stimulate as much as possible the sale of Government grain until all his stocks were exhausted. But it was immediately pointed out to him that the cheapening of the market could only have arisen from private importations; that the people could well subsist on the grain thus imported, that it was not the duty of Government to find additional supplies for them, or to promote sales for any purpose save the relief of necessity; that the fixed price of Government grain would not be lowered, that if this caused the sales to cease, the result would be well; that if surplus stocks remained, the result also would be well, for the grain might be wanted elsewhere; but that surplus or no surplus, the rules and the price as notified must not be departed from."

“The case of Rungpore and Bogra is an example of the fact that traders are not deterred by Government sales from importing grain. These two districts are well situated for water carriage early in the rains. Immediately on the rising of rivers and setting in of the southerly wind, supplies were thrown in by trade to every mart accessible by water. In such places scarcity ceased quite suddenly, while it continued in places which, though comparatively near, could not be approached by water. In North Behar the access by water is not so speedy, but there also trade will, it is hoped, send supplies, and it is partly for this reason that we look for much diminution of sales from the end of August. In Behar, however, the large supplies brought in by trade (as stated in former narratives) have hardly, as yet, reached the most distressed parts, being virtually intercepted by the semi-distressed parts which are nearer at hand, and which are better able to buy. We trust, however, that the gradual percolation of supply may touch ultimately the most distressed localities.”

“Regarding advances to cultivators, there is not at present anything to be added to what has been stated in former narratives save this, that inquiry on the spot has satisfied us that in the Sarun district these advances (which are larger there than anywhere else) are the means of preventing not only emaciation, but considerable mortality among the lower section of the cultivating class. It is apparent in many districts that these people have exhausted, or nearly exhausted, their slender stock of food, and have difficulty in tiding over even the short interval that must be passed before the new harvest begins to come in.”

“Notwithstanding that in the most distressed districts all able-bodied laborers have been transferred from the relief works to the fields, it is a matter for disappointment that the total number on these works in all the districts has continued so large. In the northern and most distressed districts the women and children have in large numbers remained on the works, and their condition is such that the relief officers fear to send them away. The wages, however, have been lowered to the lowest rate for bare existence; so that there shall be no inducement to resort to the works if other employment could be got. In West Tirhoot, indeed, the case of these women and children seemed to the Collector to be such that he recommended some increase to the pittance; but on consideration this was not sanctioned. We apprehend that possibly some women may be on the works whose male relatives are earning adequate wages elsewhere, though the relief officers seem confident that such is not the case as a rule. Still a special warning has been addressed to the relief circles to guard against any abuse of this sort. In the southern and less distressed districts our officers still consider it necessary to admit many able-bodied men to the works who would work in the fields if they could get wages. But though the cultivation is as large as ever, the cultivators cannot afford to employ field labor, and therefore do all the work with their own hands, and so get on somehow. The advances to them of grain alleviate this difficulty and afford them the means of giving wages in kind, and so drawing away people from the relief works.”

“Again, the very high number on gratuitous and charitable relief—in the aggregate exceeding our expectation—is a matter for disappointment. One cause is the admission of so many persons who from caste or other reasons (as explained in former narratives) cannot work and are yet brought to sore straits. The continuance of high prices, despite the rains and the approach of the first harvest, has aggravated this difficulty. When the number rises rapidly in any relief circle, there is of course fear of imposture or of over-liberality. But wherever this occurs, the Collector or other superior relief officer checks it. There have been repeated instances of the exercise of such check; still by way of precaution a general warning has been addressed to relief officers to guard against imposture. There is probably less ground for this apprehension in Behar, where the people had no previous experience of general relief, than in districts like Bundwan, where relief from causes other than scarcity has previously been established, and where imposture, if not guarded against, would be largely practised.”

“I am not yet able to state the average number of persons receiving assistance during July and August, as compared with the number given in the

narrative of 7th July, for the worst period in June. But though the number may perhaps prove higher than the anticipation, yet on the whole the distress probably will be kept within bounds until the middle of September, when the falling or the failing of the autumnal rains will decide the fate of the winter rice crop (amun), the cessation or the continuance of the scarcity, and the relaxation or the maintenance of the relief operations."

Weather and Rainfall—The weather throughout North-East and South-East Bengal and the whole of Behar has been everything that could be desired; but in Burdwan, Hooghly, a small part of Midnapore, Manbhoon, Bankoora, parts of Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Nuddea, Jessore, and Mymensing, rain is said to be urgently required.

Prospects of Crops.—The crops throughout Behar, North-East and South-East Bengal, Orissa, and the greater part of Chota Nagpore, are said to promise exceedingly well. Throughout the rest of the country it appears that in parts the yield of the autumn crops will be small, but there is no reason to apprehend much less than an average yield on the whole, even in the worst districts, while there can be little doubt that the yield throughout the greater part of the country will be unusually large.

Prices.—Prices have to a great extent followed the weather. Where the weather has been favourable, they have fallen; where it has been unfavourable, they have risen. There are some exceptions to this rule, but generally it holds good, as it might be expected to do. Prices have fallen slightly in Burdwan and Moorshedabad; more considerably in Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Maldah, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Sylhet, Chittagong, and Tipperah, while in Bogra the fall has been especially great, rice having gone down during the fortnight from 13 seers 8 chittacks to 16 seers 8 chittacks for the rupee. Prices have risen in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, Rajshahye, and Furreedpore, and have remained stationary in Rungpore, Pubna, and Moorshedabad. In Behar, prices have fallen in Patna, Chumpauran, Purneah, and Monghyr. The fall in the last district has been especially great, rice having fallen from 12 seers 1 chittack to 13 seers 6 chittacks, while barley continues to become cheaper. The markets remain nearly stationary in Tuhoot and Sarun; in both these districts rice has fallen slightly, while barley has risen, though in Sarun the latter grain is very cheap. There has been a slight rise of prices in Shahabad and Bhagulpore, while they have remained stationary in Gya and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Chota Nagpore prices have risen in every district except Hazareebagh, but they still remain low everywhere except in Manbhoon, where rice is selling at 13 seers for the rupee. In Orissa prices are stationary and low in spite of the large quantities of grain which still continue to be exported.

Private Trade.—The usual note on the movements of food-grains is given in appendix A. The returns show an increase of 3,348 tons imported by private traders into Behar as compared with last fortnight. This increase was probably due to the anxiety of traders to take the utmost advantage they could of the half-rates of freight after the receipt of the notification that this concession would be withdrawn by the Government of India from the 1st August. The river traffic shows a considerable decrease, but the district narratives show that the internal trade shows signs of recovering, as the Collector of Rungpore reports that exports of the new rice from his district have begun, and the prospects of the autumn rice throughout North-Eastern Bengal are sufficiently good to warrant the expectation that several districts will have surplus stores to dispose of to those where distress still continues.

Tirhoot.—There is little calling for remark in this district. Supplies are still short in Mozufferpore, and sales of Government rice are still necessary in the town; but the prospects of the crop are everywhere excellent, except in certain limited tracts, chiefly in the Muddhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, where considerable damage has been caused by floods.

Chumpanun —The remarks made with regard to Tirhoot apply equally well to this district. Distress is rapidly decreasing, as is shown by the reduction in the demand for labour on the canal works.

Saran —The giving of advances still forms the principal part of the work performed by relief officers.

South Behar —Here all distress may be said to have ceased for the present, except in a few places, where it is by no means severe.

Bhagulpore Division —The floods in Purneah, which were considered at one time likely to have caused much distress in that district, have subsided without doing much damage. From all parts of the division the reports as to future prospects are most cheering, except from Monghyr, where the Collector thinks the yield of the autumn crops will not be so good as was expected owing to the long continued rain, which hindered weeding.

Rajshahye Division —Except in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, where distress has somewhat increased, chiefly owing to a deficiency of rain, the prospects of the districts of this division continue to improve steadily. Distress is rapidly disappearing in Bogra, Rungpore, and Maldah, and in Dinagepore the Collector hopes that, from the time the autumn crops are reaped, distress will rapidly diminish, provided the prospects of the winter crop continue good; but he remarks that the Relief Commissioner does not take quite so sanguine a view of the case as he does.

Burdwan Division —Distress continues to increase throughout this division, the chief cause probably being that in none of the distressed districts can the prospects of the coming crop be considered to be good, and hence the mahajuns refuse the usual aid to the poorer ryots, who are thus driven to seek relief from Government. The low state of health to which a large proportion of the population have been reduced by the fever prevailing for the past few years in most districts probably leads numbers of people to seek relief from charity rather than try to help themselves, and the result of these converging causes has been that the demands for Government assistance have been much greater than was anticipated, and have increased to such an extent that the local authorities have found it very difficult to exercise the supervision necessary to detect imposture and eliminate applicants not deserving of relief. The staff has been strengthened in Bankoora and Burdwan, the two worst districts; and it is hoped that from henceforth, if all goes well, the numbers in receipt of charitable relief will diminish.

Chota Nagpore —Considerable apprehensions were at one time entertained as to the crops in Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom, but these have been quite set at rest in the two former districts by the recent rain. In Manbhoom the rainfall has not been so copious, and though there was no immediate fear on account of the autumn crops, yet there was still much rain wanted for the later rice crops.

Relief Works —The following statement shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it —

	Last fortnight	This fortnight
Patna Division	376,560	265,552
Gunduk Embankment	11,052	2,869
Soane Canal	28,530	28,455
Bhagulpore Division	58,647	48,349
Rajshahye Division	103,356	66,364
Northern Bengal Railway	8,578	5,790
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	49,561	33,732
Good Behar	2,178	2,370
Total	638,762	453,480

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece or task-work and daily wages respectively —

DIVISIONS	Names of Districts	Laborers under Public Works Department	Laborers under circle officers	Total laborers	Task or piece-work	Daily wages
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	20,020	21,557	41,577	20,887	17,000
	Tirhoot, South	none	81,229	81,229	10,555	3,573
	Chumparan	991	5,825	6,816	Details incomplete	
	Saran	121,507	3,205	124,712	No details	
	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ditto	
	Gya	Nil	1,006	1,006	151	71
	Shahabad	3,003	47	4,150	4,044	106
	Total	146,123	119,429	265,552		
BHAUGULPOOR	Gundak Embankment	2,569	Nil	2,569	2,569	
	Sone Canal	28,465	Nil	28,465	28,465	
	Total	31,034		31,034		
	Total for Patna Division	177,157	119,429	296,586		
RAJSHAHYE	Moulvya	2,607	Nil	2,607	2,514	
	Barisal	Nil	6,191	6,191	No details	
	Barisal	7,763	21,079	28,842	Ditto	
	South Patna	2,753	8,813	11,566	Ditto	
	Total	9,370	30,002	39,372		
CHOTA NAAGPORE	Maddah	1,089	1,974	3,063	No details	
	Dumra	6,114	6,114	12,228	1,164	7,000
	Rumkora	2,99	6,753	6,952	211	6,741
	Bankura	9,009	9,009	18,018	No details	
	Moulvya	5,400	Nil	5,400	5,400	
	Rumkora	9,118	21,079	30,197	No details	
	Bankura	615	Nil	615	Ditto	
	Total	15,714	50,620	66,334		
	Northern Bengal Railway	5,795	Nil	5,795	5,795	
BILDWAN	Bankura	5,285	3,227	8,512	5,609	2,51
	Bankura	673	Nil	673	No details	
	Hazarebush (a)	7,601	Nil	7,601	Ditto	
	Total	13,559	3,227	16,786		
COOCH BEHAR	Bankura	2,851	Nil	2,851	2,851	
	Bankura	3,222	1,140	4,362	3,222	Details incomplete
	Bankura	1,019	Nil	1,019	No details	
	Bankura	1,114	Nil	1,114	3,354	
	Total	15,520	1,140	16,660		
	Bankura	2,370	Nil	2,370		No details
	Grand Total	28,708	214,718	45,426		

(a) Last fortnight's figures

A comparison of the above figures with those given in the 22nd narrative shows that the decrease is universal except in Rajshahye, where there has been a considerable influx of labourers to relief works during the fortnight. In many districts the numbers employed are expected to increase somewhat after the weeding of the crops has been finished, and in the more important works an increase in the number of labourers will be most welcome.

Appendix C contains two minutes by Sir Richard Temple detailing the measures it is proposed to take for making the relief works permanently useful.

Gundak Embankment and High Level Canal.—The work on the lower embankment has been almost entirely brought to an end during the fortnight, and there is nothing but dressing and turling to be done. On the higher embankment 682,539 cubic feet of earthwork were completed, and 2,602,569 square feet of dressing and turling. 1,519,961 cubic feet of earthwork were finished on the High Level Canal, six miles of the bed being in progress. 26 miles of the temporary road have been made.

Soane Canal.—About 42 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight, but more labour is wanted, and is expected as soon as the demand for field labour decreases.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The total amount of earthwork completed up to date is 69,614,000 feet, equal to 143 miles of 4 feet bank, with a top width of 15 feet. During the fortnight over 22½ lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up. 102 miles of feeder roads have been made.

Charitable Relief.—The following table shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief in each district as compared with those of the previous fortnight :—

DIVISIONS	Names of Districts	Number of centres	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF	
			This fortnight	Last fortnight
PATNA	Tirhoot, North	681	204,938	197,536
	Tirhoot, South		31,087	27,592
	Chumparan		82,428	18,162
	Saon		41,337	72,000
	Patna	None	None	None
	Gya	12	1,860	1,700
	Shahabad	15	3,203	3,193
	Total	778	318,158	280,243
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	16	2,636	2,242
	Bhagulpore	15	46,172(b)	46,172
	Purneah	65	25,293	15,092
	Southal Pergunnahs		3,203	246
	Total	86	77,324	63,752
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	33	10,608	11,411
	Dinaghpore	417	95,130	80,096
	Rungpore	33	9,430	19,519
	Bogra	30	40,212(a)	22,373
	Moorshedabad	24	18,465	13,853
	Rajshahye	19	26,409	18,181
	Pubna		5,223	734
	Total	586	205,574	186,100
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom		16,214	20,065
	Palamow		369	337
	Total		16,583	20,402
BUDDWAN	Hooghly		8,194	5,081
	Berhboom		2,075	18,690
	Bankoor		38,716	31,317
	Burdwan		61,332	56,711
	Total		110,317	111,844
COOCH BEHAR	Tipperah		717	1,117
	Grand Total	1,118	749,973	643,524
	Increase		106,449	

(a) In these labourers turned off the works with a supply of grain
(b) Last fortnight, none. None received for this fortnight

From the above statement it will be seen that the only districts where the numbers have decreased are Maldah, Rungpore, Julpigore, and Manbhoom. Bogra will probably show a large decrease during next fortnight, as a considerable number of those entered as receiving charitable relief were labourers turned off relief works with a supply of grain for their subsistence till they can get work.

The total numbers, independently of the recipients of advances and of the buyers of Government grain, receiving aid on relief works and from charitable relief recorded above, amount to 1,203,459 persons, showing a diminution in the numbers of 972,176 persons as compared with the maximum number of 2,175,635 persons recorded as working on relief works and receiving charity in the 20th narrative.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A TO THE 23RD SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. As the Collector of Customs has not been able to furnish the complete monthly return for July of exports and imports from the Bengal Presidency, the figures for that month given in the last narrative, cannot be completed until next fortnight.

2 The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamooree, and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 12th and 25th July, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight —

	This fortnight	Last fortnight	Increase
Up	11,516	5,554	5,962
Down	7,914	6,785	1,129
Total	19,430	12,339	7,091

The increase in the down traffic is all in private grain. Of that in the up traffic, 2,614 tons were Government and 3,348 private grain. The totals to date (from the beginning of November) of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The 'up' figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations

	Government grain	Private grain	Total
Up	284,050	154,273	438,323
Down	39,330	199,426	238,756
Total	323,380	353,699	677,079

3 The importations of food-grains by the eastern canals from the 18th to 31st July were 3,438 tons (against 3,810 tons during the previous fortnight), making in all 201,938 tons since 1st October 1873

4 The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below —

Stations	Date	Direction	Tons	To date from 1st November 1873 Tons
Sahebgungo	19th July to 1st August	Up the Ganges	1,720	41,666
Ditto	Ditto	Down the do	3,882	21,274
Goalundo	12th to 25th July	Up the do	103	28,222
Kooshtea	Ditto	Down the do	102	12,941

Compared with the figures given in the last narrative, there is a falling off in the up and down traffic of 370 and 577 tons respectively. The grain sent upward was chiefly rice, the greater part of that sent down was wheat and gram for the Calcutta market. The decrease in the river traffic appears to be due to the fall and general equalisation of prices in the distressed districts accessible by water communication.

G TOYNBEE, C S,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX B TO THE 23RD SPECIAL NARRATIVE

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 3rd August 1874 — (Gross Railway weight)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED	Station to which sent	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight	Total to date	REMARKS
		Mds	Mds	Mds	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun)	3,96,716	27,424	4,24,140	
	" (for Champaran)	77,478		77,478	
	Barh	16,04,883		16,04,883	
	Bankipore	53,576		51,576	
	Rihta	20,827		20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore	23,235		21,235	
	Buxar	8,028		8,028	
	Dinapore	3,336		3,336	
	Doomraon	9,022		9,022	
	Futwah Ghât	(a) 20,50,627		20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,586 maunds was seed grain
	Mokameh	1,03,880		1,03,880	
	Monghyr	(b) 6,98,173	68,733	7,66,906	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain
	Patna Ghât	6,07,626		6,07,626	
	Sultangunge	(c) 58,858		58,858	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain
	Zumanea	16,027		16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division	57,31,788	98,157	58,27,945	

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 3rd August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight).—Continued

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED	Station to which sent	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight	Total to date	REMARKS
		Mds	Mds	Mds	
SONE CIRCLE	Arrah	38,803		38,803	
	Bheea	2,078		2,078	
	Bihra	2,032		2,032	
	Buxar	1,154		4,354	
	Mogul Serai	33,521		33,521	
	Totals of Sone Circle	80,818		80,818	
	Grand Totals, Patna Division and Sone Circle	58,12,630	86,157	59,08,793	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	(d) 1,41,596		1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 mannds were sent via Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal
	Burnarpore	2,275		2,275	
	Burha	3,744		3,744	
	Caragolah	3,003		3,003	
	Colgong	3,12,087		3,12,087	
	Ghidhour	1,981		1,981	
	Jamsoee	26,810		26,810	
	Kyrah	3,506		3,506	
	Luckee Serai	79,941		79,941	
	Monghyr	3,70,321		3,70,321	
	Pecrpontree	64,210		64,210	
	Sahebgunge	15,483		15,483	
	Sultangunge	2,77,349		2,77,349	
	Bahaw	2,081		2,081	
	Teenpahar	11,052		11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,033		3,033	
	Mooraroece	20,449		20,449	
	Rampor Hat	6,115		6,115	
	Jamtarra	16,239	1,134	17,373	
	Bardynath	1,102	1,012	2,114	
	Synthea	5,073	1,033	6,120	
	Nullattee	2,705		2,705	
	Rajmehal	2,025	3,574	5,599	
	Mullarpore		1,154	1,154	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	17,18,408	7,927	17,26,335	
RAJSHAHYE	Goalundo	4,91,870		4,91,870	(e) Includes 2,025 mannds sent to Dinapore jail
	Kalgunge	1,85,781		1,85,781	
	Kooshtea	(e) 11,71,836		11,71,836	
	Rajmehal	86,523		86,523	
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315		1,02,315	
	Shohajipara	75,648		75,648	
	Azingunge	10,763		10,763	
	Synthea	2,077		2,077	
	Mooraroece	3,505	567	4,072	
	Nawadi	2,008	1,131	3,139	
	Nullattee	1,100	567	1,667	
	Rampor Hat	5,913	1,590	7,503	
	Shopore		567	567	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division	21,41,157	4,125	21,45,282	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burnkar	2,14,909	27,111	2,42,020	
	Guludee	34,861	2,982	37,843	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	2,49,230	30,093	2,79,323	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	20,009	23,028	43,037	
	Burdwan	23,728	20,372	44,100	
	Bhulpore	10,383	9,206	19,589	
	Hoozhly	15,200	4,090	19,290	
	Karoo Junction	5,215	3,008	8,223	
	Mugrah	204		204	
	Pandooah	730		730	
	Serampore	4,564	2,106	6,670	
	Synthea	5,861	5,863	11,724	
	Goshkhara	4,024	5,184	9,208	
	Mancoor	18,864	20,183	39,047	
	Ahmoodpore	3,646	5,811	9,457	
	Cutwa	31,912	40,500	72,412	
	Mullarpore	3,649	2,613	6,262	
	Assnsale	168	203	369	
	Bhedra	1,108	5,115	6,223	
	Burrakar	122	152	274	
	Culina	7,087		7,087	
	Doorgapore	152	152	304	
	Mymarce	1,852	3,088	4,940	
	Paneeghur	519	3,595	4,114	
	Sectarampore	354	152	506	
	Totals of Burdwan Division	1,61,160	1,55,391	3,16,551	
PRESIDENCY	Ranaghat		498	498	
	Totals of Presidency Division		498	498	
	Grand Totals of all Divisions	1,00,51,991	2,94,491	1,03,46,482	
	Or tons	373,440	10,907	384,347	

G TOYNBEE, C.S., On Special Duty

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., dated Durbhunga, the 2nd July 1874.

HAVING had the advantage of discussing with Major Trevor (Additional Chief Engineer) and Mr. Pothecary (Superintending Engineer) the future management of relief works in the circle, which comprises the districts of Tirhoot, Ohumparun, and Sarun, I have to record the following instructions.

2. Heretofore the pressure on our public works officers to afford relief to the people has been so great as to interfere with professional treatment of the works. Now that the pressure is, for the present at least, lightened or removed (inasmuch as the labourers have left the works and betaken themselves to husbandry after the coming of the rains), our officers have time and means of dealing with the works professionally and departmentally. I desire that this object should be carefully observed.

3. The relief works which during the past few months have been undertaken in these districts will be (1) works under the civil and the relief officers, and (2) works under public works officers, consisting of—

1st—Old works, ordinary repairs.

2nd—Old works extensively repaired or altered.

3rd.—New works.

4. The works under the civil officers have not as yet been overlooked at all by public works officers, and probably cannot be so to any considerable extent; still I desire that our public works officers should look at these works whenever and wherever they can, and explain defects to the civil officers concerned.

5. The works under public works officers—the first category (old works ordinarily repaired)—should be made over to the civil officers and occasionally looked at by the public works officers in the manner laid down in the foregoing paragraph. They are not considerable in number and extent in Tirhoot, but they are so in Chumparun, and specially so in Sarun, where indeed they form the great bulk of the relief works. The works in the second and third category should remain solely under the public works officers, and I will now state briefly how these last-named works should be dealt with. They consist partly of tanks, but chiefly of roads.

6. The tanks will, it is presumed, have been well planned and laid out. Doubtless the tanks and edges will need to be trimmed up. The approaches whereby drainage water is to enter the tanks will probably require attention. In works of this sort the question of providing escapes does not arise.

7. For the roads the selection of the lines will be found, I believe, to be good on the whole, and to be suitable according to consideration of local trade. The alignment having been frequently undertaken unavoidably without complete surveying and levelling revision, rectification will sometimes be required. This reconsideration is a matter of primary importance. The earthwork has been for the most part done, but it has to settle down during the rains, and will consequently be wanting large repairs. Wherever sufficient water-way may not have been allowed, there will be breaches to be examined. In Mudhoobunnee (North-East Tirhoot) the new roads have been provided with temporary wooden bridges (of cheap construction), which may last two years or more; elsewhere there has been but little bridging, and in some places (*e.g.* Durbhunga) none at all. The provision of such bridges is everywhere desirable, and in some lines (*e.g.*, that from Durbhunga to Buhera) is quite essential. The immediate preparation of plans and estimates for such bridges should be seen to. In the first instance, until the water-way has been tested by experience in a country so exposed to floods, it is better to have these wooden bridges, which can be repaired from time to time, than to undertake permanent masonry structures.

8. For none of the roads did time admit of regular plans and estimates being framed beforehand. These should be taken in hand, so as to be ready before the next open season commences.

9. The next point relates to establishment. The Special Chief Engineer should direct the Superintending Engineer to decide whether officers of all

grades should be retained in the special department of relief works for the purposes above described. Heretofore all the pre-existing public works establishments in these districts have been amalgamated with the relief establishment; such establishment may now revert to their ordinary duties relating to civil buildings, and the like. They can also render assistance in respect to all works under the civil officers. The remaining officers will constitute the staff under the Additional Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer for relief works. If any of these officers shall, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, have been found to be unsuited for this special work, they should return to the general line of the department.

10. As regards work-people, some establishment and some labour must be kept up on every one of the roads above described. On no road is the establishment to be wholly discharged without the orders of Government being previously obtained; but for the present such employment of labourers should be limited as much as possible, and should be confined to the class (beldars and others) who follow this sort of labour as a profession. If there be any gangs (as in parts of Mudhoobunnee) of invalids and the like on any road, the Public Works had better make them over to the civil officers to be brought upon charitable relief. It is an object that the attention of our public works officers should be devoted to purely professional or departmental objects.

11. But the public works officers must bear in mind that although there will be a lull during July and August, yet in September and October the demand for employment will revive in all probability, and they must be prepared to re-admit such labourers to the roads if necessary.

12. The object of these instructions is to arrange for rendering the relief works (so largely undertaken during the last few months) permanently useful to the country, so far as this may be practicable within a reasonable cost, and to prevent their being left in a comparatively useless state by reason of incompleteness. To this the skill and consideration of our officers should now be exclusively directed.

R. TEMPLE.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated "Rholas," the 20th July 1874.

IN continuation of my minute No.———of the 2nd July, regarding the management of relief works in the Tirhoot-Chumparun divisions of superintendence, I have to record the following observations and instructions regarding the management of these works in the remaining divisions into which the distressed districts are divided.

With this view I have had the advantage of a conference with the Additional Chief Engineer, Major Trevor, and with the three Special Superintending Engineers (Messrs Barnfather, Potheary, and Roberts).

2. The relief works in all three divisions of superintendence consist partly of tanks, but mainly of roads. The tanks are about 150 in number, and are exclusive of the numerous village tanks under relief officers. The roads which have been under operations for relief purposes since the commencement of the distress are about 3,100 miles in length, exclusive of the roads in the Sarun district.

The general condition of the works in the first or "Tirhoot-Chumparun" circle under Mr. Potheary has been described in my minute of the 2nd July. In the second or "Bhagulpore" circle under Mr. Barnfather, comprising works in the districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, and Sonthalia, there are about 500 miles of road, aligned, planned, and executed, so far as earthwork is concerned, in a professional and business-like way, but no bridging has been attempted. As the lines have been selected either by or with the assent of the local authorities, these roads are doubtless calculated to be permanently useful. The surveys have been roughly made in all cases; but in many cases they require to be completed according to departmental rules; and in nearly all cases the plans and estimates for the completion of the works have to be made. In this second division the engineering staff of all grades joined their

posts at an earlier date, and consequently set out the work sooner than in the other divisions, and were thus able better to maintain professional order in their operations when the period of severe distress began. Mr. Barnfather and his officers made excellent use of the opportunities afforded them, and have preserved much of the ordinary departmental system throughout their extraordinary operations.

In the third or "Dinapore-Rungpore" division, including the districts of Dinapore, Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Moorshedabad, the relief works in the districts of Rajshahye and Pubna have been small, but have been, so far as they have gone, under professional supervision. The relief roads in Bogra have been executed fairly well under a professional system. A similar system has to some limited extent prevailed in Rungpore, Dinapore, and Maldah; but in these districts the relief works have been mostly executed by the circle relief officers, with the assistance of overseers placed at their disposal by the Department of Public Works, and with the general advice of the Executive Engineer or the Superintending Engineer. It is hoped that most of these relief roads have been planned with some degree of professional skill, but it is known that some of them have not. There are several "feeder roads" connected with the Northern Bengal State Railway which have been under the railway staff, but which will now be transferred to the Relief Engineer of the civil districts.

4. The object now is, that advantage be taken of the recess, when the pressure of multitudes on relief is diminished, to render all these works permanently useful; and at the close of the extraordinary operations to hand them over to the ordinary departmental system of the country in a condition which, so far as it is goes, will suffice for use, but which will also admit of further development from time to time as means may permit. But the handing over of works incomplete and useless from the want of a completion, which may or may not be afforded hereafter, is to be carefully avoided.

5. To this end the three divisions of special superintendence as above described will be maintained, and will be by certain modifications rendered equal, as nearly as possible, in respect to length of relief roads, of which, as already seen, the works mainly consist. Thus each division will have about 1,000 miles, the three making up the total of 3,100 miles as already seen. In each division there will be three executive charges, arranged in the following order. The divisions of superintendence and the executive charges will always be termed "special," in order to distinguish them from the ordinary district divisions of the Department Public Works. Their limits will not always be the same as those of the regular civil districts, because the arrangements must be made primarily with regard to the position and condition of the relief works.

6. The first special division of superintendence—"Tirhoot-Chumparun"—excluding Sarun heretofore included (the relief works in Sarun consisting of repairs to old roads with only one piece of new road), will have the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Potheary, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

I.—"Chumparun," consisting of the greater part of the district excepting the north-eastern corner, which will be incorporated with the West Tirhoot executive charge: Mr. Handcock to be the Special Executive Engineer.

II.—"West Tirhoot," including the north-eastern corner of Chumparun, with the civil sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mozufforpore, and Hajepore in the Tirhoot district: Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy to be Special Executive Engineer.

III.—"East Tirhoot," including the civil sub-divisions of Mudhoobunnee and Tajpore, and the sub-divisions of Durbhunga, exclusive of the Ilattee tract of country, which will be transferred to the North Bhagulpore executive charge: Mr. Joll to be Special Executive Engineer.

7. The second division of special superintendence—"Bhagulpore"—will consist of the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Barnfather, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

- I.—"North Bhagulpore," consisting of those portions of Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts which lie north of the Ganges, together with the Hattee tract already mentioned: Mr. Atkinson to be Special Executive Engineer
- II.—"South Bhagulpore" to consist of the remainder of the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts and the Sonthal Pergunnahs: Mr. Johnson to be Special Executive Engineer.
- III.—"Purneah" to consist of the Purneah district, of the western part of the Dinagapore district as far as the river Tungun, and the Khurba tract of the Maldah district: Mr. Cordner to be Special Executive Engineer.

8. The third division of special superintendence—"Dinagapore-Rungpore"—will consist of the following special executive charges under the superintendence of Mr. Roberts, Special Superintending Engineer, namely—

- I.—"Dinagapore," consisting of the greater part of the Dinagapore district, together with the north-west corner of the Rungpore district: Lieutenant Wright, R.E., to be Special Executive Engineer.
- II.—"Rungpore," consisting of the remainder of the civil district of this name: Mr. Sheldon to be Special Executive Engineer.
- III.—"Bogra" to consist of the relief works within the civil district of that name, together with the south-east corner of Dinagapore, and the north-east corner of Rajshahye: Mr. Foley to be Special Executive Engineer

9. The relief works in the remainder of the Maldah and Rajshahye districts, and in the districts of Pubna and Moorshedabad, will now be made over to the ordinary district engineers.

10. The several special divisions of superintendence, and the special executive charges above described, will continue under the control of Major Trevor, R.E., Additional Chief Engineer, who will be good enough to settle with the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal by the earliest date possible regarding the assistant engineers and the subordinate establishment to be employed in each of the special executive charges

11. Such being the general outline of the machinery and the framework of the system, it remains only to sketch the nature of the work. Every relief road is to be examined as soon as possible, and its present condition, from a professional point of view, is to be recorded. As soon as the season opens, say towards the end of the coming autumn, a survey with levels to be made for each road, and then plans and estimates are to be prepared. Meanwhile such work is to be done to each road as may be needed for relief employment, in accordance, as much as possible, with the plan which the work will ultimately follow on completion of the survey. As fast as each survey is completed, endeavours will be made to do as much to the road as may place it in fair working order, open for ordinary traffic, even if not completed and bridged. This will be done from such resources as may be at the moment available. Whether the bridging can be done throughout is doubtful, but this end will be borne in mind with the view to its being attained so far as means may allow.

12. The subsidiary instructions to be based upon this minute will be prepared and issued by Major Trevor in communication with the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, as the matter is one demanding immediate attention.

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 26th July 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th instant —

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several bazars in the district continue to be well supplied with food-grain of all descriptions, and no deficiency has been reported from anywhere.

3. There has been a slight demand in the city during the fortnight for grain from the Punjab and the North-West, and this may be attributed to three causes—

1st.—To a large proportion of the 75,000 maunds ordered to be sent from Gya for Tirhoot and other districts where it may be required, having been drawn from our market, the Gya merchants giving it in exchange for Government grain given to them at Gya.

2nd.—On account of its having become known that the half-rates for railway freight would cease at the close of the month.

3rd.—Because of rumours which gained ground at the commencement of the fortnight, owing to the almost daily falls of rain, that the bhadoi crops were rotting as they stood, which last belief, I am glad to say, was utterly unfounded. This drain on our market, given as the first cause for the demand from the Punjab, has caused a slight increase in the price of grain here, but I am satisfied that this is only a temporary one, and that, with the continued favorable prospects of the bhadoi crops, they will soon go down again.

4. The new siding between the Patna city and ghât stations is still in an unfinished state; two sheds have certainly been erected and the work of diamage has been got on with, but the road still remains unrolled and the platform itself unlevelled. A new shed has been erected at the Patna city station, and one is in course of construction at the ghât, which, unless we have an extraordinary rush before the close of the month to obtain half-rates, should be sufficient to meet all requirements.

5. The following were the prices of food-grain obtaining in the municipal bazars of this district towards the close of the fortnight —

	Rice, best		Rice, common		Wheat		Bulky		Jumra		Gram	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
Patna	12	0	11	0	16	12	19	12	17	0	19	12
Barrh	10	8	11	0	15	0	18	0	16	0	19	0
Behar	10	0	10	8	13	8	18	8	15	0	16	8
Dinapore	9	12	11	12	16	8			17	0	15	8

6. We had during the fortnight 3.69 inches of rain in the Sudder station, 1.29 in Behar, 3.5 at Barrh, and 4.65 in Dinapore, this, comparatively speaking, break in the rains has been most beneficial to the bhadoi crops, allowing the cultivators to get on to their lands to weed them, and has done no harm to the rice, the propitious day for commencing the planting out of which has not yet arrived, but in the course of the next week of so some heavy showers will be wanted to flood the fields for the young plants. Indian corn is already finding its way into the market, and I am glad to be able to report that the prospects of all the crops are as favourable as they well could be.

7. The condition of the people is favorably reported on from all parts of the district, they are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits, so that the stoppage of our relief works, without in any way affecting them, has acted most beneficially on the prospects of our coming crops. No case of misery or starvation was reported during the fortnight.

8. There was no case of grain robbery during the fortnight, seven cases of theft were reported, but none of them were of an important character.

9. 74 emigrants were registered during the fortnight for British Burmah, and 16 for the Mauritius, whereof 56 were from Patna, 16 from Gya, 2 from Sarun, 4 from Shahabad, 1 from Tirhoot, 1 from Chumparun, and 10 from other districts.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

10. None in this district.

C—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN

11. The following are the figures showing the amount of food-grain received in this district during the fortnight ending the 18th instant, for which the latest returns have been received:—

	Rice	Wheat, oats, and barley	Jumra	Other grain
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
By rail ..	36,502	57,010	26,191	37,784
By river ..	7,175	15	85	5,079
Total .	43,677	57,025	26,279	42,867

or a grand total of 1,63,849 maunds, the whole of which was private importation, the Government operations at Barrh, Futwah, and Patna ghât having been closed.

It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the 3 causes given above, as having operated to increase the amount of importation, there has been a considerable decrease in the receipts of previous fortnights, and I am satisfied that after the close of the month the imports will steadily fall off, not so much on account of the return to the old freightage rates, but because, as the prospects of the bhadoi crops become more and more developed, the demand for foreign grain will diminish.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. I have only 1,139 maunds of rice left in this district at Pallygunge, an out of the way place in the south-west of the head-quarters division, from whence it is difficult to remove it, but I am endeavouring to see if I cannot effect an exchange.

13. The arrangements for the exchange of the Behar grain, reported on in paragraph 12 of my last narrative, were concluded during the fortnight. The grain merchant having consented to take 7,000 and odd maunds of rice stored in the several golas of that sub-division at Rs 3 per maund, and to give me in exchange some 11,000 maunds of gram, and barley mixed with gram, at the current rate, *7 1/2*, 20 seers per rupee. This he delivers at the Arrah station, from whence it is transported to Sarun by Mr Chance, the agent for that district. More than 5,000 maunds have already been delivered, and the rest will be so in the course of the next few days, provided the Arrah authorities are ready to receive it.

14. Upwards of 40,000 maunds of the Patna and Gya grain has gone to Tirhoot, so that the demand in Sarun being apparently more urgent than in Tirhoot, I am despatching the remaining 35,000 maunds of the Gya grain to Arrah for the Collector of Sarun, as I get it from Mr Palmer's contractors. Up to this time I have sent some 13,000 maunds, and hope to despatch the remainder by the end of the present fortnight.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES

15. None during the fortnight. Rupees 1,000 was refunded during the fortnight by one of the advance-holders for the purchase of grain.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

16. None in this district, hence the statements called for in the Government circular letter No 4640—S R. of the 22nd instant are blank.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
As per account already rendered				2,64,633	5	11
<i>During the Fortnight</i>						
Paid to the nazir on account of Government carts	502	8	0			
Ditto ditto of the railway freight of tarpaulins received from Calcutta	34	2	0			
Ditto ditto of cost of service telegrams	8	0	0			
Ditto akbari mohurir on account of the transport of grain	17	8	0			
Office contingencies	1	2	6			
Paid to Govind Chunder Banerjee for conveying 2,800 maunds of coal	21	0	0			
Paid to Hurryhur Churn, the salt clerk, on account of weighing coal, and price of mats	25	0	0			
Paid to Govind Chunder Banerjee for transporting 1,753 bags of grain to the Patna ghât station	19	0	10			
Advanced half month's salary to 26 saddik-makers sent to Captain Ross at Durbhunga	195	0	0			
Paid on account of price and cost of conveyance of 500 blankets sent to Captain Ross at Durbhunga	578	5	9			
Total	1,401	11	1			
<i>Fodder Account</i>						
Paid to Puring Singh, the boat contractor, on account of the freight of 8,432 maunds of bhoosa from Deegha to Chumpta ghât	1,264	12	9			
				2,666	7	10
Grand total				2,67,299	13	9

A. C. MANGLES, Collector.

No. 1174F, dated Gya, the 27th July 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th instant.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The district is fully supplied with food. The prices of food at the different marts is shown in the subjoined table—

BAZARS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT		RICE, COMMON		MILLET		MAIZE		GRAM	
	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July	Week ending 25th July	Week ending 11th July
	Rs	C	Rs	C	Rs	C	Rs	C	Rs	C	Rs	C	Rs	C
Gya	7	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Nawadah	11	4	11	12	16	0	16	0	10	0	13	4	14	0
Jehanabad	12	0	12	0	18	8	18	0	12	0	15	0	15	0
Aurungabad	13	4	11	0	18	8	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
Daoodnugur	13	4	13	4	16	0	17	0	10	0	14	0	14	8
Sherghotty	12	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	10	0	15	0	15	0
	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	11	0	13	0	13	0

3. Prices are firm, with a tendency to decline

4. What small stocks of grain there were in the district have now been brought out, the bhadoi crop being assured.

5. I annex in the margin a statement of rainfall during the fortnight With the exception of Aurungabad, the rain elsewhere has been less than was anticipated The weather has, however, been everything that could be desired for the growth of crops, and the bright, genial weather has brought on the bhadoi crops in a marvellous manner.

6. Famine was at no time anticipated by those best acquainted with the district, and scarcity has now almost ceased to exist There is every appearance of a bumper crop.

7. The district has been thoroughly scrutinized by the supervisors and deputy supervisors These officers have performed their duties well. Their work having been completed, I have applied to be relieved of them as well as of two overseers.

8. No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to notice. Individual cases of distress are occasionally discovered by the supervisors, and are at once promptly attended to

9. All my sub-divisional officers concur in reporting the country to be well sown down with rice, and this is confirmed by independent inquiries I have made This is fair evidence that no real scarcity of seed-grain existed, except to a very limited extent I have from 1st August stopped any further seed-grain advances Advances of grain to ryots on the security of their landlords will be continued where grain is available, but the applications will, I expect, be very few.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and numbers employed on each—

Fortnight ending 15th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK	ON PIECE-WORK				ON DAILY WAGE			
	Men	Women.	Children	Total	Men	Women.	Children	Total
Surbahda road			Finished,					
Bela and Kazi Sera road	1,064	720	114	1,898	"			
Purna road	404	300	80	934				
Sherghotty and Mvapore road	247	137	58	430				
Ditto and Imangunge road	246	198	51	495				
Pukree Barwan road	137	104	60	310				
Gobindpore road	30	24	12	66				
Behar and Rujowlee road								
Warishgunge road	238	253	88	579				
Jehanabad and Hoolagunge road	100	114		214				
Obra road					918	236	140	1,294
Mydingha and Ruffigunge roads					1,450	619	56	2,114
Maharagunge road					1,139	1,657	1,339	4,135
Kootoomba road					324	232	143	699
Deo road					300	908	176	1,714
Total	2,546	1,910	470	4,926	4,140	3,712	2,154	10,006
Total number employed during the fortnight					14,932			
Daily average					1,000			

11. The total number employed during the fortnight was 14,932 against 13,845 of last fortnight. Throughout the district the number of laborers have decreased, with the exception of Aurungabad, where the numbers have increased from 5,885 to 10,006.

12. I have repeatedly desired daily wage labor to be stopped, and I do not understand why the Aurungabad sub-divisional officer persists in continuing it. An explanation has been called for

13. The laborers are all paid by food-grain and not by cash.

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

14. The quantity of private food brought into the bazars for sale during the past fortnight, is slightly in advance of the importation during the preceding fortnight—

BAZARS	Wheat	Barley	Rice, best sort	Rice, common	Millet	Maize	Gram	Total
Gya	230	84	64	627			214	1,219
Nowadah	13			25			28	56
Jehanabad	963	21	110	110		22	250	875
Aurungabad	220	400	245	400			285	1,640
Daodnuggur	50	40		50			30	170
Total	875	545	419	1,302		22	807	3,960

15. In the sudder bazar of Gya the importations are 1,219 as against 1,138 maunds of preceding fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

16 The accompanying statement will show the disposition of Government grain in this district —

Golas	Quantity originally stored	QUANTITY ISSUED				Balance
		By sale	By advance to ryots	By transfer to Patna	Total	
<i>Sudder Sub-division</i>	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Ceyla	29 851	11,110	111	13,323	24,607	5,244
Bela	3 012	109		253	422	2,590
Shurghotty	1 279	874		1,000	1 874	2,105
Utra	3 930		38	2 000	2 038	1,903
Bheloorchatti	991			941	941	50*
Tuccaree	2 004			1,895	1 895	109*
Futtehpore	991	2	112	857	971	20*
Funam, urge	1 115	26			26	1,409
Total	46 193	12,211	291	20,269	32 774	13 719
<i>Jehanabad Sub-division</i>						
Jehanabad	11 907	1,038	162		1,490	17,417
Urwal	6 958			6,517	6 517	441*
Gundhar	9 050					4,050
Kinjir	1,945					1,945
Hoolsegunge	2 000					2 000
Kazi Seru	993					993
Total	29 862	1,038	162	6 517	8,007	21 855
<i>Nonahalan Sub-division</i>						
Nowadth	21 160	926			926	20 534
Kudungze	2 514	31			31	2 780
Pokier Barwan	5 182	50			50	5,132
Papowhe	3 092	39			39	3 953
Wanshangze	2 003	28			28	1,974
Total	35 150	1,077			1 077	31 373
<i>Anungabad Sub-division</i>						
Anungabad	20,904	5,283			5,283	15,621
Rufhangze	2,997	881			881	2 116
Kootooaba	3 987	215			215	3,729
Wur	4 558	968			968	3 588
Doodnug, gur	4 973	1,181			1 181	3 793
Total	37,397	8,558			8,558	28 839

* Wastage, &c., including weight of bags

17. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna for Tuhoot, I have already delivered 55,250 The balance will be delivered during the ensuing fortnight

18 The golas at the places noted below have been emptied —

Golas	Stored	Issued	Weight of bags	Actual wastage by rain, damp, vermin, &c
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Urwal	6 958	6,517	108	333
Tuccaree	2 004	1 895	31	78
Bheloora	991	941	16	34
Futtehpore	991	971	16	4

19. The result is, in my opinion, highly satisfactory.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES

20 The annexed table will show what has been done under this head —

SUB-DIVISIONS	Number of applications received	Rejected	GRANTED			Pending	REMARKS
			Number	Cash	Grain		
Ceyla	80	27	38	Rs 4,115	2,455	29	* In 160 cases zemindars having declined to stand security, fresh security has been called for. Rest under inquiry
Nowadth	70	66	2	35	20	8	
Jehanabad	19		11		1,400	8	
Anungabad	228	27				201*	
Total	412	120	61	4,180	3,875		

21. Applications for seed-grain will cease to be received after 1st August, as the season has passed and the country is already well sown down. Applications for grain loans on the security of zemindars will still be granted where it appears necessary.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22. I submit a statement showing the transactions of the past fortnight :—

SUB-DIVISIONS	B	C	D	Total	Daily avera.
Gya	4,578	890	91	5 559	397
Bada centre	No return received				
Sherghotty	1,984	805		2 760	137
Nowadah	1 310	2,716	12	1 068	290
Jehanabad	1,251	1,104		2 355	109
Aurangabad	8,028	3,256	14	11 298	514
Total	17,131	8 901	117	26 149	1 806

23 Many of those who have been relieved by cooked food at the houses of charity have now, having regained their strength left for the more genial occupations in the field.

24 Relief by spinning continues to increase at the Sudder Station. The jute spinning is being tried, but it is a novelty here, is unpopular, and is certainly unremunerative.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

25 The total expenditure shown in last narrative, that is—

Up to 11th July	Rs. A P
1 22 268 12 7	
Expenditure during current fortnight—	
(a)—Final payments made, establishment and contingencies	552 11 6
Buildings and repairs	20 12 6
(b)—Advance repayable	7,477 0 6
Total	1,30 219 4 7

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the Fortnight ending 23rd July 1874

NAME OF CIRCLE	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED							Estimated grain required for the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain in stock at the close of the fortnight
				By sale to the public	By sale to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	By transfer to Patna	By retained wastage	Total	
Gya	10th to 23rd July	51,000	26,224	10,832	406	833	294	115	20,279	170	92,061	1,500
Jehanabad		30,000	20,753	613	222	204	452		6,517	341	8,448	1,900
Nowadah		38,000	35,450	615	132	140		190			1,077	2,500
Aurangabad		40,500	37,307	6,979	460	340		771			9,558	10,000
Total		1 54,500	1,19 524	19,039	1,220	1,521	746	1,096	26 790	620	51 946	1,500

GYA COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874

A. V. PALMER
Collector

No 662F, dated Arrah, the 28th July 1874

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department

I HAVE the honor to submit my 17th narrative for the fortnight ending the 25th July.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supplies in the Bazaars

The bazars in the different parts of the district appear to be abundantly supplied. No scarcity is reported from any quarter.

Kinds and Prices of Grain selling at one or more specified Principal Marts

For kinds and prices of grain selling at the principal marts in the district see Appendix A

In the markets of the sudder sub-division prices have remained on the whole very much the same as when last reported

In the Buxar sub-division a rise is noticeable in the prices of grain and barley, little change having occurred in regard to other articles.

In the Sasseram sub-division the fall in prices is marked, while in the Bhubhooa sub-division they have on the whole remained steady.

Rainfall

At Arrah during the fortnight 3 36 inches of rain have fallen.

In regard to the rainfall at Buxar, the Sub-Divisional Officer reports —“I do not see how the rainfall could have been more favorable up to date than it has been.”

In Sasseram a fall of 2 01 inches has been registered, and 2 49 in Bhubhooa

State of the Crops

Favorable reports have been received with regard to the condition of the crops in the Arrah sub-division.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports —“During the fortnight there has been quite as much sun as was wanted for the bhadoi crops, and at the same time there have been occasional heavy showers, which have been good for all the crops, the prospects up to date are excellent”

In regard to the crops in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports —“The state of the crops continues promising I have, since my last report, visited western Sasseram, Mohunia, Ramgurah, Bhubhooa, Bhagwanpore, Chvnepore, Chand, Kudjura, and Durgawutti. The rainfall appeared to me to have been principally confined to the country lying between the hills and the Grand Trunk Road. In some places I noticed that the transplanted ‘murwa’ was being irrigated by hand, the transplanting of nursery rice had generally commenced. The rubbee high lands are everywhere being ploughed. In the Sasseram sub-division the crops are everywhere promising”

Condition of the People.

There is no particular change to notice under this head. All those who require it can find employment on the relief works, on field-work, and at the different indigo factories where manufacture has commenced. Those who from physical causes are unable to labor are relieved under the different modes of charitable relief.

No cases of actual starvation have been brought to light.

In the Arrah sub-division five grain-thefts have been reported during the fortnight, in one case 17 maunds of grain and in another 75 maunds of peas are said to have been stolen.

In the Buxar sub-division one theft of 11 maunds of wheat has been reported.

In the Sasseram sub-division six burglaries are reported as having occurred during the fortnight—two of 10 and 8 maunds of grain and four of other quantities, from 6½ to 2 maunds. Two cases of theft have also been reported—one of 2 maunds, the other of a small quantity of grain.

In Bhubhooa two cases of theft, in all of 19 maunds, are reported to have occurred during the same period.

B —RELIEF WORKS

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed, are given in Appendix B.

The quantity of Government grain consumed by the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement, as well as the amount of grain advanced to ryots.

C —TRANSPORT OF FOOD

Private imports and exports by rail are given in Appendix C.

The imports into Sasseram are—

	Mds
By rail	249
Interior	1,421
Exterior	306
Total	2,066

Imports into Bhubhooa—

	Mds
By rail	24
Interior	634
Exterior	278
Total	936

These figures show a further decrease as compared with last fortnight.

D —STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

During the fortnight 21,000 maunds of grain have been despatched from the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions to the Collector of Sarun, thus making a total of 28,000 maunds despatched up to date. Mr. Armstrong hoped to despatch on Monday (the 27th) a further

consignment of 9,000 maunds, which will make nearly the whole amount I stated I should be prepared to send.

These consignments are irrespective of the Government grain which is coming here daily by rail, and which is being despatched by the Collector of Sarun's agent at Arrah.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

In the Arrah sub-division during the fortnight 68 maunds 22 seers of grain have been advanced to ryots on the security of their zemindars.

In the Buxar sub-division 2,714 maunds of barley and wheat have been advanced to ryots in the Chousah pergunnah, either on the security of their zemindars or of landed property. Under this head Mr. Eyre reports from Sasseram—"During the fortnight 175 maunds 27 seers of grain have been advanced to ryots on security, and on the conditions mentioned in my last narrative. These advances should, I think, be made debitable to charitable relief. I have, therefore, entered the number of persons so relieved under heading (A) of section F.

"Rs. 1,074 have been advanced on security from charitable relief funds for purchase of bullocks and seed-grain.

"The sale of grain to wholesale dealers commenced during the fortnight under review. In all 3,832 maunds 20 seers have been sold. I desire in future to confine the sale, at the liberal rates fixed, to zemindars as much as possible. These men will require credit. But the security will be good, and the grain paid to field-laborers in wage will do more good than if sold to wholesale dealers. It is obvious that 33,000 maunds of grain cannot go far in a population of over 700,000, and the labor being what is required to keep the poorer classes above water, the greater facilities we give for a liberal employment of labor, the more effectively will the demand be met."

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follows —

HEADING B—Cooked Food					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	276	297	881	1,457	97
Gurhauee	80	59	14	153	10
Total	356	356	902	1,610	107
HEADING C—Rope making					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	22			22	2
Spinning Relief					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag		152	11	166	11
Road making					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	867	706	300	1,873	125
In door Relief					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Arrah		2,415		2,415	163
Grand total under heading C	889	3,301	311	4,506	300
HEADING D—Uncooked Food					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	195	855	240	1,290	86
Nonore	104	34	66	204	14
Gurhauee		35		35	3
Total	299	924	306	1,529	103
Grand Total	1,514	1,583	1,518	4,615	510

In the Buxar sub-division the relief* operations are as follow —

HEADING B—Cooked Food					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Chousah	128	168	42	328	21
Buxar	279	450	146	875	62
Saraya	86	58	14	158	11
Total	493	676	202	1,371	97½

* During the fortnight the supervising officers have visited at the—

	villages
Arrah circle	27
Behia "	30
Pooroo "	31
Nauoor "	37
Total	125

UNDER HEADING C—*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Chousah	56			56
Buxar	65			65
Saraya	14			14
Total	135			135

Spinning

	Men.	Women	Children	Total.
Chousah		13		13
Buxar		3		3
Saraya		3		3
Total		19		19

HEADING D—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women	Children	Total	Average
Chousah	380	760	60	1,200	85½
Buxar	80	180		260	18½
Saraya	410	360	220	990	70½
Total	870	1,300	280	2,450	74½

Mr Armstrong further reports under this head: "My three poor-houses have been open during the fortnight. It must be borne in mind that the tendency of established poor-houses is to check ordinary charitable relief, for people who are in the habit of relieving beggars are apt to refer them now to these institutions, but taking this into consideration, the number of those receiving relief of all kinds does not seem to be excessive. The Chousah Relief Inspector reports having visited 102 villages, the Buxar Relief Inspector 82 villages, and the Doomraon Relief Inspector 106 villages during the fortnight, and all report favorably on the state of the people."

In the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows:—

HEADING B—*Cooked Food*

	Men	Women.	Children	Daily average
Sasseram	494	622	266	98 5
Kochus	61	30	30	8 5
Bhubbhoa	439	589	336	97 4
Total	994	1,241	632	204 4

Total number relieved under heading B is 2,867

HEADING C—*Rope making*

	Men	Women	Children	Total	Average
Sasseram	360			360	26 2
Bhubbhoa	602			602	43
Total	962			962	60 2

Spinning Relief

	Persons
Sasseram	435
Kochus	37
Bhubbhoa	365
Chynepore	155
Chand	125
Mohunia	84
Total	1,201

Weaving Relief

	Persons
Sasseram	38
Bhubbhoa	61
Chynepore	40
Chand	11
Total	150

Total number of persons relieved under heading C, 2,313.

HEADING D—*Uncooked Food.*

	Men	Women	Children	Total.
Sasseram	53	207	12	272
Kochus	22	16		38
Bhubbhoa	15	16		31
Bhubbhoa	10	16	2	28
Chynepore	3	13	3	19
Chand	90	106	34	230
Mohunia	3	10	1	14
Rangurh	8	2		10
Total	204	386	52	642

Advances for seed-grain, 33 persons

Total number relieved under heading D, 706.

Grand total relieved under all headings, 5,886.

During the fortnight the supervisors have visited villages and persons in the Sasseram and Bhuhhoos sub-divisions as follows :—

	Villages	Persons.
Sasseram	71	93
Nokha	51	42
Dungain	70	91
Bhuhhoos	64	30
Durgauli	55	76
Ramguruh	40	14

Financial results of the fortnight are shown in the annexed form

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

Particulars	Amount Rs. A P.	Total Rs. A P.
* Total expenditure from the district and sub treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	35,342 10 0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report —

In the Arrah Sub-division—

Expenses incurred in the transport of 45 bags of Government grain from the Guhanees to the Arrah gola	12 3 0	
Expenses incurred in the transport of 685 bags of grain from the Powna to the Arrah gola	201 8 1	
In conveying 111 bags of Government rice from the Aguaon to the Arrah gola on pack bullocks	41 10 0	
Repairs of the Arrah gola	9 3 0	
" " Peroo gola	2 0 0	
" " Sundais gola	5 13 6	
In sending weights to Sahar	1 0 0	
Purchase of paper	1 8 0	
Removing of platforms at Bahugunge and Shahpore	0 10 0	
Rebuilding of platform at Mulloor	2 4 0	
Purchase of sootri for sewing bags	0 4 0	
		277 15 7

In the Buxar Sub division—

Paid to Seetul Pershad for the rent of the Saraya gola from April to June last	15 0 0	
Paid to Bakhori Kalwar for the rent of Itari gola from April to June last	15 0 0	
Advance to Gokul Chand of Saraya gola for current expenses	20 0 0	
		50 0 0

In the Sasseram and Bhuhhoos Sub division—

Bhuhoonath Saha, goladar Sasseram, for purchase of weights and scales	31 8 0	
To ditto for re-storing bags	27 14 0	
To ditto for repairs of machan	89 14 6	
Paid to goladar Buhnowl	10 0 0	
For purchase of service stamps	10 0 0	
Paid to a cooly	0 4 0	
Service stamps	10 0 0	
For purchasing scales	6 6 9	
Ditto ditto	6 15 9	
Ditto weight	1 3 0	
Cart hire	0 8 0	
For purchase of foolscap paper	1 0 0	
		195 2 0
Total expenditure during the fortnight		523 1 7
Grand total to end of fortnight		35,865 11 7

APPENDIX A

Prices-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

SUB-DIVISIONS	Marts	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Peas	Maize	Barley.
		S C	S C	S C	S C.	S C	S C
ARRAH	1 Arrah	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	19 0
	2 Bindowlia	14 8	11 4	19 8	18 0	16 12	
	3 Sahar	16 0	11 8	18 0	17 0		18 0
	4 Jugdispore	16 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
BUXAR	1 Buxar	15 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	20 0
	2 Doomraon	16 0	11 12	18 12	18 0		19 4
	3. Rughoonathpore	15 12	11 12	19 0	18 0		19 0
	4 Chousah	15 8	11 8	18 4	18 0		19 0
SASSERAM	1 Sasseram	15 8	13 0	18 0	18 0		18 8
	2 Chennary	14 12	13 0	17 12	17 12		18 0
	3. Akberpore	15 0	13 0	19 0	18 0		20 0
	1 Bhuhhoos	13 8	11 0	16 4	16 8		17 0
BHUBHOOS	2 Mohuna	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0		17 0
	3 Durgawli	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0		19 0
	4 Chynepore	14 0	10 8	16 0	16 0		
	5. Haitea	13 12	12 0	16 0	16 0		16 0

APPENDIX B.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF WORKS		Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB DIVISION					
Raising Sahar and Arrah road		2,054	615	47	3,616
" Peero and Arrah road					
" Jugdisport and Arrah road		3,351	863	315	4,529
" Gudhani and Bihra road		1,058	328		1,386
Clearing of Gangey tank and repairs road		189	80	75	353
Total		7,552	1,885	437	9,884
BUXAR SUB DIVISION					
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road		7,856	4,140	1,673	13,678
Metalling Buxar Town road		1,234	1,187	471	2,892
Total		9,090	5,326	2,144	16,570
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION					
Metalling Zamaneeah and Doorgaht road		28	29	17	73
Raising Puraubhooh to Khyree road		2,503	2,431	369	5,305
" Durgauti and Chyneport road		1,106	1,061	191	2,358
" Hata and Drowli road		606	2,021	407	3,034
" Jehanabad to Burroan road		3,270	4,586	1,380	9,216
" Bickram to Soosnah road		571	773	179	1,516
" Jehanabad and Bhubhooh road		1,861	1,845	185	3,891
Total		9,943	12,748	2,701	25,392
SASSERAM SUB DIVISION					
Raising Khyra and Dehree road		1,063	772		1,835
" Bickram and Mohanish road		1,905	1,660	871	4,436
Total		2,968	2,432	871	6,271
GRAND TOTAL		29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117
UNDER D P W					
{ Arrah sub-division		6,305	1,178	369	8,145
{ Buxar "		7,856	4,140	1,673	13,678
{ Bhubhooh "		9,337	10,727	2,204	22,458
{ Sasseram "		2,968	2,432	871	6,271
Total		26,166	18,786	5,200	50,452
UNDER DISTRICT ROADS					
{ Arrah sub-division		1,247	417	75	1,730
{ Buxar "		1,234	1,187	471	2,892
{ Bhubhooh "		606	2,021	407	3,034
{ Sasseram "					
Total		3,087	3,625	953	7,665
GRAND TOTAL		29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117
a —NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D P W					
{ On task-work		25,751	18,195	5,009	48,955
{ On daily wages		715	591	191	1,497
b —DITTO UNDER DIVISIONAL OFFICERS					
{ On task-work		3,087	3,625	953	7,665
{ On daily wages					
c —DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS					
		Nil			
Total		29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117
Total on task-work		26,838	21,830	5,963	54,620
Total on daily wages		715	591	191	1,497
GRAND TOTAL		29,553	22,411	6,153	58,117

All payment made only in Government Grain.

APPENDIX C.*

Statement of Food-grain imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

OUTWARD.

STATIONS	RICE			WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY			JOWAR		DAL AND GRAM			OTHER GRAINS AND PUTRE			TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	
Arrah ..					17	17						6,446	0	6,446	0	6,446	0
Behia									144	144		4	0	4	0	35	20
Rugoonath-pore	209		209									172	0	172	0	209	381
Doomraon	3,100	412	3,512									7,754	1,109	8,863	0	10,964	12,465
Buxar	670		670									2,843	0	2,843	0	670	3,513
Total	3,979	412	4,391		17	17			144	144		7,754	10,704	18,458	0	11,731	22,880

INWARD.

Arrah	38,072	5,158	43,730		13,237	13,237					15,707	15,446	0	31,153	0	64,379	31,841	89,120
Behia	17	74	91		809	809	1,364	1,364		670	670					17	3,006	3,023
Rugoonath-pore												1,387	0	1,387	0		1,387	1,387
Doomraon	908		908		2,663	2,663			1,844	1,844		5,149	0	5,149	0	908	8,056	9,054
Buxar	4,679	761	5,439	6,176		6,176						14,701	0	14,701	0	10,854	15,462	26,316
Total	44,205	5,993	50,238	6,176	16,708	22,074	1,364	1,364	2,514	2,514	15,707	36,683	0	51,390	0	66,148	62,352	128,500

N P—Out of the above total 64,705 maunds are Government grain delivered at the Arrah Station for the Saran district

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 25th July 1874

NAME OF CIRCULE	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DAIF					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total		
Arrah	25th July 1874	Mds S C 22,300 0 0	Mds S C 14,741 0 0	Mds S C 893 20 0	Mds S C 732 4 0	Mds S C 124 10 0	Mds S C 1,211 16 0	Mds S C 2,961 19 0	Nil	2,000
Buxar	Ditto	21,127 0 0	14,919 2 2	Nil	71 8 12	2,714 0 0	984 0 0	3,789 8 12	Nil	500
Bhubhoon and Sassaram	Ditto	33,877 37 14	33,877 37 14	3,832 20 0	173 3 4	475 24 0	1,037 6 12	5,517 14 0	Nil	5,000
Total		77,004 37 14	63,277 0 0	4,726 0 0	976 16 0	3,313 34 0	3,232 22 12	12,248 1 12	Nil	7,500

ARRAH,
The 28th July 1874H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 2092F, dated Mozufferpore, the 30th July 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajepore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending 25th instant.

2. In Hajepore sub-division prices have not varied materially. The most noteworthy change has been a fall of one seer per rupee in the price of rice at Lalgunge, which may be attributed to the influence of advances made in that grain by the manager of Singhiya factory. At Hajepore itself rice has slightly risen in value.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have fallen, and it is reported that "fair supply of rice still comes in from private sources." Large stores of "murwa" appear to have been hoarded by the local mahajuns, and this grain is now chiefly expended in payment of field labour

4. In the Sudder sub-division Government prices continue to prevail. The rates for common rice (15 and 14 seers per rupee), shown in the last two price-currents, were inaccurate. The rate for cleaned rice is still 13 seers per rupee.

5. The demand for Government grain is increasing day by day in the town, the average daily sales having exceeded 1,200 maunds during the fortnight. In the interior of the district sales have been comparatively small, owing partly to increased distribution of advances, partly to large payments in kind being still made to laborers on the relief works, and partly to the fact that several town bunneahs own shops in villages which they supply from head-quarters. The total expenditure of Government grain between 27th ultimo and 25th instant has been 1,75,815 maunds, or 20,815 maunds in excess of my estimate.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kind and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 25th instant —

NAME OF MART	Wheat.	Barley	Common rice	Indian-corn	Gram	Murwa
	Sr	Sr	Sr	Sr	Sr	Sr
Hajepore ..	13½	19	9½	..	18½	..
Lalgunge . . .	15	19½	11	..	19	..
Muhwah ..	13½	16½	8½	14	16	..
Tajpore ..	14	17½	9½	..	17	18
Mozufferpore	13	17	13	16	17½	..

7 The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows —

Hajepore	3 40 inches.
Tajpore	0 9½ "
Mozufferpore	3 10 "

8. The weather during the fortnight has been most favorable for the crops. "From all sides," writes the Hajepore officer, "the reports are most favorable. Alternate sunshine and rain have brought the crops into an advanced state, and unless some unforeseen change takes place, we must have a splendid bhadoi crop here." Prospects are equally good in Tajpore sub-division, but "a little rain," it is said, "would now be desirable to enable the ryots to complete the transplanting of their dhan, and to freshen what has been transplanted." Cheena is giving a good outturn.

9. In the Sudder sub-division, except where the crops were lately submerged, prospects are very good. In parts of the western circles the makai is somewhat backward and requires rain. It has been ascertained that the damage caused by the inundations is not so great as was at first supposed, but more or less injury has been done to the crops in the Toorkee, Belsund, Rajkhund, Kuttra, Gaighatty, Sudder, Chajun, and Kantee circles. The Toorkee Superintendent states that "a great many cultivators who did not apply for advances before have now been forced to apply, as their crops have been completely damaged by the recent floods." In Belsund circle "comparatively little damage has been done. Where the makai was destroyed in most places rice has been put in its place." Some parts of the circle are still under water.

The Rajkhund Superintendent reports that 900 beeghas of crops have been entirely destroyed in his circle and that 2,500 beeghas have been damaged. "The water," he writes, "has not yet receded from the low land bordering on the river, and the rice sown at the bottom of the heels, and which had not been transplanted, is of course destroyed, but it is still sufficiently early in the season for all the injury to future harvest prospects to be susceptible of remedy by the granting, and in some few cases the renewal, of advances to the ryots whose lands have been submerged. Grain to the value of Rs 2,080 has already been advanced to those who have suffered the greatest loss."

In Kuttra circle about three-eighths of the crops in 40 villages have been damaged. In Gaighatty circle the area injured is not large. In the Sudder circle one-fourth of the crops is stated to have been lost in six groups of villages (about 90 villages in all), but this estimate, I think, is excessive. In Chajun circle the makai has suffered severely in the lower lands, and a large tract of country is still under water between Chajun and Mozufferpore, and in Kantee circle it is feared that nearly 10,000 beeghas of crops have been ruined. Probably the total area on which the crops have been destroyed or damaged does not exceed 30,000 beeghas.

10. In Hajepore sub-division the condition of the people is good, and the sub-divisional officer considers that "the advances we are giving will prevent any distress until the bhadoi crops are ripe." The same remarks apply to Tajpore. In the Sudder sub-division the condition of the people generally is much improved, but the numbers of persons on relief works (69,601), or in receipt of charitable relief (20,592), are still very high, and indicate the continued existence of want and pressure among certain classes.

11. There have been no cases of deaths from starvation.

12 The circles in which the people still resort largely to the relief works are the Sudder, Ather, Toorkee, Kantee, Moteepore, Dooriah, and Jaintpore circles, of which five are administered by planters who have always paid low rates.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

13. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows.—

Hajeepore	...	5,328
Tajpore		9,300
Mozufferpore		60,601
Total		<u>84,229</u>

In the Mozufferpore sub-division the majority of laborers still consist of women and children. The Superintendent of the Sudder circle "would like to see all the men turned off the works, but this," he fears, "cannot be effected without raising the rate of wages for the women." I have no doubt that the men would gladly quit the works if they could obtain employment in the field, where wages are twice as high as Government rates, but the fact is that the small employers of labor cannot afford this year to take on as many hands as they want. The grain advances given during the last month have enabled many ryots and small zemindars to employ laborers whom they could not otherwise have hired, and as advances increase, it is possible that there may be a still further diminution of numbers on relief works. If it be conceded (and I submit it must) that at any time during the past three months there was real necessity for relief works, that this sub-division is densely populated, that the supply of labor has been largely augmented by women and children who do not ordinarily work, that employers can ill afford to maintain the minimum number of laborers required for weeding their fields, and that hungry men cannot be fed on green crops, I think it can hardly appear strange that our relief works have not been altogether deserted since the commencement of the rains.

14. A large number of useful village roads have been and still are being made or repaired by circle officers.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

15 Private trade continues active in some parts of Tajpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions. In Mozufferpore sub-division it is doing nothing, so far as importations from beyond the district are concerned. It is quite certain, however, that the two southern sub-divisions can now take all the grain that private traders may be willing to import, and that it would therefore be mere waste of time and loss of profit to send up grain to Mozufferpore. The Superintendent of Singhia circle informs me that he could sell any quantity of Government grain at Lalgunge, but as that town is easily accessible from Patna, and is altogether free from distress, I am unwilling to send him grain, which is so greatly required for this sub-division.

16. All transport of Government grain, except from the reserve gola in Mozufferpore to circle golas in the interior, has now ceased.

D —STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

17. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows —

Hajeepore	Mds
Tajpore	41,511
Mozufferpore	50,500
	<u>5,30,001</u>

18 The expenditure of grain in the Ather, Kantee, Moteepore, and Jaintpore circles, has been so much larger than I expected, that I have been obliged, within the last few days, to arrange for replenishing them all from head-quarters. Supplies aggregating 50,000 maunds are now being despatched to them.

I have availed myself of the permission (conveyed in your demi-official letter) to take over 16,000 maunds of mixed grain from Monghyr, and the balance of the 60,000 maunds lying at Doolie. Colonel Macgregor is arranging for the transport of these supplies. "Juo-boota" is just now more in demand than any other kind of grain in this sub-division, being, from its cheapness, the most popular means of paying wages to field laborers.

19. I trust that, with this addition to my stores, there will be sufficient grain in the Sudder sub-division to last the people through next month, and to supplement the produce of the bhadoi crops in the three following months. After the experience of the last four weeks I cannot estimate my grain expenditure for August at less than two lakhs of maunds. There will thus be left about 1½ lakhs of maunds for the three remaining months. Up to the present time we have failed to weigh out grain at the town gola as fast as the bunneahs are prepared to receive it. Large as the opium godown premises are, the incessant arrivals of grain carts, the unloading and stacking of bags, and the large despatches of grain to the relief works, have seriously interfered with the weighments and deliveries of grain to the bunneahs. I understand, however, that latterly these sales have amounted to 2,500 maunds a day.

E.—ADVANCES

20 All circle officers are now busily employed in making advances. In some circles cultivators are coming forward for second advances, and as they absolutely require more grain,

and the original advances were fixed at the safe and moderate rate of two rupees' worth of grain per beegha of holding, I have sanctioned further advances. The total quantity of grain advanced in the three sub-divisions is as follows.—

	Mds
Hajepore	9,861
Tajpore	7,709
Mozufferpore	87,747
Total	1,05,377

21 From the care and discrimination used in making advances, I have every reason to think that they will be recovered in full, and I am quite satisfied that for the classes of cultivators and small zemindars they are the best form of relief that could have been devised. I have myself no fear whatever that advance-receivers will shirk or evade repayment.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

22 The number of recipients of charitable relief has increased during the fortnight. The following are the daily figures and total for the three sub-divisions.—

Hajepore	3,633
Tajpore	7,403
Mozufferpore	20,592
Total	31,687

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

23 The subjoined table shows our expenditure for Hajepore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore sub-divisions during the fortnight under review.—

	Rs	A	P
Transport of Government grain	1,68,087	8	0
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies	11,746	14	3
Charitable relief (paid from Tajpore sub treasury)	200	0	0
Storage	800	0	0
Total	1,81,444	6	9

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION

Appendix of Labor for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Average daily number of laborers	Number on last day	REMARKS
Sudder	11,829	8,676	Figures up to 23rd July
Bhikunpore Factory	2,090	3,378	Ditto ditto
Chayun	2,013	1,621	Ditto ditto
Ather	5,800	6,269	Ditto 24th
Kuttra	61	36	Ditto 22nd
Tworkee	6,811	7,685	Ditto ditto
Belsund	85	167	Ditto 23rd
Rajkhund	1,117	2,669	Ditto ditto
Kantee	10,088	7,323	Ditto ditto
Reghye outwork	4,497	4,532	Ditto ditto
Motupore	6,094	6,354	Ditto ditto
Sahibganje	1,045	825	Ditto ditto
Dorna	6,365	5,812	Ditto ditto
Seraya	2,005	3,080	Ditto ditto
Jaintpore	6,589	7,434	Ditto ditto
Gyeghattee	333	465	There was no work during first week Figures from 17th to 23rd
Works under Executive Engineer...	2,163	1,872	Figures up to 24th
Grand Total	99,601	68,198	

TAJPORE—APPENDIX OF LABOR

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Names of Works	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK WORK			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES			TOTAL		
		Men	Women	Children	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women	Children
Tajpore	Batch ghât road				31		27	21		27
	Miscellaneous works				14	1	7	14	1	7
Bahlempore	Batch ghât to Kasturi Serai road	103						103		
	Suker road	248	120	232				248	120	232
	Bardiba road	35						35		
	Simarwara and road	159	286	286				159	286	286
	Bahwara and Shapore road	129	208	275	52	48	16	181	256	291
	Simarwara and Loma road	127	77	78	58	40	7	185	117	85
Pooasah	Balwa Bund	24						24		
	Balwa Dihbund	10						10		
	Rasaul putti road				8	25		8	25	
	Burrowk and Tajpore road				102	147	100	102	147	100
	Hurpore road	77	79	60	5	17	40	82	96	90
	Pokhra road	7						7		
	Chilling Grass	123	148	50				123	148	50
Dhober	Miscellaneous works				108	75	99	108	75	99
Hawtugpore	Tank work				44			44		
Shahpore nudi	Mahna and Shahpore nudi road				60			60		
Narhan	Nahar ghât road	287						287		
Dulating Serai	Ganges embankment	1,295	795	200	2,270	255	57	5,565	1,050	266
	Bazidpore road				71			71		
	Total	2,624	1,713	1,190	2,911	608	152	5,437	4,321	1,542

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION—APPENDIX OF LABOR

Names of Works	Number on daily wages			Number on piece work			Total number of laborers			Average daily number of recipients of charitable relief
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	

SINGHIYA CIRCLE

* UNDER MR POPP

Atawoolpore road				45	17	3	45	17	3	
Nawnah				8	12	1	8	12	1	
Mownah				168	47		168	47		
Arthouli				94			94			
Mahna				81	4	1	81	4	1	
Total				395	80	5	395	80	5	454

KARIHARI CIRCLE

UNDER MR CAMPBELL

Shahpore road				100	47	38	100	47	38	
Rohnah				8			8			
Sadpoora				37			37			
Malimah				907			907			
Total				1109	47	38	1109	47	38	978

SHAHPORE CIRCLE

UNDER MR J SMITH

Rasoolpore road				842			842			
Gopinath Gopalpore road				543			543			
Making platform at Shahpore				54	54	129	54	54	129	
Total				1,439	54	129	1,439	54	129	979

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE

UNDER MR MACGRIGOR

Belwar road				45	17	12	45	17	12	
Total				45	17	12	45	17	12	428

HAJEPORE CIRCLE
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER

Weeding the cutt berry compound				4	13	1	4	13	1	
Total				4	13	1	4	13	1	665

CHUPTAI CIRCLE
UNDER MR PARK.

Dharum-pore road No I				31	75	10	31	75	10	
Ditto " No II				23	36	6	33	36	6	
Ditto " No III				28	44	7	28	44	7	
Kalam-pore " No I				25	30	2	25	30	2	
Ditto " No II				11	16	2	11	16	2	
Saray				24	34	4	28	38	4	
Total				150	193	31	156	193	31	303

CHULWARAH CIRCLE
UNDER MR BLAKE

Karhari road				325			325			
Lalgunge "				79			79			
Shah-pore "				13			13			
Bunkut "				832			832			
Muhnar "				1,021			1,021			
Total				2,270			2,270			327
Grand Total				4,608	404	228	4,608	404	228	5,632

TAJPORE—APPENDIX B OF GRAIN

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					Total
				By sale to the public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers		
Tanjore	1st May 1874	Mds S C 10 000 0 0	Mds S C 4 725 39 0	Mds S C 216 12 1	Mds S C 956 30 11	Mds S C	Mds S C 1 626 32 3	Mds S C 2 865 34 15	
Poovalah		Mds S C 17 575 24 0	Mds S C 17 148 24 0	Mds S C 206 7 0	Mds S C 407 25 0	Mds S C 6 800 2 8	Mds S C 3 621 4 0	Mds S C 11 214 38 14	
Chaulichowri		Mds S C 12 000 0 0							
Arrangar		Mds S C 8 000 0 0	Mds S C 1 785 25 13	Mds S C 67 2 8	Mds S C 173 38 4	Mds S C 17 0 0	Mds S C 26 6 8	Mds S C 284 7 4	
Bahlempore		Mds S C 24 000 0 0	Mds S C 373 34 4	Mds S C 200 1 0	Mds S C 1 191 21 0	Mds S C 842 2 0	Mds S C 7 121 21 5	Mds S C 5 660 5 5	
Shahpore Undi		Mds S C 10 000 0 0	Mds S C 200 0 0		Mds S C 89 8 14			Mds S C 89 8 14	
Tahlika sub gola			Mds S C 200 0 0				Mds S C 1 24 12	Mds S C 1 24 12	
Marwan ditto			Mds S C 500 0 0	Mds S C 71 14 0	Mds S C 227 32 7	Mds S C 17 6 13	Mds S C 179 0 0	Mds S C 494 13 4	
Ganges Embankment sub gola		Mds S C 15 000 0 0	Mds S C 14 026 0 0		Mds S C 3 6 0		Mds S C 9 007 17 12	Mds S C 9 010 23 12	
Total				Mds S C 790 36 9	Mds S C 3 171 2 10	Mds S C 7 760 11 5	Mds S C 17 882 26 8	Mds S C 20 613 37 0	

* Of this 515 maunds were received from Tajpore gola

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golas of the Hajepore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

Names of Circles	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					Total
				By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to ryots	By payments in kind to labourers.		
		Mds	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	
Hajepore	25th July 1874	50 000	8,432 21 12	327 37 12	487 31 8	1 847 20 0	101 16 4	2 764 25 8	
Muhna		2,855 0 0		198 9 0		9,098 31 8½	3 887 0 8½		
Lalgunge		3 544 0 0		185 29 0	1 346 39 11	405 37 5	1 938 26 0		
Shahpore		15 000 20 0		371 28 0	2 407 0 0	936 27 8	3,805 15 8		
Sarsu		5 000 0 0	68 7 11	41 28 12	1 792 19 12	497 33 2	2 400 9 5		
Bhatowlia		*		247 17 0	1,362 34 12	355 6 12	1,865 18 8		
Karhari		6,300 0 0	622 15 0	196 20 12	1 114 8 0	91 11 4	2 024 15 0		
Total			31,171 10 12	1 018 20 7	1 729 4 0	9,861 2 3	6,077 3 11½	18,535 30 6½	

* Not furnished.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION

Statement of Grain allotted, stored, and consumed for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to riots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total			
		Mds	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	
Mozufferpore Kanbahi gola	23rd July										(c) By the Executive Engineer
" Opium godown gola	23rd "										(a) Bhierum pore Factory
Rasulpore gola	23rd "	2,04,973									
Sudder circle	23rd "										
Chajun "	23rd "										
Other "	22nd "										
Kutra "	23rd "	10,000									
Toorkee "	22nd "	57,514									
Behund "	23rd "	30,862									
Rajshund "	23rd "	43,503									
Kantee "	23rd "	40,000									
Regist out work	23rd "	15,000									
Mozufferpore circle	23rd "	10,000									
Saungunge "	23rd "	17,000									
Daoria "	23rd "	41,462									
Seawa "	23rd "	15,000									
Jamitpore "	22nd "	10,000									
Chiglattee "	23rd "	25,000									
Total		6,56,324									

* This has been ordered from the quantity now coming to the Opium Godown gola.

Statement of Charitable Relief for the Mozufferpore Sub-division for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874

NAME OF TELES	Number charitably relieved who are not capable to work B				Number charitably relieved, who cannot work owing to their caste &c., described in Central Committee's resolution dated 11th March, as coming under heading D				Number employed in cotton spinning, rope twisting &c., as per Central Committee's resolution, dated 4th March heading C				Total number of persons relieved under heads B, C, and D of the resolution				Quantity of grain spent in charitable relief				Price of grain spent on charitable relief at Government rate				Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, during the fortnight	Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, up to end of the fortnight
	Daily average number for the fortnight		Total up to date of return		Daily average number for the fortnight		Total up to date of return		Daily average number for the fortnight		Total up to date of return		Daily average number for the fortnight		Total up to date of return		During the fortnight		Up to the end of the fortnight		During the fortnight		Up to the end of the fortnight			
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children		
Muzafferpore town	35,003	1,715	312	18	88	60	839	38	115	17	338	4	8,456	312	18	35,003	1,715	312	18	448 10	662 12 10					
Muzafferpore	29,495	5,850	586	70	88	60	839	38	115	17	338	4	8,456	671	70	35,003	5,850	2,796	7	954 27	2,947 7 10					
Chapain	49,690	14,540	2,968	406	839	60	839	38	115	17	338	4	8,456	2,141	610	51,157	14,540	1,344	11	1,144 11 8	360 0 0					
Other	13,172	6,573	1,229	135	707	49	707	49	50	21	1,208	3	1,648	1,229	135	13,172	6,573	4,433	2	2,557 34	360 0 0					
Kutia	21,298	10,153	1,514	74	707	49	707	49	50	21	1,208	3	1,648	1,502	746	21,298	10,153	7,919	6	2,557 34	360 0 0					
Barakee	15,710	4,408	270	75	707	49	707	49	50	21	1,208	3	1,648	2,261	746	15,710	4,408	7,919	6	2,557 34	360 0 0					
Belmud	53,249	31,446	2,145	1,127	339	49	339	49	50	21	1,208	3	1,648	2,145	1,127	53,249	31,446	7,919	6	2,557 34	360 0 0					
Ra. Kund	33,439	32,257	1,127	991	25,671	5,627	25,671	5,627	53	112	112	112	8	1,455	1,111	33,439	32,257	4,553	13	1,455 13 4	2,940 0 0					
Reenri outwork			807	38																						
Alipore			853	178																						
Silchunge			1,246	413																						
Doonah			1,969	713																						
Bermya			65	14																						
Jamipore			614	312																						
Gaithatee			249	41																						
Kanti																										
Total	344,219	100,120	13,301	5,539	25,092	5,736	25,092	5,736	1,019	4	390,774	155,556	11,920	5,672	5,514	344,219	100,120	46,539	4	16,982 5 2	285 9 6					

APPENDIX C

Statement of Charitable Relief of Tappore Sub-division

NAME OF CIRCLES	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING				AVERAGE DAILY	
	Cotton	Pitwa	Bamboo	Cloth	Cooked	Uncooked
Poosah	183	18		51	15	18
Hursingpur	48					708
Dholee	69					58
Narhai	213	48	4		11	230
Shahpurundi	35					39
Bahleapore	1,040	110		194	46	631
Jandaba	183	12				135
Arangar	4					30
Tappore	691			66	20	395
Dalsingserai	730			68		465
Bitwarpoore	67	2		9		183
Total	3,263	220	4	411	95	3,470

C F WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 979F, dated Durbhunga, the 27th July 1874

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The fine weather of the past fortnight has been most favorable to agriculture. The rainfall has not been excessive, but there have been occasional heavy showers. In Mudhobunnee the low lands have been largely sown and the high lands weeded, and the bhador crops are fast approaching maturity. Cultivators are everywhere busy on their fields, and relief works are regarded as no longer affording attractions to any but women and children, except in a few localities where a superabundance of labor, as compared with the cultivable area, has led to too coolies remaining on the works. The Magistrate reports that the sowings, so far from being thinner as was anticipated in consequence of apprehensions of shortness of seed, have been on a more extensive scale than usual. He writes—

"The harvest prospects are most excellent, although there have been some losses in the lower lands from the earlier heavy rains transplanting is still being completed. The bhador crops are said to be secure from further injury. Murwa, the (staple) food-crop of the country, is reported as especially good. Makai, sama, and some places even murwa, are already ripening, and fit for cutting.

"From Kachra Mr. Magrath reports the accounts are not so reassuring. The crops in the high lands are flourishing, and transplantation is nearly over, but much destruction has been caused by floods in the low lands of the Jeraul pergunnah, and it has been calculated that as much as 2 annas of the murwa crop has been destroyed. This, however, is not an exceptional calamity. The crops in these low lands are destroyed by floods in most years, they are only sown in the chance of their escaping and yielding a handsome return to compensate for the losses of other seasons, and the cultivator never depends upon those crops alone. If the floods subside resowings will be attempted.

"From Umgaon reports came that the crops are extremely good, and that there is every prospect of the best bhador outturn known for years. Murwa, it is stated, will be ready for cutting in a few days. The overflow of the Kumla has slightly damaged it here and there. On the other hand however, there is a particularly large and fine stretch of it along the Kumla from below Silanath as far as Deodha.

"In Bhukwa the weather has been favorable for the transplanting of paddy.

"In Jhanjharpoore the crops seem to be generally excellent, and cultivation to have made good progress. Another week's fine weather, it is reported, will allow the whole of the Rewan sub-division to be cultivated, and as the greater part of the fields have been cultivated before the commencement of the agricultural season called the *pokh nishantia*, the people are very sanguine of a full outturn. Of the lands belonging to the extensive village Mithathpoore, only 75 beghas remain to be cultivated. In Futtehpore the murwa will, in many fields, reach maturity in a week or ten days.

"In Motipoore the murwa has almost all been transplanted, together with a considerable quantity of rice. The janera and murwa, it is reported, will be most excellent, and the rice lately sown expected to succeed. The area under cultivation, Mr. Williams believes, is fully equal to that in other years, while in some villages he states it is greater. He knows no tract where cultivation is not being rapidly pushed forward except the low country to the north-east of Dugjuri, where there is still so much water that he fears a considerable area must remain uncultivated this year. The heavy rainfall noticed in my last narrative did injury in parts of

Motipore. The rice in the low lands suffered from floods. This occurred especially in Doomra, Paree, Audhra, Bijai, Haidarpore, and Hurari.

2. *Poopree*.—Sowings completed some time ago; planting nearly finished; prospects of harvest admitted by cultivators to be all that could be wished; sowings no thinner than usual; present crops unusually thick. The present fine weather has been most welcome. The murwa crop was at one time endangered by excessive soaking, but it has now been weeded, and has recovered its healthy condition. Here and there fields both of murwa and keoni are almost ready for cutting.

3. *Naraya*.—This fine weather, Mr. Mosley reports, has done a great deal of good, fields have been weeded, and whole tracts of country planted out. Indian-corn is here ripening; murwa in several localities is already ripe, and the general crops will be ready in this sub-division in about 20 days.

4 The narrative for the Durbhunga Sub-division shows that the heavy downpour of 18½ inches between the 3rd and the 10th had an injurious effect upon the crops, while the lower lands were altogether swamped. The Bagmuttee and Kumla overflowed their banks, and some 20 square miles of country were submerged, but the break in the weather has wrought lately a great change. Mr. MacDonnell, who has run over all his circles, reports the bhadoi crop to be excellent. In place of the broadcast dhan, which was submerged and destroyed, transplanted rice has been placed, and there is every prospect of an abundant rice harvest.

Mr. Tripe, an old resident in this district, expresses an opinion that the present bhadoi crop is the finest he has seen for thirty-two years.

5. *Rainfall*.—The following table shows the rainfall —

Mudhoobunnee	3 38 inches
Bhukwa	6 45 "
Matipore	3 90 "
Jhanjharpore	3 95 "
Durbhunga	8 50 "
Poopree	4 7 "
Naraya	5 05 "

6

Price-current for the fortnight ending 22nd July 1874

NAME OF LOCALITY	Wheat	Barley	Rice.	Indian corn	Millet	Gram	REMARKS
Mudhoobunnee	14	16	11	13	16	20*	* Government grains
Audramut	14	21	16	22	21	16	
Khujowlee	16	20	16	20	20	20	
Naraya	11	14½	16½	16	13	12	† Government grain
Durbhunga	11½	10½	10	17½		16	Murwa of last year 16 pears
Isserah		19	12		19	18	
Poopree							
Setamurhee	14	16	10½	17½	17½	18	‡ Government rice

7. *Public health*.—Public health continues good. In the Setamurhee Sub-division, fever is reported as prevalent and there have been some deaths. Dr. Williams, writing of the Mudhoobunnee circle, reports:—

"I find the state of health of the people satisfactory. A great improvement has taken place in their condition. On a cursory examination one might say that but few were otherwise than healthy, but on examining a number of cases I find a proportion of from 7 to 21 per cent to be anæmic. The people appear to have received a certain amount of flesh and fat, which they had lost, though their blood has not yet recovered its proper healthy state."

8 The following percentages, mostly of women, are given —

		Examined	Anæmic	Percentage
Bhukwa	Women	102	19	18 627
Ditto	Children	75	11	14 666
Adama	Women	65	14	21 538
Ditto	Children	40	7	7 5
Deodha	Women	223	17	7 627
Hurak	Ditto	50	9	18
Ditto	Men	39	8	20 513
Kachra	Ditto	89	9	10 112

The greater part of those examined at Ladania were Nepalese. The Bhukwa figures were of persons receiving cooked-food, several of whom were from Nepal, and not of persons in ordinary health.

At Kachra, which is some 17 miles south of the frontier, 10 per cent. were anæmic.

9. In the Hussunpore circle of the Durbhunga Sub-division, a few cases of sporadic cholera have been reported. In Poopree, small-pox showed itself in Cherout and Parihar.

9½. *Relief works.*—In Mudhoobunnee the numbers on relief works have dwindled down to the number 17,885, and consists principally of women and children. A portion of men retained are skilled workmen, engaged in building golas, bridges, &c. &c., there are still some persons employed in petty village relief works, such as construction of village paths. Tokens are found to answer conveniently as a medium of payment, people readily take and exchange them for grain.

For the amount of grain expended in payment of relief works *vide* paragraph 11

10. The following statement shows the number of relief laborers in the three sub-divisions :—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION	Daily average of laborers on relief works	PUBLIC WORKS		CIRCLE OFFICERS		COURT OF WARDS	
		Task	Daily	Task	Daily	Task	Daily
Seetamurhee	8,935	2,260		1,268	5,407		
Poopree	1,260	583			605	72	
Mudhoobunnee	17,885	7,888	6,200	1,621	2,172		
Naraya	5,811		275	2,800	2,132	140	458
Durbhunga	3,695	1,667		1,596			432
Hathee	6,988	1,143		5,845			
Grand total	44,577	13,536	6,484	13,130	10,316	212	890

11. Amount of grain expended in payment of labor —

CIRCLES	Up to last return	During fortnight	Total	REMARKS
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Norunga	292	197	420	In the returns from the circles, totals only are included of all grains, no distinction being made between "rice" and "other grains"
Parihar	1,111	323	1,444	
Soornud	3,913	130	4,043	
Cherout	2,152	668	2,819	
Poopree	1,590	384	1,974	
Bongong	408	111	517	
Sivnagar	1,716	983	2,699	
Jaby	5,230	1,718	6,948	
Total	18,410	4,452	20,862	
Durbhunga	} Given in previous statement	420		
Mahomedpore		408		
Hyanghat		2,977		
Warmanuggur		884		
Bhandar		1,000		
Leyra		1,283		
Total	18,041	6,981	25,022	
Behai		1,212		
Dawowta		1,137		
Himec		1,115		
Hussunpore		187		
Gungdhar		2,200		
Singhi		1,553		
Total	34,327	8,001	42,328	
Mudhoobunnee	24,835	12,215	37,050	
Poopree	16,111	4,783	20,894	
Naraya		11,855	11,855	
Total			1,58,014	

STATE OF PRIVATE GRAIN STORES.

12. The Government rice is the only cheap rice procurable in the market at Parihar. Early murwa has appeared in small quantities in one or two hauts, but the average selling price in the Poopree Sub-division is still 13 seers. South of Durbhunga murwa has fallen as low as 20 seers, and it is expected will soon fall still lower as the new crop comes into the market.

RELIEF UNDER HEADINGS B, C, D.

13. Large quantities of grain have been given away during the fortnight to persons belonging to the higher castes either as gifts or loans re-payable at pleasure. In some places the Brahmins refused these gifts till the gift was associated with the word paincha, i.e., a loan without security. 8,000 maunds have in one circle alone been advanced to 1,431

high caste families comprising 10,864 persons. In the same circle 1,619 maunds have been advanced to 214 low caste families containing 1,606 persons. Amongst the high caste recipients are 22 pundits well known in native society. In the Bhukwa circle 5,293 maunds have been distributed among 1,727 heads of families. In Motipore, Jhanjharpore, Kachra, and Umgaon, similar measures have been taken to relieve distressed families.

14

Storage of Grain.

Names of Circles	Allotment	Stored	REMARKS
Durbhunga	1,10,000	1,17,569	* Approximately a large quantity transferred to Mudhoobunnee from surplus delivered
Mahomedpore	1,72,000	1,47,114	
Hyaghaut	1,46,000	1,31,878	
Warisnugga	1,00,000	97,168	
Bundhar	85,000	58,836	
Lehra	54,000	54,000*	
Total	6,67,000	6,09,568	
Dosowta	2,14,000	1,77,523	•
Gungda	1,32,000	1,41,181	
Rohar	2,08,000	1,83,864	
Singhea	84,000	75,916	
Hirnet	61,000	64,546	
Hussunpore	31,000	37,934	
Total	7,36,000	6,80,997	
Grand Total	11,03,000	12,90,562	

The following statement shows the allotments and receipts in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division —

Mudhoobunnee	1,20,000	1,06,629
Pundowl	75,000	70,333
Kewan	40,000	40,013
Rudhpore	75,000	71,575
Bisdopore	85,000	56,985
Jhanjharpore	1,30,000	1,00,525
Saiso	60,000	56,615
Khejowh	1,10,000	1,02,211
Ladina	60,000	17,288
Korahya	50,000	46,947
Naridh	40,000	13,110
Sidhap Kolan		11,020
Hurlakot	48,000	30,536
Phet	13,000	30,350
Deodhi	44,000	30,250
Bempatta	1,10,000	1,08,160
Pala	60,000	45,161
Arvi	10,000	13,636
Total	11,60,000	10,04,804

15 *Grain Expenditure* — The usual statements are annexed. In the Poopee and Seetamurhee Sub-divisions there has been an expenditure of 4,02,515 maunds, leaving a balance of 4,31,496, of which a portion has been transferred to Mozufferpore, and a second transfer is being made to the northern golas in Mudhoobunnee, which sub-division has already consumed 4,91,219 out of 10,01,801, leaving an unexpended balance of 5,10,585. Durbhanga and Hathee have expended 6,19,103, leaving a balance, less wastage, of 6,71,159. Some further transfers have become necessary, thus 20,000 must be sent to Singhea from Hathee, 10,000 to Hussunpore, and 12,000 to Dosowta.

Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Poopee Sub-division for the Fortnight ending the 24th July 1874

TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE							
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	By sale to laborers	By sale to public	Gratuitous distribution	Advances	Payments in kind	Total
Northern Division Consumed Circular Poopee Mozufferpore Seetamurhee	24th July	{ Included in the next column }	3576	416	732	129	546
			8730	914	1120	1363	12296
			12810	1579	6334	4043	24976
			10752	2534	13701	2818	29807
			7550	312	3360	1974	13261
			5113	490	5125	517	9515
Total			10705	674	11647	2600	25175
			3110	1485	15741	6948	57384
			90705	10404	55809	20894*	177812

* The figures for payments in kind include issues to Public Works Department

Storage and Consumption of Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division for the Fortnight ending the 24th July 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total received up to date	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE						Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight
			By sale to laborers	By sale to public	Gratuitous distribution	Advances	Payments in kind	Total	
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Seetamurhee	22nd July	1,16,721	2,043	7,981	937	17,330	2,812	31,123	10,000
Punchore	22nd „		813	754	163	298	1,076	3,123	500
Dumra	23rd „		532	252	365	2,580	244	3,902	10,000
Garia	22nd „		812	1,952	807	2,532	1,185	6,806	2,000
Rajapatty	22nd „		163	354	356	1,198	340	2,405	500
Bathnaha	22nd „	46,173	245	267	333	3,005	783	5,403	3,000
Sheobur	22nd „		2,508	11,604	4,977	9,092	5,290	33,401	4,000
Murpah	22nd „		2,068	6,460	1,404	10,229	5,361	25,534	5,000
Bhugwanpore	22nd „		840	6,371	1,266	6,580	2,868	17,957	6,000
Amwah	22nd „		397	10,166	2,748	12,276	2,376	27,823	4,000
Saidpore	22nd „	20,046	2,831	8,035	1,311	6,172	84	18,433	5,000
Bhoothce	22nd „	61,679	1,040	7,400	1,970	15,022	4,132	29,564	8,000
Dynechuprah	22nd „	66,947	1,978	3,137	1,041	9,377	261	9,794	5,000
Belahi	22nd „	10,316	580	4,452	821	2,549	841	9,285	2,000
Total		4,45,469	16,229	69,175	18,640	92,849	27,805	2,24,703	64,000

No 9.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain up to Fortnight ending the 22nd July 1874

Number	NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment	Total quantity of Government grain received up to date	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.										By loss or wastage	Total
					By sale	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	Advanced to ryots by circle officers	Advanced to ryots by Ward's set Vanis	Paid in kind by circle officers	Paid in kind by Public Works Department officers	In exchange for seed	Given to transport officers	By loss or wastage	Total		
			Mds.	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds S C	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch
1	Mudhorbunnee	19th July	2 35 000	2,17 006 33 9	1,01,541 0 11	7,991 36 4	5,700 20 5	0,129 30 6	4,246 31 11	2,172 3 5	-	799 37 0		1,31,779 8 16		
2	Motipore	14th "	1 50 000	1,31,650 25 1	36,250 6 12 1/2	5,232 39 11 1/2	2,905 31 10 1/2	374 36 8	4,964 28 13 1/2	2,481 12 4 1/2				52,035 29 23 1/2		
3	Jhanibarpoore	16th "	1 50 000	1 57,140 0 0	61 511 9 6 1/2	4,353 22 13	6,090 35 10 1/2		3,339 14 4	1,157 17 9 1/2	211 15 8	7 0 0	941 38 6 1/2	77,561 33 13 1/2		
4	Bhukwa	16th "	2 60 000	2,40,677 20 0	79,824 0 6 1/2	11,040 34 9 1/2	4,231 38 2	2,483 20 8	725 32 11	4,300 37 13	439 24 9	299 10 8	9 279 35 2 1/2	1,12,586 3 7 1/2		
5	Umgaon	17th "	1 35 000	91,188 0 0	46,500 83 0	2,256 36 6	6,617 37 7		2,919 21 14	391 6 2				59,775 20 13		
6	Kachra	16th "	1 50 000	1,67,257 0 0	40,804 33 10	4,898 11 9	5 062 4 10		7,944 1 5	2,748 35 6				61,458 6 8		
	Total		11 60 000	10,04,810 3 10	3,66,541 10 2 1/2	35,674 21 5 1/2	30,668 7 13	11,988 25 0	23,879 4 10 1/2	13,171 32 9 1/2	631 0 1	1,103 7 8	10,241 33 10 1/2	4,94,219 23 1 1/2		

Fortnightly Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stores, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-division	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					SALE PROCEEDS.		Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight			
				By sale to the public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ricks	By payment in kind to laborers	Issued to Transport Department as fodder	Total	Realized		Outstanding		
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Mds.
Durbhunga	16th July 1874	1,10,000	1,17,569	48 181	12 987	8 880	3 786		74,814	1 21,908	0 11	15,066	0 0	8,000
Mahomedpore	17th ditto	1,72,000	1,47 114	59 931	11,097	18 697	4 372	1,079	95,176	1,87,160	15 6	2,742	0 0	10,000
Hvaghaut	17th ditto	1 46,000	1,84,878	28,522	16 419	2 1,637	8 162	940	74,680	68,973	8 1	.	.	12,000
Warranuzgur	17th ditto	1 00,000	97,168	17 270	7 931	9 989	4 170	28	39,338	51,507	11 2	242	9 8	8,000
Buadhar	18th ditto	55 000	59,836	5 586	8 169	5 326	3,380	19	22 679	17 555	7 2	286	0 0	4,000
Lehra	17th ditto	54,000	64,000	4,879	8 840	6 222	2 972	1 178	24,091	14,437	10 4	8 1	6 3	6,000
Total per Durbhunga Relief Sub-division		6 67,000	6 19,565	1,64,089	65 453	70,710	26,712	3,244	3,30,778	\$ 61,523	5 21	19,137	14 11	47,000
Dosowta	18th July 1874	2 14 000	1,77 523	29 417	26 891	15,754	6 386		78,446	53,037	2 1	273	5 4	14,000
Gungda	17th ditto	1 32,000	1,41,184	12 696	22 540	4 891	8 985		49,113	30,616	0 0	498	0 0	16,000
Rohar	18th ditto	2 08 000	1,83 884	14 495	20 878	4,903	6,422		44,798	Not given				18,000
Sughua	17th ditto	84 000	75 948	12,836	23 353	6,086	9,137	141	51,534	35,398	0 0	814	0 0	6,500
Harni	17th ditto	61 000	64,546	2 736	14 781	10 452	6,429		31,399	7,769	0 0	540	0 0	6,500
Hussunpore	15th ditto	34 000	37 934	9 443	13 413	1,896	3,283		28,064	Not given				4,000
Total for Hathree Relief Sub-division		7,36 000	6 84 997	81,622	1,21,036	43,964	40,642	141	2,88,325	1 56,701	2 1	2 085	5 4	51,000
Grand Total		14,03 000	1 90 562	2 43 291	1,87 389	1,14,668	67,354	3,385	6,19,103	6 98,224	7 31	21,233	4 3	98,000

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Naraya Sub-Division.

NAME OF CIRCLE	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Gov- ernment grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expen- diture of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS
				By sale to the pub- lic or laborers.	By gratuitous dis- tribution in any shape	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
Naraya	21st July	1,00,000	95,978	23,466	1,743	*12,948 482	61	38,690	7,000	* Issued to Court of Wards.
Mohadeomut	Ditto	90,000	95,060	40,353	2,364	2,822	1,107	46,626	9,000	Issued to ele- phants and G ponies
East Patrahi	Ditto	50,000	51,115	15,712	4,717	523	.	20,052	5,000	
West Patrahi	Ditto	1,60,000	1,53,688	33,089	10,085	7,172	397	50,648	9,000	
Porosgehur	Ditto	90,000	91,670	14,841	15,130	6,357	1,124	37,452	9,000	
Mooheypore	Ditto	1,50,000	1,60,418	39,815	16,674	17,004	8,900	74,639	12,000	
							246			
Total		6,40,000	6,47,229	1,67,236	50,683	47,246	11,855	2,69,002	51,000	

16. Statement showing the Grain Advances to Cultivators and others

Name of Sub-division	Up to the previous fortnight	Up to the present fortnight.	Total advanced
Mudhoobunnee	7,181	30,668	30,668
Poopree	6,452	55,809	55,809
Seetamurhee	13,829	92,849	92,849
Durbhunga	50,162	70,700	70,700
Hathee	40,022	43,984	43,984
Naraya	19,926	47,248	47,248
Total	1,37,572	3,41,258	3,41,258

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers in villages have increased by 8,800, and the numbers in poor-house have decreased by 288.

The following statement gives the numbers at present on charitable relief as taken from the latest reports —

Mudhoobunnee ..	5,450	132
Motepore	6,747	186
Jhunjharpore	5,651	85
Bhukwa	4,150	395
Oomgaon	1,114	305
Kuchra	5,468	95
Total	*28,580	1,148
Norunga	362	
Paribar	1,100	12
Soorsund	1,239	27
Cherout	2,026	200
Poopree	75	13
Bongong	488	15
Seebuagoro	900	
Jaley	1,814	23
Total	†7,954	200

* Since the date of the above reports, the numbers have increased in the sub-division to 32,977 in villages and 1,221 in poor-houses

† The tendency in these circles is decrease of numbers on charitable relief

NARAYA SUB-DIVISION.

	Village relief.	Poor-houses.
Naraya	2,395	.
Mahadeomut	2,253	.
East Patrahee	1,886	.
West "	1,725	.
Perogeghur	18,934	.
Maddeypore	2,995	.
Total	30,188	
Durbhunga	8,149	157
Mahomedpore	3,964	42
Hyaghaut	8,082	.
Warisnuggur	6,473	84
Bandhar	2,143	.
Leyra	4,100	.
Total	32,911	233
Dasowta	24,000	96
Rohar	13,097	26
Gungdah	16,207	38
Hernee	13,471	.
Singhia	15,052	137
Hussunpore	9 473	141
Total	91,300	438
Grand total of Durbhunga	124,211	671
Dyne Chuprah	940	.
Belahce	340	4
Doomra	206	.
Garha	116	.
Batnahuh	264	.
Seetamurhee	405	20
Panchour	205	.
Bhugwanpore	526	.
Shewhur	2,000	12
Murpa	1,557	10
Bolahce	2,729	61
Syedpore	500	.
Ragoputtee	207	.
Amwa	1,759	5
	11,844	112

Comparative Statement between the Figures in the Last and Present Fortnightly.

	Past fortnightly.	Present fortnight
Mudhoobunnee	23,318	29,728
Poopree	7,615	8,244
Seetamurhee	13,259	11,956
Naraya	19 021*	30,184
Durbhunga, Hathee	133,941	124,822
Grand total	197,154	201,938

These figures show an increase in Mudhoobunnee and Poopree, and decrease in Seetamurhee and Durbhunga .

18

G—Financial Result up to 22nd July 1874

Heads of accounts chargeable	Total expended up to last narrative	Expenditure in the fortnight under report	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies	41,440 6 6	5,544 2 10	46,984 8 4
Package and incidental	2,705 7 0		2,705 7 6
Storage, including building and repairs	10,273 13 1	290 0 0	10,473 13 1
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief	3,845 9 0	145 2 0	3,990 11 0
Miscellaneous	28,963 14 2	191 3 7	29,154 1 9
Purchase of grain by Government	650 0 0	9,100 0 0	9,750 0 0
Transport of Government grain	20,735 0 0		2 1,735 0 0
Advance to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain			
Advance to treasurers for purchase of grain	18,565 8 9	4,400 0 0	22,965 8 9
Permanent advance	9,76,332 3 4	85,843 13 11	10,21,016 1 3
Village works or loans under Land Improvement Act	9,80,604 6 6	1,904 0 0	9,82,508 12 6
District road fund or public works			
Total	20,43,115 4 10	1,07,228 12 4	21,50,344 1 2

N B—A separate statement showing receipts will be forwarded shortly

* The former figures were incomplete

MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION,
The 23rd July 1874.

H. GILLON, c s.,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, DURBHUNGA.
For the fortnight ending 17th July 1874.

ITEMS	Total expenditure up to last narrative	Expenditure in the fortnight under report	Total expenditure up to date	REMARKS
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	90,269 7 6	26,612 0 3	1,16,881 7 9	
Compensation to Railway Companies				
Package and incidentals				
Storage	22,668 11 9	6 0 0	22,674 11 9	
Charitable relief	3,41,744 5 6	1,000 0 0	3,42,744 5 6	
Public works	8,80,675 1 3	40,500 9 2(a)	9,30,175 10 5	(a) Cheques from Executive Engineer Rs 20,000 were paid in grain tokens
Miscellaneous	1,06,821 4 0	50,087 15 3(b)	1,56,909 3 3	(b) Rs 50,000 were paid in grain tokens
Purchase of grain by Government	5,822 6 3		5,822 6 3	
Transport of Government grain	12,36,272 4 1	1,00,467 15 8(c)	13,36,740 3 9	(c) Rs 100 were paid in grain tokens
Advances to trustworthy residents	62,300 0 0		62,300 0 0	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350 0 0		2,350 0 0	
Loans to municipalities and transports				
Loans under Land Improvement Act	31,761 4 10		31,761 4 10	
	27,63,684 13 2	2,27,674 8 4	30,11,359 5 6	

Receipts		Amount	
Items	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Sale proceeds of Government grain up to 21st July 1874—			
Sectamurhee	1,56,229 9 4		
Poopree	85,047 0 11		
		2,41,276 10 5	
Receipts other than gola		2,404 13 9	
Total		2,43,681 8 0	

Disbursements.		Total	
Items	Expenditure as shown in the last narrative Rs A P	Expenditure during the fortnight Rs A P	Rs A P
Salaries, establishments, &c	15,860 7 3	8,566 6 6	24,426 13 9
Package and incidentals	1,327 13 3		1,327 13 3
Storage, including building and repairs	15,048 14 6		15,048 14 6
Charitable relief	53,583 11 4		53,583 11 4
Public Works	3,32,115 9 2		3,32,115 9 2
Miscellaneous	1,17,955 10 9	5,000 0 0	1,22,955 10 9
Transport of Government grain	1,07,432 8 4	3,158 6 9	1,10,590 15 1
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	5,789 1 6		5,789 1 6
Advances to traders	12,475 0 0		12,475 0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help ryots	33,725 0 0		33,725 0 0
Loans for land improvement	18,260 0 0		18,260 0 0
Advances to ryots	1,100 0 0		1,100 0 0
Purchase of bullocks	36,060 0 0		36,060 0 0
Total	7,50,793 12 1	16,724 13 3	7,67,518 9 4

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga.

N. O. REILLY,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

B.—DAILY LABOR.

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Tirhoot, Mudhoobunnee Division, under the charge of LIEUTENANT J T WRIGHT, R E, Executive Engineer, during the week ending Thursday, the 16th July 1874.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY																	REMARKS										
Serial number	NAME OF WORK	Length of road	Friday		Saturday		Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday			Total									
			Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women			Children								
1	Muzapore and Motpur road	11	87	43	9	62	29	2	100	128		4	6		5	4	329	221	19	Annual expended during the week ending 16th July 1874							
2	Thamharpor and Moupre	5							59					20	7						Rs. A P						
3	Belwari and Muzapore	6	118	79	6	79	74	24	75	60	29	143	106	10	85	107	19	74	689			154	Paid in totoms 2,500 0 0 In cash 435 0 5 Total 2,935 0 5				
4	Mudhoobunnee and Berhampore, A	16	90	110	5	73	103	10	70	106	5	12	21	2				245	945	22							
5	Mudhoobunnee to Belwari	6																									
6	Mudhoobunnee and Kulwal	7																									
7	Mudhoobunnee and Khajowah, A	7																									
8	Mudhoobunnee and Kulwal, A	8	471	504	228	502	637	333	774	2,017	274	515	825	193	735	1,215	229	510	663	217	670	680	247	4,237	5,541	1,723	
9	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	10	255	91	32	377	97	52	228	775	6	50	82	20	84	271	47	125	419	32	235	672	129	1,474	4,128	318	
10	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	14	84	68	48	74	45	25	47	27	14	32	53	4	9	9	3	18	6	5	112	2	2	280	185	96	
11	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	14	8																								
12	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	14	211	725	65	146	258	35	139	615	46	71	129	14	120	187	28	114	172	19	190	274	43	1,001	2,340	270	
13	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	26			88	7	3	123	77	13	107	98	10				60	62	3	75	75		479	319	31	
14	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16																									
15	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16																									
16	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16																									
17	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	242	183	93	168	210	62	171	219	62	178	199	70	61	63	41	35	39	8	176	306	40	1,041	1,569	378	
18	Mudhoobunnee to Suratunge	8																									
19	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	26	61	23	62	41	13	75	86	29	41	94	19	37	71	22	40	95	20	29	40	37	11	98	69	41
20	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16																									
21	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	3	10		42	25	9	2	27	11	34	36	37	8	1	1	15	17	4	14	4	3	145	12	65	
22	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	239	73	31	184	46	35	183	51	28	204	76	31	212	68	21	217	51	29	239	65	41	1,530	439	216	
23	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	24	11		161	61	22	91	7		77	9		127			114	11		113	10		907	109	22	
24	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16																									
25	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	31			34			4			42			43			16			14				184		
26	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16																									
27	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	44	53	4	10	10	10																	44	63	4
28	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	7	1	2	23	47	10	32	81	18	39	64	10	11									17	11	12	
29	Mudhoobunnee and Belwari	16	20	7	5	23	47	10																	116	199	43
30	Mudhoobunnee bazar road																										
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Total

Total

B.—CONTRACT LABOR

Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Mudhoobunnee under the charge of LIEUTENANT J. T. WRIGHT, R.E., Executive Engineer, during the week ending Thursday, the 16th July 1874.

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	Length of road, &c	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY												REMARKS
			10TH FRIDAY			11TH SATURDAY			12TH SUNDAY			13TH MONDAY			T O T A L
			Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
1	Muzapore and Mithpore	11	473	377	187	449	409	187	512	428	259	279	296	88	6,199
2	Belahar and Mithpore	5	106	240		240	401	289	59	201	5	5	119		2,878
3	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													683
4	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													1,390
5	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													7
6	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													168
7	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													683
8	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													57
9	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													4,115
10	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													2,023
11	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													683
12	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													57
13	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													4,009
14	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													1,012
15	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													2,852
16	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													36
17	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													363
18	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													55
19	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													181
20	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													49
21	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													5
22	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													14
23	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													21
24	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													14
25	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													44
26	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													8
27	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													220
28	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													381
29	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													541
30	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													710
31	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													217
32	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													427
33	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													3,338
34	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													2,365
35	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													4,461
36	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													3,454
37	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													4,312
38	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													1,453
39	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													24,568
40	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													9,481
41	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													3,951
42	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													1,331
43	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													4312
44	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													3,567
45	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													3,039
46	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													1,363
47	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													3,143
48	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													4,312
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100	Mudhoobunnee and Belahar	16													9,481

KALLY PROSONO MOZUMDAR,
Persl Asst for Executive Engineer

No. 3836F, dated Sarun, the 31st July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar—While private importation of grain has continued to fall off in the Sewan sub-division, the imports in the sudder sub-division are shown to have still further increased during the past fortnight. The supplies from the Shahabad dearahs have materially contributed to these latter imports, but the importations from Oudh still also keep up well. The supplies in the bazars in the north and centre of the district are reported to be deficient, and sales of Government grain to the public have been recently sanctioned, if found necessary. The imports into the district by means of private trade during the last eight months have amounted to nearly 15 lakhs of maunds, and it is very evident that, but for private trade and the importations of Government grain, there would already have been an absolute deficiency in the food-supply of the whole population for a period of upwards of two months, taking the consumption at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer per head. This seems a sufficient answer to those who deem the allotment of Government grain to have been excessive, as in the face of the general deficiency in the food-supply in other parts of the country also, it would clearly have been imprudent to rely on private trade.

2. During the past fortnight the imports mainly into the sudder sub-division were, at Chupra, 10,000 maunds, of which 4,000 maunds were rice, at Revelgunge 39,999 maunds, of which 2,100 maunds only were rice, at Dooreegunge 8,173 maunds, of which 4,200 maunds were rice, at Panapore 81 maunds, and at Roopan Chap (in the Burrowlea thana of the Sewan sub-division) 141 maunds. The rice principally came from Dacca, but of the other imports 16,500 maunds were from Shahabad, and all the rest from Oudh. The exports to Tirhoot and Champarun amounted to 837 and 434 maunds respectively.

3. Regarding the Chupra sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows—

"There is still no lack of supply of food-grains at the principal marts. Grain of all kinds keeps coming in by river carriage both from up and down country, and distribution goes on by local conveyance to different parts of the district. Partial cessations of heavy rainfall have rendered the roads comparatively passable, and so facilitated the transport."

4. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr Tonnerre writes—

"In the neighbourhood of the Ramguri circle, supplies in the bazar are scarce. The same is the case as regards Champore circle. These two circles are badly off as far as bazar supplies go."

"The bazars are better supplied in the direction of Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. I think that supplies are equal to the demand in most places because the demands themselves are very slight."

"The ryots, however, do not depend on bazar supplies for their existence, because grain advances are being made rapidly. I am anxiously looking forward to the arrival of further supplies to complete advances."

5. Mr Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports as follows—

"I have received weekly reports from 17 bazars, and nowhere is scarcity of supply mentioned. The supply seems fully equal to the purchasing powers of the people, prices everywhere are nearly stationary. The rates prevailing per rupee are as follow—

	Seers	Seers		Seers	Seers
Common rice from	11	to 13	Barley	14	to 20
Wheat	14	to 19	Junkerao	18	to 21
Chenna	14	to 20	Janera	17½	to 20
Jaufunta	11	to 19½	Makai	16	to 20
Aihur	20	to 23	Ptas	20	0
			Urid	17	0

"The higher rates are in the bazars along the north of the sub-division."

6. The following is Mr Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division—

"There is no deficiency of supplies in the bazars, but private importation of grain from other districts continues to decrease. During the fortnight under report the importations amounted to 6,842 maunds of grain of different sorts, principally wheat, rice, and barley. The reason assigned by traders and others for this great falling off in importations is the same as that noted by me in my last fortnightly report, namely, that the large quantity of Government grain that is being given out in advance to the public is deterring the traders from importing grain at their own risk."

7. The diminution of the demand on the markets caused by the large advances of Government grain must, of course, have affected the importations into Sewan as well as elsewhere, but the fact that the imports still keep up here notwithstanding the large issues from the Government golas, conclusively proves the extensive depletion of local stocks, and demonstrates the necessity that there was for advances of Government grain to the ryots."

8. Concerning the Hutwah estate, Mr Hodgkinson writes—

"The price of grain in the bazars has risen during the past fortnight. No deficiency of supply has been reported from any quarter."

9. The police, however, report that the supply of grain has fallen short in Kutiya bazar.

10. *Kinds and price of grain selling at the different marts*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement

11. Prices have fallen at Goldengunge, Gurkha, Mushrukh, Pursa, Mirzapore, Burharea, and Roghoonathpore. At all other places prices have risen, or are either stationary or nearly so.

12. *Stock of food in the hands of the people*—Under this head Major Jackson writes of his sub-division—

"It is evident, at least in thana Chupra, that the people for the present are not severely pushed. They have not lately been coming in any numbers to apply for assistance as they did at first. This may be due partially to such stocks as they hold having been supplemented by Government advances, partially to the lowering of bazar prices, the coarser grains selling at 21 and 22 seers per rupee, and partially to their time being engaged in agricultural operations now in full swing. Collateral evidences all go to prove that a much greater degree of ease now exists throughout the sub-division."

13. The latter remark hardly applies to the circumstances of the northern portion of the thana, as, to my knowledge, the people in some villages there are and have been for many months simply kept alive by the relief works and the Government advances. At Seoree, along about a mile of road, there are now congregated some 3,000 people who are forced to remain on the works, even on the bare subsistence wages now given. This is an extensive rice tract where the people are dependent entirely on the one winter crop. These people cannot leave the works until there is sufficient rainfall to admit of the preparation of their lands, now lying unploughed.

14. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows, giving $\frac{1}{4}$ this head:—

"From enquiries made, and judging from the eagerness with which the people are asking for their advances, I think that there is but little left in their hands. In several places there are no more stocks at all.

"The Ramgurih Circle Officer reports that in his circle there are numbers of people who have consumed entirely whatever provision of food they had.

"From other circles I learn that the people are better off, but those that have most have enough only for their own wants, and but for Government advances they would be unable to carry on their agricultural operations."

15. And for the Pursa sub-division Mr. Barry writes—

"The stocks cannot now but be very slender, and, in my opinion, totally inadequate to support the population till the next harvest. Some of the ryots have told me that they still have a maund or two in their houses."

16. The other officers do not notice the subject. From information derived from planters and others, and judging from the indication of prices, there can be no doubt, however, that there is but little private grain in the north and centre of the district, and that not much is done by trade in those parts.

17. *Rainfall and state of the crops*—There has been but little rain during the fortnight (the registered rainfall here having been only 2.25), and the fine open weather has been of great benefit to the bhadoi crops, the weeding of which has been diligently prosecuted. The crops injured by the excessive rain have recovered to some extent, and though their outturn in parts may prove deficient, there is still every prospect of an abundant harvest on the whole. Rain is, however, much wanted for the aghani rice crop. The rainfall has been very partial in portions of the district. At Dhubowlea, for instance, I hear that there has only been a fall of about 9 inches since the commencement of the rains.

18. The following is Major Jackson's report of the Chupra sub-division—

"During the past fortnight the heavy rains have held off, and occasional showers have been the rule. This state of the atmosphere has proved very beneficial for the highland crops, which, in the lower grounds, showed symptoms of being drowned had the previous downpours continued. They are now very flourishing. But the look-out for the rice crops is unfavorable. The planting out of the young seedlings is much retarded, though in the swamper lands it is reported to have been carried on to some extent. Generally, however, the ploughing cannot be got on with, and rain is much wanted."

19. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division Mr. Tonnerre writes—

"During this fortnight there has been very little rain indeed. The cessation of continuous showers of the preceding fortnight was most timely, and the weather has been all that could be desired. Weeding, which was quite prevented during last fortnight, has been carried on everywhere with vigour. The growth of rank vegetation, which was so encouraged by the heavy rains, has greatly diminished with their cessation. To render secure every chance of a fine bhadoi crop, we ought to have showers within the next few days, followed by intervals of sunshine.

"The prospects of a fine bhadoi harvest have well-nigh been ensured, and a little more moisture is needed to accelerate the growth of the plants.

"The weeds which during the rains were choking up the crops have been cleared away almost everywhere.

"The coolies are leaving the roads to do the ordinary field-labor, and it is only from one circle that I received complaints of want of labor.

"The *aghani* or *takhmerzee dhan* is in need of more rain; so far it has progressed wonderfully well, but more rain is absolutely needed to render it strong and vigorous.

"The sugarcane has improved very much and promises to yield a good crop."

20. Mr. Barry reports as follows concerning the Pursa sub-division.—

"During the fortnight light showers fell on the 16th, 21st, 23rd, and 24th, alternate with sunshine, and there was rather a heavy fall for four hours on the 22nd instant. The other nine days were clear and bright, and the heat was excessive, forming a marked contrast to the previous fortnight.

"This interchange of sunshine and rain is bringing the crops rapidly on.

"Everything is in the best condition, and there is promise of a splendid harvest two to three months hence.

"During the long break of fine weather we have had, the people have swarmed into the fields weeding, so much so as almost to have left the relief-works blank, much good work has been done, yet much remains. The *makai* has thriven wonderfully, and after weeding the plough is being run through it. In many early patches close to villages it is near its full height, and will in a month or less be fit for food, though unripe. This crop generally will be ripe in six weeks or two months, and will afford an abundant supply of food to the people, as it is grown very extensively in this sub-division.

"Next in importance to *makai* came *bhadoi*, rice, *kodo*, *sawan*, and *arhur*, all of which are doing well.

"*Murwa* (a very coarse grain) is seen in a good many small patches; it is nearly ripe, and in eight or ten days or less the ears will be full. It is only used by the lower classes, and is grown to a very limited extent, so its effects on the food-supply can be but small.

"*Indigo* has improved greatly under the hot sun, having acquired greater height, color, and brilliancy, a great advance on the stunted and washed out appearance it presented during the previous fortnight. The manufacture commenced here on the 20th instant, and the product is of a fine quality. The later sowings (or *assori*) are looking very well, now that the grass has been weeded out.

"I have seen a good many fields under water being planted out with rice, but the planting out in the *aghani* rice-fields has not yet become general."

21. Mr. Hudson, in charge of the Mushrukh sub-division, writes.—

"The break that there has been in the rains has quite saved the '*makai*,' and has benefited all the crops; so that I really think that it would be impossible to have conceived a season more favorable than the present for an abundant harvest. There is a lull just now in agricultural labor, but I understand that the great business of transplanting the *aghani* rice crop will commence in about 10 days. Weeding is always to be seen going on here and there, and lately there has been ploughing of the '*makai*.' The *indigo* crops have not turned out so bad as was anticipated; and in spite of all their forebodings, the planters have now everywhere some manufacture on hand. This employs a large number of laborers certainly, but small in proportion to the enormous laboring population of this district. The first general demand for day labor will be made by the task of planting out the great winter crop of rice, and I would recommend that the relief works, in the Bussuntpore thanah at any rate, be closed for a week by way of experiment, from about the 4th or 5th of the month. Mr. St. Joseph, in charge of the works, is of opinion that this might be tried without much danger, and every Circle Officer would be prepared to supply food to those who, failing to find employment, were left without the means of self-support."

22. There seems no necessity for incurring the risk of closing the relief works altogether for a period as proposed by Mr. Hudson. The fact that the numbers on the works in his sub-division on the last day of the fortnight under report had decreased by one-half as compared with the mean daily number during the fortnight ending the 27th June, conclusively shows that the people will, as in other parts of the district, leave the works of their own accord when they can get employment elsewhere, while if through the inability of the ryots to lure labor, agriculture is anywhere retarded, Mr. Hudson has the remedy in his own hands under the orders (noticed in the last narrative) for the employment of the relief coolies in agricultural labor, the cost being charged to the villages and individuals concerned and the amount adjusted hereafter in the manner pointed out. The required number of laborers would in such case be told off to each ryot, and the requisite quantity of grain for their support would at the same time be furnished by the Public Works Department official in charge of the particular work from which laborers were so diverted. Every ryot, too, must know what laborers of his village or neighbourhood are employed on the relief works, and if he is willing and able to employ them, any number for whom he applies may be made over to him on the understanding that he will be answerable for their sustenance during the period for which he requires them. I would repeat that I do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty about the people leaving the works of their own accord, provided that they can really get employment in the fields, but in case the work of transplanting should anywhere be hindered through their not doing so, and owing to the ryots themselves not applying for laborers, it should also be the business of the group superintendent to report all such cases, and to furnish lists of those whose labor is needed within their respective groups with a view to such persons being turned off the works under arrangement with the villagers or individual ryots concerned. As the names of all on the works are registered, and they are all employed in gangs, village by village, there can be no difficulty about this.

23. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan makes the following report —

"There has been very little rain during the fortnight. The entire fall as measured at Sewan was only '86 of an inch

"The fine weather we have had during the fortnight has enabled the ryots to weed their crops, and the Indian-corn, murwa, tangooni, and other bhadori crops are now in an excellent and most promising condition. Indian-corn has sprung up several feet with the favorable weather we have had, and it has even in places begun to flower. Murwa and tangooni are in ear, and in some fields have begun to ripen. Aghani paddy is being transplanted, but not to any great extent as yet, as soon as we get heavy rain, the transplantation of this crop will be fully carried out.

"The inundation of the Gunduk mentioned in my last report was entirely on the lands which lie between the embankment and the river. It is a thing that occurs annually, but owing to the earlier setting in of the rains this year, and to the great quantity of rain that fell in June and the beginning of July, the inundation was earlier this year than usual, and consequently did more damage to the crops. The inundation, however, went down very quickly, and owing to this a good portion of the crops have been saved. Villages like Salempore and Hussunpore, which are protected by 'charki bunds' or inner embankments close to the river, suffered very little, and I think it would be a good thing to have 'charki bunds' made all along the river.

"With the assistance of some of the zillahdars of the Opium Department, whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Tytler, I have had an estimate made out of the damage caused by the flood to the crops in the villages in pergunnah Dangai, which is the only portion of the inundated tract that lies within this sub-division, the lands in pergunnah Sipah being within the Hutwah sub-division, and those lower down the river in Bussunpore. The accompanying statement shows, as nearly as can be made out without a regular survey, the damage done to the crops in pergunnah Dangai. Mr. D. N. Reid, who is in charge of the Suddowah relief circle, is making advances in grain, and giving assistance to all who have suffered by the flood."

The following is from Mr. Rattray's report under this head —

"There have been bright sunny days with passing showers very favorable to the growth of the crops during the past fortnight.

"Owing to the favorable change in the weather weeding has been extensively carried on. Transplanting awaits further showers. Indian-corn promises an excellent crop, and murwa is fast coming to ear. In fact, the state of the crops in general is most hopeful."

24. The statement furnished by Mr. Wright shows only 4,239 beeghas of crops as destroyed by the Gunduk inundation out of an area of 13,651 beeghas submerged, and refers to only 15 villages. Report is awaited from Messrs Hodgkinson and Hudson as to the damage caused in pergunnahs Sipah and Murhul respectively.

25. Subjoined is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the rainfall and state of the crops in the Hutwah sub-division —

Rainfall at Hutwah, 12th to 26th July 1874.

	Inches
July 16th	20
" 17th	19
" 20th	08
" 22nd	29
" 26th	13
Total	98

"The condition of the crops could hardly be more satisfactory than it is.

"A good shower of rain is now wanted to enable the transplanting of the dhan to be finished on the higher lands."

26. *Condition of the people* — There has been no material change in the condition of the people during the past fortnight. It remains what it was, that is to say, the people are supported by the relief works and the Government advances of grain. The zemindars themselves are now, I hear, in many quarters sending in their ryots for Government grain and standing security for them.

27. Under this head Mr. Tonnerie reports, regarding the Manjhee sub-division, as follows:—

"I have been able to see more of the ryots during this fortnight, because the exhaustion of their stocks has made them more eager to obtain the Government grain. They go to their centres, and finding no grain there come to my head-quarters.

"Numbers have come to me in this way, and I have been able to judge pretty accurately of their condition. My opinion is that they exhibit signs of having been underfed, and I have seen men who, though young and strong, were decidedly thin.

"In the Ramgurh circle nearly the whole of the population is underfed, and cases of emaciation can be seen on going through the country.

"In a good season the ryots store away part of their harvested crop for their own use, and sell the rest.

"Last year the crops were so bad that but little was stored and none was left to be sold. The consequence was that, having consumed their stocks and having no money, the ryots have found themselves without resources, and would have fared very badly but for Government measures taken for their relief.

"The little money some possessed enabled them to buy small quantities of grain at the artificially lowered rates in the bazar, and so to keep body and soul together. It is *now* that they are pinched, their own grain being consumed and their money spent.

"I said 'artificially lowered rates' because there is no doubt that if the whole population depended on the bazar supplies, even those with money would have found them beyond their reach.

"Here, at Ekma, I see daily numbers of men who can barely be kept from disputing amongst themselves as to who gets helped first."

28. Of the Pursa sub-division Mr. Barry writes —

"The condition of the people is much the same as it was at the date of my last narrative, and I have noticed no marked change, many of the ryots look as if only half-nourished, and many of the coolies on the roads are in a deplorable condition, being quite unable to earn a living at piece-work. They are also unable to obtain remunerative employment at field-work (being rejected for abler men) or they would never consent to remain on bare subsistence wages on the roads. Many of these poor creatures are lame, half-blind, leprous, or infirm through old age or disease. Instead of able-bodied men, boys of 10 or 12 are employed to work with coolies. Altogether, the appearance of these gangs, more especially on the Makair road, is distressing. They are really *relief gangs*, and if the works were closed, I do not know where these infirm people would turn for a meal. As to the ryots, I do not think their condition is improving, I fear it will gradually deteriorate till the harvest is ready, even in spite of the Government advances of grain.

"The operations connected with the indigo manufacture, the planting out of rice, and weeding generally, ought to give employment to the laborers for hure, and will, I hope, leave very few on *relief works proper*.

"The Numa class are well off, having taken to piece-work largely wherever available, and they can make a capital wage at the present rates. They work astonishingly hard, and are late and early at it."

29. The report of the Sewan Sub-Divisional Officer is as follows —

"I have nothing to add to my former reports under this head. The people still continue in good condition, and no cases of serious distress have been brought to notice during the fortnight."

Mr. Rattaiy makes the following report under this head —

"There is nothing requiring special notice as regards the condition of the people. Distress of a serious nature still keeps off, and the mass of the people seem able to cope with the high prices prevailing. Amongst the poorer classes the Government relief measures are ample for the prevention of distress or destitution."

30. Concerning the Hutwah sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson remarks —

"The condition of the people continues good, and as every one who could work in the fields has been earning daily for several days more than would be sufficient for two days' food, the poorer classes may be said to be in a somewhat better position than they have been for some time past."

31. *Known cases of misery and starvation* — There have been no cases of starvation reported.

32. *Grain-thefts or robberies* — There have been 20 cases of grain-theft during the fortnight.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

33. The annexed statement shows the relief works in progress, and the numbers employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 125,373, and the number on the last day was 83,009. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division. —

Sub Divisions	Mean daily number of the previous fortnight	Mean daily number of the present fortnight	Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days
1. Chupra	22,801	24,048	20,211
2. Manjhee	17,272	13,101	10,526
3. Mushrukh	79,365	62,986	42,904
4. Pursa	4,980	5,056	4,677
5. Sewan*	25,722	17,675	2,720
6. Hutwah	4,206	2,507	2,071
Total	154,346	125,373	83,009

Now that the weeding operations are over, and until the transplanting of the rice crop becomes general, the numbers on the relief works may be expected to increase. The number on piece work during the fortnight was 4,528.

34. The only complaint that the relief works interfered with agricultural operations that I have heard was from a Circle Officer near Durrowlee, a native indigo planter, who alleged that though higher remuneration was offered for field-labor, the people preferred

* It is feared that the extraordinary decrease at Sewan must be due to the coolies under Mr. Lennox having been driven off the works. Enquiry is being made. The strictest orders had been issued not to turn anyone off the works in the endeavour to introduce piece-work, but it is feared that there must have been some mismanagement or misunderstanding, causing the people to leave the works in a body.

remaining on the relief works, and he accordingly recommended that they should be closed altogether in that neighbourhood. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan contented himself with bringing this complaint to notice *for orders*, though he had full instructions to act in the matter himself in such cases. I directed Mr. Wright to enquire into and deal with the case personally; though, considering that elsewhere the relief works had been freely deserted for field-labor, I had strong doubts of the truth of the statement, and its incorrectness would seem to be conclusively demonstrated by the fact that on the last day of the fortnight and before any action could have been taken on the complaint, the numbers on the relief works in that thana had decreased to 746 from a mean daily number of 6,618 during the fortnight. It is probable that the native planter concerned was anxious to obtain labor without adequate remuneration, and was desirous that the works should be closed as a means to that end.

35. Under this head Major Jackson reports as follows regarding the Chupra sub-division:—

"The group superintendents all report a sufficiency of labor in the fields, and in several instances give lists of the able-bodied who have returned to their villages. Only the weaker men, women, and children now remain on the relief works."

36. And the following remarks of Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pusa sub-division, may also be quoted:—

"I have not had time to inspect many works of this fortnight, but on those I have seen on the roads to Makair, Setalpore, Berway, and Jelalpore, the *relief gangs proper* have dwindled greatly in numbers, the coolies having been drained off to field-work owing to the fine weather, and the Nunia class have all taken to piece-work whenever available, so that none but boys, old women, and infirm men are left on subsistence wages on the gangs which I have been able to inspect.

"Piece-work has been taken up freely on the Setalpore road, and on the Berway and Jelalpore roads it is exclusively in force, but only strong men can earn a wage in this way. The feeble therefore who cannot get hire in weeding, &c, still congregate in small relief gangs on the roads."

37. *State emigration to British Burmah*—There are 17 emigrants in the dépôt here

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

38. *Distribution and expenditure of Government Grain*—The usual statement accompanies. The additional allotment of Government grain has been increased to 3,12,000 maunds, viz., 1,92,000 maunds from Chumparun, 65,000 maunds from Shahabid, 35,000 maunds from Patna, and 50,000 maunds from Calcutta. The fresh grain is coming in but slowly, and with the rapid exhaustion of the golas, besides shifting Government grain from different points, it was found necessary to purchase 15,000 maunds of private grain in the Revelgunge market, on the understanding that its value, together with the profit on the transaction, would be repaid in Government grain on its arrival. This grain was arranged for at Rs 2-5 per maund, to be repaid at the market value at the time of repayment, together with a profit of 2 seers in every rupee. It is not found that the deficiency from wastage or theft in the quantities supposed to be stored at the different golas is everywhere great. For instance, at the Maharajgunge gola, out of 20,000 maunds stored there was only a deficiency of 113 maunds. In some cases there is actually an excess, as for instance at Bussutpore, where with 40,000 maunds supposed to be stored there was an excess of some 600 maunds on the gola being emptied.

39. Under this head Major Jackson reports —

"The amount of grain has been much reduced by the advances given, and my indent, on some of the golas in Bunniahpore and Paighumberpore have come back refused from exhaustion of the supply. They were met from the gola at Chupra Serai. That and the one at Revelgunge are now very low, but as grain is coming in daily the requirements of this thana circle will be covered. Mr. Macrac has carted away about 5,000 maunds of coarse grain to Arwa, but will require more. His present supply will suffice for the demands made upon him until the arrival of more grain."

40. With regard to Manjhee, too, Mr. Tonneire writes —

"The grain allotted to this sub-division is all but exhausted, and advances are necessarily at a standstill till further supplies can be received.

"All the lists are ready except in Bugowrah circle, which I hope to have soon completed.

"The villagers are most unfortunate in asking for grain, which we have not to give.

"Take the case of the Ekmaah gola. There were received at first 10,000 maunds 15 seers. That quantity, plus 5,454 maunds 31 seers received afterwards, makes up a total of 15,455 maunds 6 seers, but of that quantity 3,364 maunds 31 seers 12 chittacks have been distributed amongst those employed on relief works. This leaves 12,090 maunds 11 seers 4 chittacks for advances to ryots. I was obliged to send 499 maunds 12 seers to Bugowrah (a mere drop in the ocean), this leaves 11,581 maunds 10 seers 8 chittacks, out of which 8,809 maunds 5 seers 4 chittacks have been distributed, leaving a balance of 2,772 maunds 5 seers 1 chittack. Grain is most urgently wanted to finish all advances."

41. More grain has now been sent and is being sent to the Manjhee sub-division as it comes in.

42. Mr Hudson, too, reports as follows :—

"During the past fortnight, having been suddenly informed that the Burooah gola was exhausted, and that the golas of Maharajgunge and Syedpoora were approaching the same condition, I caused 3,000 maunds of rice to be transported from the Gopalpore gola to Burooah for payment of the coolies on the relief work. At the same time I issued orders to the goladars of Burooah, Maharajgunge, Gopalpore, and Mushruk to issue no more grain upon *inverce* indents, until a fresh supply of grain had been imported into the district and stored with them. The Burooah gola is now amply reinforced, and the payment of advances has been resumed at Gopalpore. The cost of transport of the above quantity of grain has amounted to something more than Rs. 300. It was effected by Mr. Cosserrat at the usual rate which is paid for carting in this district."

43. *Probable grain requirements*—The accompanying statement, revised according to the latest date, shows the probable grain requirements so far as they can be now estimated, but it is too early yet to say whether the future requirements may not exceed such estimate. Should there hereafter be any necessity for sales to the public on any considerable scale a larger allotment may be needed in some places, and it is yet to be determined how long the relief works may have to be kept open. In any case, after the cessation of the rains, the roads which may be cut up by the continuous transport of grain throughout the rainy season will need considerable repair, which would have to be effected even if work was not required, as it is probable it will be, for the relief of the large surplus laboring population who, after passing through so calamitous a season, will certainly not, as in other years, have any capital to fall back upon whilst unemployed. It is to be borne in mind, too, that there are many tracts of exclusively rice land throughout the district where ryots will have to be supported until the winter harvest.

E—ADVANCES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

44. The statement accompanying exhibits the advances of grain made up to date. The requisite grain for the remaining distributions is still the great want. It is being pushed on, however, as fast as it arrives.

45. Regarding the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes under this head :—

"The advances made to the ryots have, I find, been very fairly dealt with by them, and the distribution made in accordance with the lists. Only two or three complaints have been made to me to the contrary, which have, however, been easily settled, and found to arise from mistake and no attempt to defraud. Applicants for advances have been falling off lately, probably in consequence of the people being engaged in tillage and not affording the time to come in. The remainder of the villages on the list will now, it is hoped, be soon all dealt with."

46. Of the Manjee sub-division Mr. Tonnere reports :—

"In the Jaintpore circle the villagers take the largest advances, and Mr. Harman, of Jaintpore Factory, on whose knowledge of the country entire reliance may be placed, assures me that every maund asked for is absolutely necessary."

"The rapidity with which Mr. Harman and the other Circle Officers have carried on their work, considering, that with the exception of two zemindars, they have also to watch their indigo preparation, is a matter of congratulation."

"I have nothing more to say about advances, but that everywhere the lists have been drawn up and the bonds signed by the ryots, and that grain only is wanted to complete these most important of relief measures. I have obtained collateral security from all the leading zemindars, and the smaller ones will, in a few days, have all given their security also."

"I do not apprehend any loss to Government in the way of non-recovery of value of the grain advanced, as, in my opinion, every village will pay up when called upon to do so."

47. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Tonnere has succeeded in his sub-division in getting the zemindars to go security for the advances.

48. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, writes as follows :—

"This is by far the most important work now on hand, and I have devoted the whole of my time, literally from morning to night, in examining village lists, passing orders, and granting cheques for grain. The bungalow here has been besieged by 3 or 400 persons daily, and not to keep the people away from their fields, I have been pushing on the work as fast as possible. Consequently I have not been absent from head-quarters for a single day during the fortnight, and have only been able to make short excursions to Bankerwa, Setalpore, Makari, &c., and back again before breakfast. The duty of verifying the bonds (before the cheque is granted) is a very heavy and important work, and took up much of my time. Baboo Tara Pershad has now taken up the work, and is doing well. I am sorry he has sent in his resignation at such a critical time. At the time of verification the bond is read over to the assembled ryots, and each man individually and separately is asked what grain he is to receive under the allotment list. They are all generally well instructed on this point, if not, they are told what they are to receive."

"The putwarce invariably signs the bond as a witness, and certifies that so many beeghas, &c., pledged are actually in the possession of the applicants. Thus, before signing the cheque on the gola, I have an opportunity of seeing all the ryots, asking them any questions, and, if necessary, increasing or diminishing the amount of grain sanctioned."

"Numerous lists have come in from the group superintendents, but, from various causes, most villages have one or more additional lists, and almost every tolah has a list to itself."

This no doubt multiplies the work, but in the limited time at my disposal it was unavoidable. Had I refused lists and applications because they did not include the whole of a village, I fear the work would have been still further delayed, and many persons' names included who really were not in want of help. It is also to be remembered that many putwarees, in the first instance, paid no attention to the calls made upon them for lists, and that group superintendents had to find out those in want the best way they could. But by far the greater portion of lists have been prepared and put in at the instance of the assamis themselves who have employed mukhtears here to do the writing. So, in point of fact, the people in want have themselves come forward to ask for the grain.

"Some little delay must necessarily occur in each case, but though the work has been very heavy, I have always got through each day's work without allowing arrears to accumulate, and have thus given cheques for the grain sanctioned as fast as the applicants came for them, so people are kept little waiting. But at the gola here, it is otherwise, the complaints are loud and general that the goladar keeps cheque-holders waiting for weeks, this, I am satisfied, is too true, and I asked that the goladar should be superseded and an additional assistant appointed a week ago. I have again pressed for his removal. The signing the bond is not a mere formality. The ryots are fully alive to the fact that they will have to repay the value of the advance, and often at the last moment unanimously ask me to cut down the allotment by half a maund or a maund all round. In all the 256 instances in which I have made advances, I am satisfied that the security is sound and sufficient, and that there will be no difficulty in realizing the money when the time comes. Those in want who have not been able to give any security but their houses, and who are not day laborers, have received advances under heading D, as charitable advances, the recovery of which is doubtful. But the quantity advanced under this head is inconsiderable, all applicants who work for hire having been struck out. I have found it necessary to refuse a small number of applications for grain, made by zemindars for their own use, or by persons who were undeniably well off, and quite able to purchase grain for their own wants in the bazar. Such applicants (mostly isolated cases) merely wanted to get the Government grain at the cheap rate without interest, and were no way in distress. But wherever there was the slightest doubt the advance was always made.

"These advances have to be made on very imperfect evidence, and no doubt some persons have taken advantage of that circumstance to take advances when they could have done without them, and have thus abused the liberality of Government. But it is really very hard to ascertain the actual condition of an applicant, and, as a rule, we have only to take the putwaree's and group superintendent's word for it. The zemindar renders no assistance, but stands apathetically on one side when he does not show open hostility and obstructiveness.

"It has been brought to my notice in two instances, that a community of ryots, rather than take advances from their landlord, has preferred to go without grain advances altogether, from which it may be inferred that they are not badly off.

"During the fortnight I visited Setalpoore, and I find that Shaik Abdool Ali has acquired more confidence and is making the advances freely. He has advanced 1,785 maunds in 31 villages, leaving 54 villages for disposal.

"The Moonsif reports that he has nearly completed his lists. Great credit is due to him for the rapid and satisfactory manner in which he has done the work. Mr. Llewellyn of Arwa, and Mr. Macgregor of Tehtee and Jelalpoore, are still making advances to individuals and hamlets that were left out in the first lists from various causes. It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to estimate how much more grain they will require. Mr. Tulloch, of Nowadah, is the only Circle Officer whom I have not seen during the fortnight, but his advances were all but completed at the end of the previous fortnight, and I have reason to know that everything in his hands will be well looked after. As regards the villages in my own hands I have advanced during the fortnight 9,976 maunds. Since the commencement of operations I have advanced 17,732 maunds in 120 villages and large talahs, which leave about 50 villages for disposal out of the 170 in my hands.

"The number of separate advances made by me is 301, which is caused by the fact that there are two or three hamlets in almost every village. The above amount advanced falls at the rate of 145 maunds per village, so for the remaining 50 villages I shall probably require about 8,000 maunds, but during the last fortnight, in the prospect of the makai being ready for food within a month or six weeks, I have been slightly reducing the average amount advanced to each household, and the forward state of the murwa has been taken into consideration in the advance to the lower castes.

"The villages in Mr. Macgregor's two circles (by including the 12 small villages of the Lallapore talook) now amount to 134, in which he has advanced 25,059 maunds 35 seers up to date. He talks of giving a second series of advances in many of these villages, but in the promising and forward state of the crops, I hope this will not be required. In all 52,097 maunds have been advanced in 357 villages, leaving only 152 villages undisposed of."

49. Mr. Hudson thus reports the proceedings in the Mushrukh sub-division —

"During the past fortnight I have made 43 advances of grain to villages, making 122 in all up to date, the quantity of grain advanced amounts to maunds 17,062.

"I have also made 38 'recoverable advances' under clause D of the Central Relief Committee's notification of 4th March last. These last-named advances amount to an expenditure of Rs. 3,856.

"Lastly, I have advanced Rs. 1,626, in sums of Rs. 25 per head, for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle, and the time for sowing and ploughing being by this time over, have closed this item of account. I have now some 25 taccavee cases on my file, of which over 20 are ready for immediate disposal by payment of the advance prayed for, and only await the appearance of the applicants to be so disposed of.

"I have now asked each Circle Officer to take some additional villages, and have also created two new circles, which I have handed over respectively to Moonshee Gunga Pershad, Naib Fhsildar and to Damree Lal Canoongoe, both of whom have joined me within the last few days. I have thus reduced the number of villages on my own personal list to about 70, and these I shall further portion out to the 47 group superintendents who will proceed to investigate and report on their existence and whereabouts, and on their necessity for taking advance.

50 Regarding the Secwan sub-division, Mr. Rattray reports as follows —

"The village lists have been all but completed. Out of some 1,200 villages, there remain about 95 villages in which the lists are under preparation. The grain allotted in accordance with the village lists already prepared amounts to 1,11,533 maunds 26 seers 8 chittacks, of which about 79,366 maunds 9 seers 6 chittacks of grain have been actually distributed amongst the people, and but for the fact that the Government stocks have been exhausted to the total amount already allotted, would now be in the hands of the people. When all the village lists have been completed the total allotment will probably amount to 1,30,000 maunds.

"Preparations are in force for the supply of a further quantity of Government grain for the requirements of this relief sub-division, and a small consignment has already been received.

"A sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid during the fortnight to Circle Officers for charitable relief within their respective jurisdictions."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF

51 The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The numbers have now increased to 44,317.

52 Major Jackson remarks of the Chupra sub-division —

"This remains very much the same, but a slight increase is visible in the Goldengunge circle of cotton given to purdah women. A large mahk and zemindar of that part of the country named Ram Partab Sing has come forward and expressed his readiness to distribute cotton to the outlying villages without constituting a fresh circle. I have advanced him cotton and Rs. 100 to commence operations, which will be reported hereafter."

53 Concerning the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tornerre reports —

"Charitable relief operations have been extended during this fortnight, and pretty nearly all those who require help in this way are down in the circle registers. There are 2,293 persons receiving charitable gratuitous relief in grain, and 517 women receiving cotton for spinning, on the registers of the sub-division at present, but the numbers are increasing.

"Only those who *absolutely* require gratuitous relief get it, and it must not be thought that only 2,293 persons applied for it, because it is refused to many who can in one way or another provide for themselves.

"A native doctor, who has lately joined, is proving of great use in looking after the sick and diseased who come for help.

"The system of bringing help closer to the recipients by supplying village by village, is being developed as rapidly as possible, because there are in every village poor people quite unable to go to their respective relief centres for supplies.

"Owing to the slightly enhanced rate given to weavers for converting thread spun by purdah women into cloth, several 'Jolahas' have applied for the thread. The previous rates were far too small."

54 Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pusa sub-division, observes —

"The system introduced is working quietly and smoothly, and I hear no complaints. I believe every person in real distress who applies is promptly relieved. The numbers on the registers have not yet begun to diminish. The higher rates for weaving cloth will prove acceptable to a considerable class. My time has been so fully occupied by the grain advances that I have been compelled to leave this subject very much in the hands of the circle officers, who are now familiar with the system, and quite competent to deal with it."

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

55 The financial results of relief operations are given below —

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as previously shown							23,71,133	13	74
Amount advanced for conveyance of Government grain to distant places of storage in the interior of the district viz									
To Collectorate Nazir	6,092	0	0						
" Maner & Haridwar Factory	12,303	1	4						
" Ditto of Simla ditto	2,023	6	0						
" Ditto of Sialkote ditto	7,817	1	3						
" Ditto of Puliwala ditto	3,000	0	0						
" Ditto of Lohara ditto	1,000	0	0						
" Ditto of Arwa ditto	500	0	0						
" Ditto of Harpore ditto	4,000	0	0						
							36,734	8	7

	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
2 Amount advanced to the Manager of Gurkha Factory, for purchase of grain	5,000	0	0						
3. Amount advanced to Mr W Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for repairing Chotura Pursa Bungalow	100	0	0	5,000	0	0			
4. Amount advanced to John Chutterdhary Kuer, for making a bund in the Chupra Mission	150	0	0	100	0	0			
5 Amount advanced to Moonshee Yar Allee, overseer, for making advances to boatmen	400	0	0	150	0	0			
6 Ditto ditto, for coal expenses	400	0	0						
				800	0	0			
<i>Establishment</i>									
7 Pay of Jogee Lall, compounder, attached to the relief works at Sewan, for May 1874	6	12	4						
8 Pay of the famine establishment, attached to the transport duty in the Sarun district, for June 1871	30	0	0						
9 Travelling allowance of Jadoo Bunse Sahay, clerk under Mr G Grant, for May 1874	5	3	7						
10 Pay of Group Superintendents and of establishment under Mr C F Tonnerre, on special duty at Lkma, for June 1874	196	10	7						
11 Pay of the famine establishment under Major W Jackson, on special duty at Chupra, for June 1874	388	6	6						
12 Pay of the extra peons attached to the boats sent to Dehice (Ghat for conveyance of Government grain, for June 1874	200	0	0						
13 Travelling allowance of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Gunduk relief dispensary, for May 1874	29	14	5						
14 Pay of the establishment under Mr W Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for June 1874	410	5	7						
15 Contingent charges incurred by the Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Wazir Allee Khan at Bussuntpore relief dispensary for May 1874	53	7	7						
Ditto ditto ditto for June 1874	1	2	4						
Ditto ditto by Emamuddin Khan, Assistant Surgeon at Sonpore relief dispensary, for June 1874	1	14	1						
				1,323	13	8			
Amount advanced by the sub divisional officer of Sewan for making ghat in tank No II	38	3	6						
				38	3	6			
Total expenditure of the fortnight							44,146	9	1
Grand total							24,152	60	6

Statement showing the kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and at different thanas and outposts of the District of Sarun for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

No	NAME OF PRINCIPAL MARKETS	Uncleaned rice, per rupee	Indian corn, per rupee	Barley, per rupee	Wheat, per rupee	Gram, per rupee
1	1 Chupra	14½	18	21½	15½	20
2	Rivolgung	13		22½	17	20½
3	Goldengungo	13½	16	21	15½	21
4	Gurkha	12	18	18	16	18
5	2 Manjhee					
6	Ekma	12	15½	20	16½	17
7	8 Bussuntpore	10		16	14½	16
8	Maharungungo	12	17	16	15	18½
9	4 Mushruk	11		19	15	19½
10	Bunnaupore	11		20	14	19
11	Moharunge	11		16	13	
12	5 Pursa	11		22	15	20
13	Annour	11			14	16
14	Mirzapore	11		22	15	19½
15	6 Dighwara	12	18		18	20
16	Sonpore	13	17		16	18
17	7 Sewan	10½		16½	13½	
18	Burhurra	12½	14½	19	16½	16½
19	Somaria	10½		18½	13½	
20	8 Durrowlee	12		19½	13½	17½
21	Goothnee					
22	Siswan	11½		20	15	19
23	Roghoonathpore	11½		18	14½	16½
24	Mairwa	12		16½	13½	16
25	9 Burraon	10½		17½	13½	15½
26	Kattya	11½		18½	15	17½
27	Bhorey					
28	Meergunge	12½	16½	15½	13½	16½
29	10 Buhrowlee	12	14½	16	13½	16
30	Gopalgunge					

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS	Number and name of store houses in each thana	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					
				By sale to the public or laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Chupra	1 Chupra	21 533 0 0	23 810 40 0	2,480 24 4	80 39 8	5,697 0 0	6 268 14 0	14 524 36 12	
	2 Revelgunge	52 155 0 0	12 165 10 9		122 0 0	1 243 0 0	375 0 0	3,740 0 0	
	3 Gurkha	18 078 0 0	8 078 0 0	2,093 19 11	85 0 0	6,898 28 0		7,573 7 11	
	4 Arwa	10,000 0 0							
	Total	1,01 758 0 0	44 044 0 8	4,574 3 15	287 38 8	11,616 29 0	0,041 14 0	20,140 4 7	
Manjhee	1 Manjhee	30,000 0 0	19 898 2 12	1 075 0 0	467 14 12	10 448 11 8	1 427 1 8	19,817 27 12	
	2 Fama	20,000 0 0	10,000 16 0	2,966 35 9	210 4 14	8,099 16 12	8 3 25	6 11,970 2 9	
	3 Banghur	10,000 0 0							
	Total	60,000 0 0	29,898 17 12	4,041 35 9	677 19 10	18,547 28 4	2 120 26 14	26,787 30 5	
Dighwara	1 Dighwara	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	558 34 0	1,750 18 14	2 477 34 0	5 582 34 14	
	2 Sonpore E	10 100 0 0	10 100 39 0	3 412 25 9				3 112 25 8	
	Total	20 100 0 0	20,101 6 12	4 187 33 8	558 34 0	1,750 18 14	2,477 34 0	8,075 20 0	
Pursia	1 Pursia	48,000 0 0	40 000 29 4	2 130 9 8	204 11 0	11 905 1 11	1,895 24 7	16 135 6 10	
	2 Annour	20,000 0 0	15 000 0 0	1 030 24 0	95 0 0	8 732 24 14	819 0 0	10,877 7 14	
	3 Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20 000 0 0	1 505 0 0	510 0 0	19 639 21 2	1,340 0 0	22,294 21 2	
	4 Bankura E	10,000 0 0	9,999 23 15	597 14 7				597 14 7	
	Total	98,000 0 0	85 000 13 1	5 263 7 15	809 11 0	39 677 6 11	3,054 24 7	49,704 10 1	
Mushruk	1 Mushruk	67,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	4 504 38 5	225 10 0	35 701 22 13	4 654 31 12	45 090 22 14	
	2 Bunnialpore	20 000 0 0	11 780 0 0	3 124 0 0	42 0 0	4 981 24 12	2 098 10 0	10,847 34 12	
	3 Paighumbarpore	20 000 0 0	8,550 11 2	4 251 6 4	4 251 6 4	3,272 39 2	500 38 4	9 104 8 2	
	4 Moharrano	30,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	517 19 12	25 9 0	10,432 8 0	2 35 45 0	12 910 31 12	
	Total	1,17,000 0 0	90,431 23 4	12 397 24 5	302 23 8	55 794 14 11	10 398 45 0	78,953 17 8	
Bussunipore	1 Bussunipore	70 000 0 0	43 188 16 0	39 075 9 9		6,925 17 8	1,519 33 5	55,520 20 6	
	2 Anharagunge	40,000 0 0	20 000 20 12	5 305 8 14	110 0 0	8 876 28 4	5,721 39 4	40,214 10 6	
	3 Suedpore	24 540 0 0	17 444 32 9	4 254 1 1		1 915 8 8	5 610 0 0	10 229 9 9	
	4 Bussunipore	10 000 0 0	10 000 0 0	630 2 8		19 848 38 8	231 20 12	20 730 21 12	
	Total	144,540 0 0	90,632 0 0	48,264 12 2		19 848 38 8	231 20 12	20 730 21 12	
Sewin	1 Sewin	70 000 0 0	44 927 33 10	3 307 26 7	396 29 6	27 409 24 7	12 218 6 9	43,317 6 12	
	2 Baruria	10 000 0 0	10 000 0 0	305 0 0	35 0 0	8 395 7 4	785 0 0	9 524 7 4	
	3 Samara	10 000 0 0	10 010 0 0	172 14 4		9 334 1 0		9,506 29 4	
	Total	90,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	3,584 0 11	431 29 6	36,142 32 11	13 003 6 8	62,347 8 4	
Dumow	1 Dumow	20 000 0 0	19 998 33 10	20 0 0	70 0 0	4 544 11 4	2,498 0 0	6 933 11 4	
	2 Goothur	5 000 0 0	4 998 20 0	308 17 2	15 0 0	2 713 17 8	610 0 0	8 149 34 10	
	3 Siswan	5 000 0 0	5 000 0 0	420 0 0	20 0 0	2 916 1 12	1,786 10 0	5 142 13 12	
	4 Kothachathpore	4 000 0 0	1,005 23 9	125 0 0	70 0 0	1 704 12 0	1 135 0 0	3,033 12 0	
	Total	39 000 0 0	39,006 3 3	1 125 17 2	212 10 0	13 021 34 8	6,729 10 0	22,011 31 10	
Buhrowlee	1 Buhrowlee	4,000 0 0	25,000 20 10	70 0 0	80 0 0	13,975 9 9	532 0 0	14 655 0 0	
	2 Gopnagunge	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	248 0 0		6 428 18 10	204 0 0	6 980 18 10	
	3 Saubowa	10 000 0 0							
	Total	75,000 0 0	35 000 20 10	918 0 0	90 0 0	20 403 8 9	736 0 0	21 536 8 3	
	Grand Total	8,39 906 0 0	5,18 467 37 8	98,050 5 10	3 753 21 2	2,61,486 35 1	70 503 6 6	64 21 708 28 12	

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight - Sixty thousand maunds

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight - One lakh and forty thousand maunds

Note - E n caps embankment

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure, and requirement of grain in the District of Sarun

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NAMES OF SUB DIVISIONS	Total allotment of cost grain exclusive of 60,000 rupees transferred from the Government Bank to the Government of India	Additional allotment of 3,42,000 rupees recently assigned from Chhappara, Pithua, & Ghuribad, Pithua.	Total column 1 + 2	Expenditure up to date	Balance in store of grain and allotment, column 1-4	REQUIREMENT						Total column 8 + 11	Amount of surplus, column 6-12	Amount of deficiency, column 12-15
						For advances to riots			For sale to laborers on relief works at 4 annas per maund					
						Number of villages	Quantity of grain distributed	Quantity of grain to be distributed	Number of laborers required	Quantity of grain required				
1 Chutah	Mds. 31,756	Mds. 70,000	Mds. 1,01,756	Mds. 26,140	Mds. 7,610	At 98 manas per village based on the data of 156 villages	Mds. 36,255	Mds. 14,837	Mds. 21,618	Mds. 3,097 for one month	Mds. 1,140	Mds. 22,758	Mds.	Mds. 16,143
2 Manbee	Mds. 25,000	Mds. 35,000	Mds. 60,000	Mds. 25,783	0	At 202 manas per village based on the data of 284 villages	Mds. 84,109	Mds. 14,913	Mds. 65,551	Mds. 21,874 for one month	Mds. 8,220	Mds. 73,771	Mds.	Mds. 71,559
3 Mushrak and Bussutpore	Mds. 1,97,150	Mds. 1,59,000	Mds. 3,56,050	Mds. 2,13,871	0	At 107 manas per village based on the data of 503 villages	Mds. 1,73,152	Mds. 1,07,108	Mds. 66,074	Mds. 75,511 for one month	Mds. 28,320	Mds. 94,394	Mds.	Mds. 1,11,016
4 Pura and Inghwarah	Mds. 1,05,100	Mds. 13,000	Mds. 1,18,100	Mds. 58,650	Mds. 46,420	At 146 manas per village based on the data of 373 villages	Mds. 76,161	Mds. 4,423	Mds. 31,739	Mds. 6,507 for one month	Mds. 1,480	Mds. 36,193	Mds. 11,227	
5 Sevan, including a portion of Burrowlee and the whole of Burrowlee	Mds. 1,39,000	Mds. 65,000	Mds. 2,04,000	Mds. 1,00,400	Mds. 32,508	At 104 manas per village based on the data of 1,107 villages	Mds. 1,25,413	Mds. 79,306	Mds. 46,047	Mds. 28,072 for one month	Mds. 9,780	Mds. 55,827		Mds. 23,229
Total	Mds. 4,97,906	Mds. 3,42,000	Mds. 8,09,906	Mds. 4,00,881	Mds. 67,225	Mds. 3,467	Mds. 4,94,511	Mds. 2,61,487	Mds. 2,33,023	Mds. 1,33,181	Mds. 48,920	Mds. 3,81,913	Mds. 11,227	Mds. 2,23,945
Deduct probable wastage at 5 per cent	Mds. 24,821	Mds. 17,100	Mds. 41,921										Mds. 11,227 } additional allotment 3,42,000 }	Mds. 3,63,277 }
Balance	Mds. 4,73,085	Mds. 3,24,900	Mds. 7,97,985										Mds. Balance 3,42,000 }	Mds. 1,29,288 }
													Mds. Deduct probable wastage 41,921 }	Mds. 41,921 }
														Mds. Surplus balance 87,361 }

* The average of 1st three fortnights

J S DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

SARUN MAGISTRACY,
The 30th July 1874.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sann during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874

Number in map	Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS			REMARKS			
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men		Women	Children	Total
Chuprah Sub-division															
8	1	Chuprah to Rewasht	10 294	6 239	5 903	24 219	7 75	6 18	3 70	1 730	5 35	5 64	3 40	1 575	About 40 per cent belong to the non-laboring class or caste
9	2	Chuprah to Suterchhat	15 186	9 257	9 527	34 150	1 001	630	702	2 431	1 124	634	649	2 431	
10	3	S. to Pore to Surmahat	597	806	470	2 173	64	58	31	153	44	61	43	148	About 25 per cent are giving a fair outturn of work
11	4	T. to P. to Sanna	9 743	9 894	3 105	23 652	7 11	632	236	1 630	758	7 10	2 5	1 702	
12	5	Chuprah to Sonopore	176	388	172	736	28	25	11	67	40	19	11	70	
13	6	Land at Muzamir	4 519	4 400	3 455	12 372	4 17	353	241	981	551	378	203	904	
14	7	Land at Muzamir	87 401	47 842	28 012	164 153	6 248	3 417	2 045	11 722	6 531	3 293	1 537	14 703	
15	8	Land at Muzamir	12 747	8 603	6 130	27 479	4 04	436	45	1 385	723	471	185	1 385	
16	9	Land at Muzamir	7 256	8 158	2 406	17 820	5 18	85	18	1 302	821	344	181	1 302	
17	10	Land at Muzamir	8 774	6 053	4 735	19 562	12	48	140	1 444	821	115	62	1 444	
18	11	Land at Muzamir	1 700	1 244	1 40	3 390	1 0	84	4	208	150	81	7	208	
19	12	Land at Muzamir	112	86	7	111	8	7	1	17	8	7	1	17	
20	13	Land at Muzamir	126	106	47	280	6	7	31	295	91	72	31	16	
21	14	Land at Muzamir	1 730	1 080	47	2 857	40	7	30	143	44	39	47	120	
22	15	Land at Muzamir	501	547	647	2 094	38	10	17	74	41	20	1	167	
23	16	Land at Muzamir	3 624	1 570	220	5 414	221	11	61	38	144	19	1	167	
24	17	Land at Muzamir	1 114	794	686	2 594	204	42	104	1 112	208	223	64	540	
25	18	Land at Muzamir	7 588	4 830	2 785	15 153	58	34	169	1 081	208	223	64	540	
26	19	Land at Muzamir	371	970	306	1 647	55	133	50	240	181	208	64	540	
27	20	Land at Muzamir	314	500	424	1 338	46	84	61	191	101	44	37	107	
28	21	Land at Muzamir	142	253	440	835	20	30	61	111	44	37	26	107	
29	22	Land at Muzamir	712	612	400	1 724	63	44	25	134	44	37	26	107	
30	23	Land at Muzamir	60 276	46 473	29 800	136 549	4 03	31 4	212	9 570	3 874	2 294	2 671	8 838	
31	24	Land at Muzamir	130	123	72	325	1	50	5	27	9	5	4	18	
32	25	Land at Muzamir	1 684	625	1 81	3 190	68	50	42	161	46	41	40	127	
33	26	Land at Muzamir	1 094	894	603	2 591	80	62	63	213	84	59	57	200	
34	27	Land at Muzamir	1 400	965	813	3 178	153	69	84	256	113	14	70	167	
35	28	Land at Muzamir	3 574	10 722	11 051	25 347	644	1 198	914	2 673	670	1 000	650	2 380	
36	29	Land at Muzamir	34 807	14 000	37 076	85 883	2 415	1 061	2 684	6 103	460	463	152	1 565	
37	30	Land at Muzamir	13	13	12	38	55	1	2	5	70	70	26	166	
38	31	Land at Muzamir	862	1 58	257	2 277	60	77	13	161	70	70	26	166	
39	32	Land at Muzamir	1 321	1 500	907	3 728	217	253	15	578	35	35	13	109	
40	33	Land at Muzamir	2 009	2 009	1 011	5 029	37	381	213	973	708	63	13	109	
41	34	Land at Muzamir	462	37	7	506	5	5	1	64	2 711	708	425	3 034	
42	35	Land at Muzamir	43 173	12 000	6 508	61 681	3 809	625	197	4 514	35	63	13	109	
43	36	Land at Muzamir	8 201	662	1 54	10 407	28	42	13	83	144	190	126	460	
44	37	Land at Muzamir	3 225	662	1 54	5 449	437	717	33	1 630	144	190	126	460	
45	38	Land at Muzamir	253	1 170	1 170	2 593	103	130	141	394	144	190	126	460	
46	39	Land at Muzamir	784	1 170	1 170	2 593	103	130	141	394	144	190	126	460	
47	40	Land at Muzamir	946	1 273	589	3 018	67	112	83	217	78	136	56	270	

Rate of wages paid for full work—

To each man

" woman

" child

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs 59,604-3-6 value of grain.

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	Length of road, &c	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS				How long work is likely to give employment	REMARKS	
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total			
Chapra Sub-division — (Continued)																	
14	Maubee to Narpohah		735	711	845	1,791	53	51	25	128	56	35	12	103			
67	Maubee to Nundpore		1,740	2,155	494	4,389	125	135	35	314	110	123	14	157			
68	Anou tank		253	16	6	275	19	1		18				18			
69	Surkhat tank		265	448	322	1,035	37	64	46	147	37	35	37	109			
70	Village road at Gurkha Factory		765	723	750	2,238	55	53	53	110							
71	Nundpore tank		6,412	1,656	1,130	8,197	902	276	186	1,364							
72	Nadarpore tank		1,391	1,825	701	3,917	223	134	117	503							
73	Village road at Tenkhy Factory		2,011	1,801	81	3,893	144	144	2	158	177	21	2	300			
74	Majhus to Dulchuck		575	491	709	1,775	41	35	21	97	30	41	45	118			
75	Collection of road metal at Rowrah		1,095	1,230	292	2,617	79	88	21	188	16	15	11	42			
76	Arna Factory village roads		21	52	9	82	2	6	1	9							
77	Bamrpore village roads		857	1,254	180	2,800	123	179	27	325	53	84	41	178			
78	Bamrpore to Mookra		591	944	593	2,000	49	75	42	166	33	52	11	96			
79	Maubee to Ausrain Gangage		617	822	261	1,720	45	59	20	134	20	21	6	45			
80	Nugwara Teca tank		7,736	6,183	8,172	12,101	553	442	683	1,578	862	498	695	1,965			
81	Mircha tank, No II		275	51	11	337	20	4	1	25	20	8		28			
82	Fulwara tank		128	98	224	324	16	7	1	25	9	7		16			
83	Pumri channel		2,782	3,274	802	6,858	197	234	57	483	192	201	59	452			
84	Gourea Chapra to Saurua		396	431	71	898	27	31	5	63	18	21	6	45			
85	Joteppore village road		1,069	1,049	152	2,270	152	18	9	152	36	7	6	39			
86	Nagra to Tenkhy road		484	254	131	869	35	35	18	9	63						
87	Murhowra to Annour		414	294	290	998	59	42	41	140							
88	Banshat village road		2,263	1,640	739	4,592	161	114	52	327	4						
89	Semarah road		53	61	19	133	24	40	9	78							
90	Metalling metalled portions of Rana-ghat road		221	10	10	241	15	1	1	17	10	10		20			
91	Metalling metalled portions of Sonopore		604	621	147	1,372	86	88	21	185	111	92	13	216			
92	Spreading metals at Sutterghat		492	492	96	1,080	98	14	14	98							
93	Digwara Village Roads		67	101	96	264	9			37							
Sewan Sub-division																	
11	Sewan to Chapra		45,910	19,882	15,777	81,569	3,270	1,430	1,127	5,828	654	28	21	703			
12	Sewan to Burrowlee		4,185	2,117	1,854	8,156	309	151	127	582							
13	Sewan to Gouthree		12,866	9,001	3,741	25,608	804	633	271	1,818	82	9	7	98			
14	Sewan to Andor		1,642	5,076	2,760	12,478	417	363	193	978	166	116	64	366			
15	Rasoolpore to Champore		1,335	7,468	2,247	11,050	112	103	157	370	11			11			
16	Moharagunge to Ekra		18,725	9,825	6,211	34,761	683	702	489	2,162	920	602	510	2,032			
17	Durrowlee to Myra		2,524	6,669	8,649	17,842	683	472	618	1,722							
18	Andor to Durrowlee		2,523	3,817	3,713	11,153	392	273	265	940							
19	Do. to Narkun		2,133	1,332	843	4,308	133	86	61	392	27	1	3	51			
20	Sewan to Lahn		389	46	66	591	3	3	6	11							
21	Sewan to Sewan		7,929	4,701	3,799	16,429	566	336	271	1,173	253	132	187	572			
22	Moharagunge to Gopalpunge		1,544	1,190	1,270	4,204	132	84	91	307	12						
23	Besunpore to Sewan, new road (east)		1,381,116	45,186	14,743	1,91,047	9,508	3,083	1,063	13,646	10,233	2,648	1,001	14,103			
24	Sewan tank		1,586	469	216	1,860	90	86	15	191	86	33	21	140			
25	Koreepokur tank		4,797	1,465	1,208	7,480	343	63	86	376	347	43	40	390			
26	Busunpore to Sewan, new road (west)		1,403	1,146	1,208	3,763	101	82	86	269	118	187	40	310			
27			17,164	13,360	13,672	44,196	1,328	954	977	3,157	243	54	70	367			

[illegible]

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg Magte and Collector of Sarun.

RAMKISSEN MOOKERJEE,
Assistant Engineer,
for Executive Engineer, Sarun District.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra under the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial No of work	Name of Work	Length of road, &c	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days			How long work is likely to give employment	Rate of food-grain per rupee				REMARKS.			
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men		Women	Children	Total	Rate		Dal	Gram	Mauzo	At what distance obtainable from the work.
1	Seral Serpentine Tank, &c	C Ft 1 25,000, ditching bulld	546	900	397	1,843	59	64	28	131	36	72	29	137	1 month	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Seven-eighths of the number employed belong to the ordinary laboring and one-eighth to non-laboring classes.
2	Salempore Tank	9,65,900	669	1,031	133	1 835	48	71	11	133	43	69	15	127	Ditto					
28	Making pucca ghāt to Salempore Tank		154	136	23	313	13	10	2	25	15	12	2	29	2 months					Piece-work— Men 1,089 Women 1,794 Children 439
29	Repairing and metalling slopes to Muthurue Road	1,870	198	317	69	574	13	23	5	41	10	21	4	35	15 days					
30	Repairing slopes of Keshub Baboo's Tank		60	91	24	175	4	7	2	13				Completed	144	15	20	18	Close to the works	
31	Repairing and metalling of Lower Station Road	5,000	171	253	90	534	12	20	6	38	9	17	3	29	15 days					Daily work— Men 1,165 Women 1,561 Children 488
32	Repairing and metalling slopes of Main Station Road		97	146	62	305	7	10	4	21				Completed						
33	Cleaning drains in Sahabgung.		219	366	52	637	16	26	4	46				Ditto						
34	Repairing and metalling of Nal Bazar Road	1 000	61	97	37	195	4	6	3	13	8	11	3	22	1 month					Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. As. P. To each man 2 0 to 1 0 " woman 0 9 to 0 0 " child 0 6 to 0 3 Total quantity disbursed in wages during the fortnight— Rs. S. C. In grain 134 3 14
Total number employed			2 195	3,357	867	6,440	123	240	65	461	121	202	56	379						

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 28th July 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offy Magistrate and Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	Length of road &c	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days				Rate of food grain per rupee				REMARKS					
			Men		Women		Children		Total		Men		Women		Children		Total			Rice	Dal	Gram	Maize	At what distance from the work
	Cutcherry tank		234	148	131	511	17	10	9	36	16	7	10	33	14	11	11							
	Total number employed		234	148	131	511	17	10	9	36	16	7	10	33										

(Countersigned)

J S DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magte. and Collr., Saun

A C WRIGHT,

Sub-divisional Officer.

O.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards, in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 22nd July 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Rice	Dal	Gram	Maize					
1	Bhorey to Mulchom road																	
2	Ditto to Hosseypore "																	
3	Ditto to Marur "																	
4	Ditto to Piparah ghai road																	
5	Ditto to Kuttayah "																	
6	Marur to Pagra	6,050	9,100	6,554	21,704	432	650	463	1,550	397	353	1,062						
7	Bugahce to Kuttaya "																	
8	Chumoolha to "																	
9	2 Khars																	
10	1 Bandh																	
11	1 Tank																	
12	Sreepore to Bhagiputty road																	
13	Ditto to Bahadoorpore "																	
14	Ditto to Bugahce "	2,446	3,470	3,786	9,702	175	248	270	693	251	320	343	914					
15	Ditto to Kanchunpore "																	
16	Munrah to Butchali "	561		561	1,122	40			40	38			38					
17	Meergunge to Swan "	282	440	533	1,355	13	23	28	64	12	25	20	57	12½	14½	16½	16	
	Total number employed	9,539	13,060	10,585	33,337	640	921	706	2,347	608	742	731	2,071					

Rate of wages paid for full work —
To each Man 6 to 9 pice } In most cases
" " Woman 4 to 6 " } they are paid
" " Child 2 to 4 " } in grain.
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs 173-0-3
Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds 928-39-0

Rate of wages paid for full work —
 To each Man 6 to 9 pice } In most cases
 " " Woman 4 to 6 " } they are paid
 " " Child 2 to 4 " } in grain.
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs 175-0-3
 Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds 92½-35-0

(Countersigned)

HUTWA,
 The 26th July 1874

J. S. DRUMMOND,
 Offg. Magle and Collr, Sarun.

G. J. HODGKINSON,
 Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work	Name of work	Length of road, &c.			Total number of persons employed during the 14 days			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days				How long work is likely to give employment	Rate of food-grain per rupee					At what distance from the work	REMARKS.		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Rice		Dal	Gram	Malze						
	AUDDEBHAREE SARAN MISIR																							
1	Adampur, pergunnah Ander, wells	252	112	70	434	15	8	5	31	21	6	4	31					8 C	10 4	11 8	17 12	20 0	2 miles	Every castes of laborers are employed on the works.
2	Gonthee ditto, ditto	168	134	81	434	14	11	6	31	13	9	5	27											
3	Phureboca, pergunnah Puchlakh, wells	112	70	42	224	5	5	3	16	5	4	3	12											
	SHEWA SHUCKER PERSHAD SAROO																							
4	Tulmanpore, pergh Barai, well	222	41	14	307	13	3	1	23	15	3		13					11 0	11 0	15 6	15 0	3 miles		
5	Bhada Khoord, ditto, ditto	51	25		83	4	2		6	1	3		7											
	RAI BISHNUR NATH SARAI																							
6	Sadpore, pergh Churand, tank	323	402	287	1,102	23	35	21	79	20	35	16	71					14 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	2 miles	Rate of wages paid for full work— A P { 1 0 to 2 6 " woman 1 0 " child . . 0 9 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 395-7-3.	
	SIRI RAJ CHUCKER SARAN NARAIN																							
7	Siswan, pergh Nurchun, tank	155	222	91	468	11	86	7	34	10	12	5	27					12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	Siswan		To each man ..
8	Belwar ditto, ditto	139	150	53	402	10	13	6	29	13	15	7	35									8 miles.		" woman 1 0
9	Bal, pergunnah Bal, ditto	1,322	232	6	1,560	94	17	111	111	114	11		125					12 0	13 4	18 8	20 8	1 mile		" child . . 0 9
10	Ditto ditto, well	23	33		33	2			2	7			7											
	Total number employed	2,539	1,531	677	5,047	242	110	49	361	232	98	40	360											

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magte. and Coll., Sarun

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,

Manager.

No. 2587F, dated Motiharee, the 29th July 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for this district for the fortnight ending the 25th July 1874. Its preparation has been delayed owing to all the relief officers of the district having been summoned to meet the Lieutenant-Governor at Gobindgunge, and been unable to return from there till the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th instant. The Ramnuggur narrative has not yet been received, but will be sent on separately as soon as it comes to hand.

The state of the country, after the recent inundations, has made Mr Howe's journey back to his head-quarters much slower than it would ordinarily have been.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been a long sunny break which has been of unmixed benefit in allowing weeding operations to be carried on, and, except where injured by inundation, the prospects of the crops are particularly good throughout the district; they are particularly forward in the Gobindgunge sub-division, but generally, except in the north, the harvesting of the lesser crops will begin some 15 days hence, and then will go on almost uninterruptedly till the staple crops come in.

The bazars continue to be supplied from local stores, which are being freely spent in view of the approaching harvest. All the Sub-Divisional Officers are of opinion that there is now very little grain in the country. The sales of Government grain have revived, which is a further indication on this point. The lighter rates lately introduced have of course something to do with this. The rates for local produce are, however, favorable as shown in the table annexed:

MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION

NAMES OF BAZARS	Rice, best.	Rice, coarse	Wheat	Cheena	Barley	Uridal	Maize	Kodo	Urhar	Gram	Seed-rice	Mossoor	Moong
	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs
Motiharee	13	16	13	None	18	15	16	None	None	18	None	None	None
Bainpurwa	11	13	14	None	None	None	14	None	15	15	None	None	None
Narkatia	13	16	13	15	16	14	None	None	None	15	None	14	14

DHAKA SUB-DIVISION.

NAMES OF BAZARS	Rice No I	Rice No II	Maize	Barley	Wheat	Gram	Pink and kuroo	Urhar	Cheena	Kodo	Murwa	Urid	Mossoor
	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs
Modhubunnee	11½	16	17	18	13½	18		14½	16½		20	15½	17½
Ghorashan	11½	12½	16½	16½	11½	16½	16½	17½			15	15	15
Pakri	13	18	18	18	11½	18		17½				16	17½
Patali	13½	16	20	18½	12½	16½	20	17			21	16½	16½
Taturia	14½	16½	20		15	23½		20					

GOBINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION

Rajpore	12½	14½			12½	10½		10½			19½		
Gondra Bara	11½	14½		17	12½	17		16	16		20	17	17
Peera Mart	13	15			13	16		15			18	16	15
Peera Factory	11	14½	17		12½	15½		15			17	15½	15½
Aburidaha		14		10								.....

BETTIAH SUB-DIVISION.

Bettiah	11	14		19	14	18		13					13
Chunaha		10½		18½		17½		10					10
Bhourah		10½		15½		15½		14					14½
Lowrah		13		21		16		12					13

The effects of the inundations reported in my last narrative have been very much less harmful than was anticipated. The floods passed off with surprising rapidity, and the sunny weather which succeeded them has restored many of the crops which had been given over as hopeless.

In the Motiharee and Dhaka sub-divisions the floods were due to excessive rainfall and the overflow of the local streams. In the Bettiah and Govindgunge sub-divisions the damage was caused by the Gunduk bursting the embankment. In both these latter places the injury so far appears to have been very slight. In the Dhaka sub-division also only the maize, which was planted at hazard on low lands in the hope of an early crop, has irretrievably gone. In the Motiharee sub-division the injury has been greater, the crop of about 1,000 acres in one tract having been submerged. This damage, however, is very local, and no special remedial measures are necessary beyond those already in force. The ryots who have suffered will receive some further advances. They decline to sow the submerged tracts at present, and are reserving them for winter crops for which their fertility will be much enhanced by the silt deposit. In both the Motiharee and Dhaka sub-divisions the flooded country was visited, as soon as it became traversable, by the two Sub-Divisional Officers. In one village only was seed-rice applied for; it is still procurable in the local markets, but is naturally very scarce now that the sowings have been completed.

A few cases of cholera have been reported from the Dhaka sub-division, and the Native Doctor is traversing the villages in which they took place. Otherwise this continues to be for the people of all classes an exceptionally healthy year.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

The annexed table shows the works going on, and the attendance on them, those superintended by the circle officers and by the Department Public Works being given separately for each sub-division.

The numbers are still decreasing. In the Motiharee sub-division the circle officer's works have been closed altogether. Of the number shown on the Department Public Works over 50 per cent are persons who are paid at ordinary rates or as skilled laborers, the relief laborers properly being paid at bare subsistence rates. There is still much to be done in the fields; in fact, the weeding of the rice has not been half got through, though that of the maize has been nearly finished.

Mr. Weekes reports from Gobindgunge that his laborers are very unwilling to leave the works, and that those which have been closed will have to be re-opened after the weeding is over. Mr. Weekes has a sufficient reserve of works for this purpose, as indeed have all the sub-divisional officers. The relief works afford the attraction of constant employment or rather of regular remuneration, and it is this contrast to field labor, where the employer retains and dismisses the work-people at his pleasure, that induces so many to cling to the works, though remunerated at a lower rate than is given for working in the fields. But of the relief laborers proper, by far the greater part is composed of women and children, whose adult male relatives are earning wages elsewhere.

I have accepted Mr. Weekes' figures which give the daily average of relief laborers under him as 6,858. These figures have not been attained by dividing the total number of laborers employed during the fortnight by 14, but (as far as I can see from the returns) when a work has been opened for one day only in the fortnight, the numbers employed on it in that day have been taken as the daily average. I have not had time to find out precisely on what principle the figures have been given, but from the total number of persons shown employed under Mr. Weekes during the fortnight, I make his daily average to be 472 only. Mr. Kilby, in the Dhaka sub-division, made an attempt to introduce village conservancy works, but failed, as he found that the laborers entered their names, then went to their fields, and reappeared only to get their doles. He has discontinued all these works, which are quite impracticable, as the number of laborers in each village is so small that it is impossible to supervise them except by an agency, the expense of which would be utterly disproportionate to the work to be done.

Owing to the nature of the work now being carried on, task work has generally ceased, and only an estimate can be given of the laborers employed or not employed on task-work. Of those working under the Department Public Works, one-half are so employed, and under the circle officers none.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

The only private importer now is Mr. T. M. Gibbon, and it is not at all likely that private importation will revive so late in the season, and in the face of the prices now prevailing. Mr. Gibbon's grain is part of a consignment ordered some time ago, and is coming to Bettiah.

Nine thousand four hundred maunds of seed-grain intended for Ramnuggur are being sent from Gobindgunge to Sarun, while 5,000 maunds of rice have been moved up to the Motiharee sub-division.

In the Bettiah sub-division 18,000 maunds have been sent from the river-side gola at Rutwal to Sarun, and the rest of the grain ordered to be transferred to that district is being despatched as fast as possible.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The grain is still well distributed, with a reserve at each gola. In the four sub-divisions reported on the quantity now in hand will, it is calculated, just meet the exigencies of the next two months, leaving none to spare. An abstract of the transactions of the fortnight in each sub-division is subjoined, the detailed statement showing the expenditure is compared with the allotments and receipts being appended

Up to date of last return.			<i>No. 1—Motiharee Circle.</i>		During the past fortnight		
Mds.	Sr.	Ch			Mds	Sr	Ch
33,996	0	0	To laborers		543	29	15
48,262	0	0	To the public		5,026	22	6
2,962	0	0	To charitable relief		271	34	8
31,055	0	0	Advances	...	9,424	14	14
			<i>No. 2—Dhaka Circle.</i>				
25,119	0	0	To laborers		1,109	12	14
14,333	24	4	To the public	..	7,374	21	3
1,489	15	12	Charitable relief	..	306	30	0
15,242	35	9	Advances		18,097	28	10
			<i>No. 3—Gobindgunge Circle.</i>				
25,866	0	0	To laborers		2,469	5	10
4,841	0	0	To the public		1,930	7	3
2,914	0	0	Charitable relief		3,095	16	14
21,048	0	0	Advances		16,260	20	4
			<i>No. 4—Bettiah Circle</i>				
15,260	0	0	To laborers		592	0	0
44,679	0	0	To the public		33,543	35	0
6,447	0	0	Charitable relief		884	15	0
998	0	0	Advances	...	4,119	0	0
Total			To laborers		4,714	8	7
			To the public		47,875	5	12
			Charitable relief		4,558	16	6
			Advances		48,201	32	2
			Grand Total		1,05,349	22	11

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS

The systematic advances have now been generally closed, and further advances are being issued only to meet special instances, as in the case of the inundated tracts. In the Bettiah sub-division the private advances from the Raj and European residents have been on such a liberal scale that a very little Government grain has had to be issued direct in this way.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The advances have operated so favorably that there has been no increase under this head. The results are appended

CENTRES.	Number of persons relieved	EXPENDITURE		REMARKS
		Money	Grain	
		Rn A P	Mds. S C	
Samgurwa ...	Nil			
Ugaon	185		45 10 0	
Urkolia	Nil			
Mootiharee Factory	153		74 10 0	
Ditto Town	1,978	99 11 6		Private funds
Jahusoba Committee, Section I	51	12 12 0	38 10 0	
Ditto Section II	21	4 10 0	13 35 0	
Inspector, North Division	62		19 33 0	
Ditto South ditto	7		2 11 0	
Madapore	34		10 0 0	
Warkatia	33		9 30 0	
<i>Hospital and Poor-house Relief</i>				
Mootiharee Poor-house	599	30 12 0		
Ditto Hospital	19			
Samgurwa ditto	24			
<i>Dhaka Sub-Division.</i>				
At their homes	22,703			
At relief centres	199			Of this 28 persons relieved on account of spinning cotton, the rest fed gratuitously
<i>Gobindgunge Sub-Division.</i>				
Total number relieved	6,233			Of this, 2,650 relieved on account of spinning cotton, the rest fed gratuitously.
<i>Bettiah Sub-Division.</i>				
Bettiah and Doosarah	103		11 39 8	
Choochree	25		4 15 0	

Owing to the different periods for which relief is given, some of the relieved being daily recipients, while others get charity varying from a day's to a month's supplies, only an estimate of the number daily in receipt of charitable relief can be shown.

The Motiharee relief committee administers its own funds only, both for its home relief system, its poor-house, and hospital.

The attempt to introduce home-relief by spinning, and such light labor, has been generally a failure except in the towns and in Mr. Weekes' sub division. This is due to the character of the people in the rice-growing tracts, all of whom pursue out-door occupations irrespective of caste, and almost irrespective of social status.

As the system of charitable relief accounts for this district has been entirely altered by Government Circular No 4640—S R. of the 22nd July, which was only received here yesterday, none are furnished with this narrative.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were given		Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
					23,33,845	7	6
<i>Relief Works</i>							
Executive Engineer, East Champaran		27,163	0	0	27,163	0	0
<i>Establishments, &c.</i>							
Under Mr Kilby		1,790	3	2			
" " H. W. Ho		225	13	4			
" " Weekes		67	8	9	2,083	9	3
<i>Charitable Relief</i>							
Mr Weekes		2,963	15	6			
Dr Cullen		100	0	0	3,063	15	6
Grand Total					23,66,156	0	3

Circle No. 1

NAMES OF WORKS	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
<i>Under D P W</i>					
Motiharee station road	96	156	114	366	26
New road at Jendra	29	30	36	94	7
Motiharee to Segowlee	896	1,693	746	3,325	237
Gohindgunge road	150	483	103	736	51
Segowlee to Roxoul section	20	58	8	85	7
Sugar to Turkolia	354	929	263	1,546	109
Total	1,504	3,329	1,240	6,132	438
<i>Under Circle Officer</i>					
Tank at Pushrampur	1,534	2,883	58	4,475	319
" Bank Masaria	1,537	3,006	58	4,601	335
Segowlee (antenna) improvement	52	314	127	493	35
Tank at Purushampore	90	439	52	581	41
" Katkawa	173	363	61	597	43
" Bripore	84	376	11	471	34
" Joyduggore	1,111	2,188	432	3,731	266
Motiharee town	1,608	1,602	211	3,421	244
Total	6,189	11,281	1,010	18,480	1,318

Circle No. 2.

<i>Under D P W</i>					
Motiharee to Dhaka	237	158	138	533	38
Dhaka to Barua	1,093	418	185	2,302	164
Dhaka short cut	92	10	18	120	9
Gundak crossing	1,701	296	207	2,304	167
Sekeawa bund	205			205	14
Dhaka to Pattahi	56	6		62	4
Madhobunnee and Serahi	26			26	2
" and Pattahi	53			53	4
Bridge, Motiharee to Dhaka	274	97	26	397	28
Dhaka to Parewa	73			73	5
" to Lokhowen	821	474	124	1,419	101
" to Pudukur	9			9	
Parewali to Pawa	101	5		106	7
" " Pipra	98	94	58	250	18
Total				7,768	555
<i>Works Under Circle Officer</i>					
Pattahi circle	3,408	15,178	3,898	22,484	1,606
Longolia	806	1,299	535	2,640	174
Deeraha	2,669	5,408	1,882	9,959	701
Shelwa	1,024	4,084	1,210	7,318	515
Bura	39	127	92	258	18
Meerpoor	286	156	514	956	68
Total				43,178	3,084

Circle No. 3.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Daily average.
Bysuckwa road	42	8	.	50	4
Goondree "	23	11	.	33	2
Hapeepore "	12	14	.....	26	2
Rajpore "	47	63	63	173	12
Sembhoo chuk	41	26	23	90	6
Khokhra	29	21	13	63	5
Hameedpore	125	49	1	175	12
Bawapore road	29	..	..	29	2
Bahooara " Hurbans	49	.	.	49	3
Koqshar	58	..	.	58	4
Bunkut	14	20	34	68	5
Poorun-Chupra road	40	109	46	255	18
Pootakes road	38	.	.	38	3
Kajoorea "	39	.	.	39	3
Ramgurwah	15	39	29	83	6
Gariba	44	29	20	93	7
Kythola	22	19	9	50	4
Chandpura	8	16	5	29	2
Depwa road	39	9	3	51	4
Bhoputpore road	98	..	.	98	7
Quarromah	258	103	73	434	31
Mahowah	52	11	5	68	5
Chukea road	298	70	76	444	31
Seetulpore road	246	229	61	546	39
Kooreah "	438	15	24	477	34
Seawah Asage	103	25	15	143	10
Chuck Bara	402	72	6	480	34
Burmudea	60	10	5	75	5
Blutwalea road	41	26	.	67	5
Mudhooobunnee	25	..	.	25	2
Ahirwalia	24	5	.	29	2
Sangur (hooramun	37	7	.	44	3
Nowadah	32	34	62	128	9
Delmon Chupra	29	10	4	43	3
Sikunderpore road	8	.	.	8	.
Birdabon road	11	9	.	20	1
Samerah "	103	7	7	117	8
Barrah "	58	.	.	58	4
Kesoree "	32	45	14	91	6
Jassowle bridges	44	9	1	54	4
Hurburwa road	139	.	.	139	9
Phulora	689	373	319	1,381	97
Newton "	25	..	.	25	2
Mnthea "	16	.	.	16	1
Jamoonaspore road	104	22	42	168	12
Total				6,610	473

Circle No. 4.

Bettiah road	1,715	2,923	870	5,508	393
Gora "	358	767	118	1,243	88
Lohurea "	146	.	.	146	10
Beejhuneia road	522	242	77	841	60
Sakta bridge	486	658	92	1,236	87
Kytholea "	794	859	242	1,895	136
Muthur to Belwa bridge	118	187	84	389	27
Beezbanea bridge	371	242	97	710	51
Hurdyputty tank, and 3 roads in Dhoomnuggur	535	595	236	1,366	97
Total				13,314	951
Lower Gunduk Division	5,361	381	841	6,583	470

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Chumparun for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	TOTAL QUANTITIES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN DISPOSED UP TO DATE						Estimated grain receipt for the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the coming fortnight	REMARKS
			Total quantity stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	By sale to public or laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total			
			Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds	Mds	
Mothurree	23rd July 1874	1,55,000	1,52,853 0 0	53,288 36 5	3,234 34 1	40,480 38 10	34,540 35 5	1,31,54 24 5	5,000	10,000	
Dhaka	23rd "	2,10,000	1,19,608 0 0	21,708 4 13	1,796 5 12	39,340 24 3	26,229 3 3	83,074 27 12	Nil	20,000	Of which mds 7,101-28-14 have been transferred from heading "Advanced to Ryots," to heading "Sale to Public."
Gobindganje	23rd "	1,24,000	1,34,544 37 10	6,273 23 9	6,010 31 5	37,309 11 8	23,335 31 6	77,923 16 12	Nil	25,000*	
Bettah	23rd "	1,11,000	1,28,434 11 0	78,224 29 0	7,333 2 0	5,417 23 0	14,852 26 0	1,05,827 0 0	Nil	17,000	
	Total	6,00,000	5,35,445 8 10	1,59,495 12 11	19,373 33 2	1,16,518 17 5	1,13,959 5 11	3,98,376 28 13	5,000	72,000	

* Including transfers

No. 2599F, dated Motiharee, the 30th July 1874.

From—H. F. J. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor, in continuation of my No 2587F, dated 29th July, to forward in original the last fortnightly narrative for the Ramnuggur Sub-division which has just been received.

The narrative calls for no remark, except that the expenditure shewn in it under heading G is only part of the details of the gross sum already shewn in the district narrative as made over to Mr. Howe, and included in the gross total expenditure up to date.

Mr. Howe has submitted no detailed returns under the heading Charitable Relief, but it is hoped that these can be supplied by all the sub-divisions in time to be submitted with the next narrative in the form lately ordered, and which will bear all details under this head from the beginning of operations.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending Saturday, 25th July 1874.—Ramnuggur Sub-Division, Chumparun District

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

DURING the fortnight the weather has been all that could be desired. At first there was heavy rain (10½ inches were registered at Bagahi), but the much desired break has now fully set in. The bhadoi rice and inferior grain crops are in a very forward condition. Colonel Boulderson writes (and his remarks are applicable to a considerable portion of the sub-division also): "More land has this year been sown with the inferior bhadoi crops than in ordinary years, the obvious reason being the desire to secure an early crop for immediate consumption, and to some extent the fear that possibly the aghani might fail, and the desire to be provided against such a calamity has induced people to sow as much bhadoi as possible." That the bhadoi crop will turn out splendidly is now almost matter of certainty, and the aghani prospects are excellent, though of course all depends on the continuance of the rains in September. Field operations for the winter crop are everywhere being carried on. Weeding now attracts large numbers of women to the fields. Practically the sowing may be considered as completed, though a few days still remain. Those, however, who could get seed have used it, and those who were too poor, and who have hitherto failed to obtain it, will have to leave their fields unsown.

The deficiency of seed-grain is principally confined to Butsura tuppa, where a good deal of land has been left unsown. In the east, seed grain has generally been procured from tuppa Ramgir and Nipal. This deficiency is felt only by the poorer class of cultivators—the petty holders of a few beghas—and therefore the injury, however serious to a numerous class, will not affect the general outturn of the crop.

Statement A shows the amount of seed-grain distributed, *i.e.*, the degree to which people of this class have been assisted by Government. Had the seed-grain arrived in time, I think it could have been fully distributed and any deficiency removed. But it began to arrive when the country was flooded and transport into the interior was impossible. A good deal was spoilt by the heavy rain on the road, and when it reached Ramnuggur could not be pushed on into the interior. The Statement C attached to this report shows the prices prevailing. There is not much to add to what I said as to the condition of the markets, and affairs will probably continue as at present until the cutting of the autumn crops, when food grain will become more plentiful and cheap. Our sales have increased considerably, and this is due, first, to the extension of our wholesale system, and secondly, to our rates being assimilated to those of Bettiah, by which accidental competition was avoided.

On the whole, then, there has been no change during the present fortnight, the condition of the people continues good, the weather has been extremely favorable, and the prospects of the crops are excellent, especially those of the bhadoi, a plentiful harvest from which is almost a certainty.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

For practical purposes these may be considered closed. No able-bodied men required in the field come to our works, which are kept open only in order to finish a few important lines of communication, and also with a view of affording employment should there be a rush in August and September. Statement B shows how largely the numbers on our works have diminished. Task work is exacted and payments continue in kind. Women and children largely predominate, though even these have latterly gone to weed in the fields.

C

Under Commissioner's orders, and with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, one lakh of mounds of grain is being sent by boat to Sirun. We are very busy in starting this large quantity, which is urgently required. The arrangement is that Mr. Drummond, Collector of Sarun, is to send boats to Bagaha, and that we are to load and start the grain. I propose in the first place to send from Bagaha, and to replenish that gola from the eastern ones, as Bagaha is on the river and the grain can thus more easily be despatched. The amount to be sent is large, and it may at first sight appear that we are too much denuding our golas. But the estimate has been carefully based on previous expenditure and present actual requirements, and I think while with what remains we shall

be safe; it will be an advantage towards the end of the famine to have less in so outlying a tract, especially if the grain is more urgently required elsewhere. As I have before given reasons for my estimate, and as the matter has lately been discussed with the Commissioner and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Gobindgunge, I need not advert to the matter more fully at present

D.

The following Statement D shows the amount of grain at our golas.—

	M	S.	C
Ramnuggur	82,171	13	10
Bagaha	47,332	6	8
Hurnatar	12,689	28	0
Chankee	5,028	8	0
Shukarpore	9,167	1	4
Bhoura	3,116	2	12
Chunhudia	7,875	24	0
Total	1,68,180	4	2

E.

There is nothing to be added on this subject to what I reported in my last narrative: The advances have been larger this fortnight, as final advances are being made, and villagers are coming in fast, but soon advances will be closed, and our account and registers submitted.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF

There has been an increase in the number receiving relief, chiefly owing to the almost entire cessation of our works, in consequence of which the weak and infirm have been thrown on our hands. Light labor is given to most of these. It is not a sign of increased distress, but is owing chiefly to the fact I have noticed, which is a necessary result to be expected on the setting in of the rains.

In conclusion, I trust that this rather brief report, and the delay in sending it, will be excused. I have only to-day returned from Gobindgunge, where His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived on Saturday (the day on which this narrative was due). Were I to delay, in order to make a fuller report, I should not be in time for the district narrative, and I have therefore thought it better to confine myself to general remarks on the principal points required, so as to show the general condition of affairs and the progress we have made.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
Expenditure in previous fortnight	...	...	...	1,096	1	10
" present " Details	...	...	...	885	4	6
Establishment	801	3	1			
Hospital contingencies, clothes, &c	50	0	0			
Building hospital	4	4	0			
Joint-Magistrate's bungalow	15	13	5			
Gola repairs	14	0	0			
Total	...	885	4	6		

A

Price-Current

Name of bazar	Rice		Gram	Wheat	Barley	Gram and Barley	Urd	Arhar	Mosour	Kodo	Dhan	Maku	Dāl urd	Dāl arhar	Dāl, mosour	Koorthee
	Best	Coarse														
Chandapattia	11	10½		15								14	12½	11½	12	...
Bhomrah	10½	11½	15½	13½	16½						19½	12		13½	14½	.
Ramnuggur	11	12	15	13	17						15½	13½	11	11	11½	.
Shukarpore	14	.....	16	16		18									11	.
owna	13	19	18	15	20	18	15	17	17			18	11½	12	13	14

Statement under Heading B.

Name of work	Men	Women	Children	Total
Ramnuggur to Lowria, Section 1	61	126	17	204
Ditto Section 2	45	68	12	125
Ditto to Bagaha	68	226	49	343
Ditto to Chankee	46	113	28	185
Ditto drainage	20	72	18	119
Hurnatar road	15	43	4	62
Malpooroah	18	46	8	72
High Level Canal	120	204	35	359
Total	402	898	169	1,469

C.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of seed-grain.

		Mds	Srs	Ch
Received		6,838	24	4
Expended	{ Tuccavee	2,600	82	4
	{ Sold	4	20	0
	Total	2,605	12	4
Balance in hand		4,233	12	0

D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the Ramnuggur Sub-division of Chumparun District on the dates nearest to the 11th July, for which returns may be available

Names of circles	{ Ramnuggur Bagaha Hurnatai Shinkarpore
Date for which figures are given	25th July 1874.
	Mds Srs Ch
Total allotment of Government grain	2,40,471 19 0
Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	1,68,180 4 2
<i>Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date</i>	
By sale to public or laborers	33,929 31 8
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	3,230 11 8
By advances to ryots	38,200 19 14*
By payment in kind to laborers	6,873 37 14
Total	82,225 26 12

* Maunds 19,825 21 0 made over to High Level Canal. It has, therefore, been deducted from column 3, and does not appear in columns 5, 6, 7, 8, but as in last statement it was entered in column 8 I add this note by way of explanation.

W Howe,

*Jt-Magte, in charge of Ramnuggur Sub-division.**Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr, for the fortnight ending 24th July 1874.*

THERE has been very little rain during the past fortnight, and the crops generally, which required sunshine, have been much benefited. Mr Wilkins reports the crops in Begoo Serai, the chief bhadoi country, as being very strong and abundant. There has, he says, been plenty of fine, dry weather, with a hot sun lately after the heavy rains we had in June. More rain is now wanted, and Mr. Wilkins calculates that, with favorable weather until harvest time, an average crop will be cut. This estimate somewhat modifies his first remarks regarding the strength and abundance of the crops. Mr. Money, who took advantage of the fine weather to make a tour in the chief bhadoi-growing pergunnahs in the south of the district, says the crops look generally promising, and he remarks that an unusually large area has been sown with autumn crops. I have myself noticed this in the Sudder sub-division, but I think the anticipated yield is over-estimated. I have never before seen the crops so choked with weeds, and with the exception of what is growing round the ryots' houses, the Indian corn looks poor and stunted. The outturn per beegha, even if we have favorable weather until harvest time, will not, I think, exceed more than one-half what it should be. The kheri, cheena, sawa, kodo, murwa, and kowni, are, however, looking better than the Indian corn. From all I have been able to learn, it appears that the weeds have got the upper hand, partly in consequence of the unusually large area under autumn crops, and partly from want of energy in the farm laborers, who are chiefly low caste people, and have had a hard time of it during the recent season of scarcity. The recent fine weather has, however, brought laborers into the field, but I doubt whether they will succeed in cleaning the land effectually. The cattle in the district are chiefly fed on these weeds, and there is no fear of a cattle famine this year.

The bhadoi crop on the extensive dearas in the district will, I hope, be secured this year, last year it was entirely lost by a sudden rise in the Ganges. If it is secured, it will be an event which only occurs once in several years, and will affect the price of grain very considerably.

From Bucktearpore the circle officer writes that the recent fine weather has been most beneficial to the crops, and that every available inch of land is being sown with some kind of crop.

The bazars are, throughout the district, well supplied, and even at Bukhtiarpoore, which was quite deserted by the traders, and depended almost entirely on Government rice, is now well

supplied. The prices continue much the same as in the last report; but if the present favorable prospects continue, we may, I think, look for a steady downfall until prices assume their normal condition.

Mr. Currie, who has been over a large portion of the country around Luckee Serai, states that the bhadoi, particularly the Indian corn, has suffered a good deal from excessive rain. He says that large advances of grain have been taken by the landholders in order to pay wages to their laborers.

The health of the district is generally good; and every one is now hopeful of abundant food before the end of September.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The annexed statement will shew the number of persons at present employed under Government and the Court of Wards. No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight, and I do not think any more will be required. The extensive irrigation works at Khuriukpore, and the roads now in course of construction under the road cess, will give employment to all persons who cannot find employment in their villages. The chief work before us now is to carry out Circular No. 4543, and to make the relief roads, which have been commenced, really useful, and, by bridging them, make them passable during the rains, when they are chiefly required. I do not anticipate much difficulty in the matter, as all the earth-work on these roads has been already finished.

C.

Of the 20,000 maunds indented for by Mr. Wilkins for Begoo Serai, 12,000 maunds have already been received. The 8,000 maunds which remains to be received is on its way. The private movements of grain are not considerable. Now that the prospects of harvest are so good, every person who had any grain concealed is bringing it out freely for consumption. The railway has carried 12,000 maunds of rubber grain from the district, but, as I have said before, this is only a portion of the total exports, which are chiefly sent by the river to Calcutta.

D.

A large amount of bhoosa is being exported from the district to Durbhunga under Government orders. Colonel Murray kindly undertook the superintendence of weighing and despatching it, and the work consequently has gone on very smoothly and effectually.

E.

During the fortnight Mr. Manson has advanced 5,711 maunds of grain to 2,925 ryots. Mr. Currie states that "the ryots are very keen on getting advances just now, as the transplanting of the rice crop will commence very shortly, and they want the grain for rations for laborers. I have got off all except 4,500 maunds of jao-bhuut, which will be given out to-day and to-morrow, that is, the orders for issue of the grain have been given to the applicants, though the grain has not been altogether given out of the golas yet. I have kept a reserve of rice, but it is impossible to give the exact amount till the export from Sheikpoora is complete. There is no rice in Luckee Serai beyond some 50 bags for current expenses at the poor-house, as whatever arrives from Sheikpoora is in part given out to ryots and in part passed on to Jamooc. When this is over, there will be, according to my calculations, about 2,000 maunds of rice in reserve, and the same at Sheikpoora. At Secundra I have kept about the same amount. At the other golas the amounts are very small, and they will get re-stocked in small quantities as they require it from the three reserve golas."

Mr. Wilkins has advanced 10,606 maunds of grain to zemindars and respectable ryots.

Mr. Money does not state exactly how many maunds have been advanced by him during the fortnight, but he says his golas are empty.

In Sadder sub-division, I have advanced 500 maunds to zemindars and ryots on good security.

F.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons relieved at the relief centres and poor-houses. I think, directly the bhadoi harvest is reaped, we shall be able to close these centres all over the district, as the charitably inclined will then be in a condition to relieve their poorer neighbours. I accompanied Colonel Murray, who superintends the relief operations here, yesterday to the poor-house in the town, and saw about 800 wretched-looking creatures fed, and many, who had merely a few rags clinging to them, were clothed. The eager manner in which they took the pittance of grain dealt out to them showed how hungry they must be. Numbers of these people must have died but for the aid received from Government.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125 :—

Committees

Monghyr, Jamooc, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore —

- (2) Special sub-division opened and officered.
- (3) Luckee Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpoore
- (4) Jumalpoore Native gentlemen connected with railway.
Chapran Mr. H. Christian.
Bassoni ... Mr. J. Christian.
Garpurrah ... Mr. Hooley.
- (5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily average Number of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending the 24th July 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses	Men	Women	Children	Total
Monghyr	134	831	156	1,127
Begoo bera	41	36	19	107
Tograh	21	64	25	100
Birporo	21	61	17	112
Luckee bera	51	81	113	245
Choorah	15	23	8	46
Sandhi	22	20	48	90
Pertabpore	1	5	0	11
Bukhtiarpore	87	194	138	419
Secundra	15	18	7	40
Sheikpoora	19	21	2	12
Jamooee		25		25
Baro	22	86	15	103
Simultollah	12	57	95	164
Khurruckpore				
Gungta				
Grand Total	461	1,192	710	2,658

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

Total expenditure as shown in last narrative

Rs A P
9,56,066 0 5

Details of above

Placed to credit of Department of Public Works	1,56,175 0 0
On disbursement to officers in charge transport arrangement	16,871 1 2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagnulpore grain	2,707 11 6
Ditto Mr Fletcher for Lirhoot grain	2,057 9 6
Ditto Captain Conolly	300 0 0
Ditto Mr Thomas, Contractor	5,11,161 6 8
Construction of golas	1,978 15 4
Payment of gola establishment	10,711 11 0
Miscellaneous charges	9,855 9 0
Purchase of anchors	22 1 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250 0 0
Ditto municipalities	5,000 0 0
Ditto zemindars for land improvement	41,710 0 0
Tuccavi advances	61,539 8 3
Package charges	6 12 0
Transport charges	112 5 0

9,56,066 0 5

During the Fortnight

Placed to credit of Department of Public Works	Nil
Advanced to Mr Thomas, Contractor	28,757 8 1
Construction of golas	135 8 7
Payment of gola establishment	1,832 10 0
Miscellaneous charges	3 0 0

40,728 10 8

Grand Total

9,86,794 11 1

Final payments
Advances recoverable

Nil
1,90,529 8 3

Statement of Cases from 26th to 9th July 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871

	Theft				House-breaking, or house-tripass in order to commit theft				Total			
	Heading 19 of Crime Returns AI, excluding cattle theft				(Headings 35, 36, and 42 of AI)				Of all three crimes			
	1874	1873	1872	1871	1874	1873	1872	1871	1874	1873	1872	1871
1 Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred (Column IV of AI, minus column IXA)	19	18	20	24	27	36	41	21	46	54	61	45
	6	7	7	6	7	5	9	4	13	12	16	10

Statement of Cases from 10th to 23rd July 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

	THEFT				House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft				TOTAL			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle theft											
	1874	1873	1872	1871	1874	1873	1872	1871	1874	1873	1872	1871
1 Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	17	14	20	10	40	20	22	67	63	34	42	77
(Column IV of AI, minus column IXA)	2	5	2	3	23	7	12	22	25	12	14	25

Price-current of Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 24th July 1874

Names of places	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Indian corn
Monghyr	11	15	20	18
Jainooie	12	15	19	15
Regoo Sera	11	15	18½	
Tigrub	12	14½	19	

Return called for under Government letter No 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fortnight ending 24th July 1874

	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	9,566	1,227	10,793
(2) By sale to public	41,514	1,209	42,723
(3) In charitable relief	12,818	1,234	14,052
(4) Advances to ryots	64,891	33,871	98,762
Total	1,28,789	37,541	1,66,330

E LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874

NAME OF ROADS	Progress in marking out	Progress in opening relief works	NUMBER OF LABORERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT.			Supply of food therewith, or quantity of grain sold, or payments in grain tokens	Condition of laborers	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight.	REMARKS.
			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total						
Monghyr sub-division— Patna road	23 miles	In 6 places	5 523	775	108	6,404 Rice mds 169 21-11 for Rs 522-8-6	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day	Earthwork Rs 1 9, dressing and turfing 2 annas to Rs 1-4, surface 4 to 6 annas.	Supplied by Government.	Rs A P 523 9 8	
Metalling Bhagulpore road	9 miles	In 6 places	1 721			1,721 Rice mds 55-19-12 1/2 for Rs 147-15-9 Grain tokens 178	Ditto	Three a week	Spreading Rs 1 8, consolidating Rs 1 12, rolling 12 annas, earthwork Rs 1 9 per 1,000 cubic feet to Rs 2 8, Turfing Rs 1 4 to Rs 2 8, earthwork Rs 1 9 to Rs 1 14	Ditto	420 7 3	Rs 94-7-6 paid in cash for sowing brinjal.
Ghoreghaut road	6 miles	In 5 places	960			960 Rice mds 48-0-3 for Rs 130-11-0 Grain tokens 170					250 11 0	
Bukhtarpore to Belliah	8 1/2 miles	In 1 place	583	474		1,057 Rice mds 52-17-10 1/2 for Rs 139-15-6	Tolerably good	Twice a week	Earthwork Rs. 1-0		139 13 6	
Bukhtarpore to Chukla by ghāt	1 1/2 mile	In 1 place	2,983	833		3,821 Rice mds 24-32-9 for Rs 68-5-0					68 3 0	
Rezoa Serai sub division— Giriboot road	27 miles	In 9 places	7,330		157	7,517 Rice mds 37-15-8 for Rs 215-7-8 Grain tokens 54	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 2 annas 6 pie		502 7 8	
Jamocoe sub division— (truck road, 2nd sec		In 1 place	2,536			2,536 Rice mds 13-27-13 1/2 for Rs 48-3-6 Grain tokens 87	Ditto	Once a week	Earthwork Rs 1 9 turfing and dressing Rs 1-4 each	Supplied by Government	125 8 6	
Shakhpura to Secundra		In 2 places	1 567	126		1,671 Rice mds 9-31-5 1/2 for Rs 36-2-6 Grain tokens 45	Healthy	Three a week daily laborers daily	Earthwork Rs 1 9, dressing Rs 1, turfing Rs 1-4	Holders bring their own tools. Supplied by Government	69 2 6	
Jamocoe to Secundra		In 1 place	2,136	914		3,080 Rice mds 11-46-0-6 for Rs 339-0-6			Earthwork Rs. 1 8, dressing 1 1/2 annas 12, turfing Rs 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet		339 0 6	
Mullehpore to Gungia	24 miles	In 1 place	2 575			2,575 Rice mds 9-37-11 for Rs 123-2-3		According to their wishes	Earthwork Rs. 1-9, dressing 1 1/2 annas 14, turfing Rs 1 per 1,000 cubic feet		123 2 3	
Secundra to Luckee Serai	6 1/2 miles	In 3 places	2 845	231		3,047 Rice mds 3-46-2 1/2 for Rs 53-15-3 Rice mds 5-7-10 1/2 for Rs 1-3 13 6		Twice a week	Dressing 2 Re 1 turfing Rs 1 4		545 15 3	
Secundra to Nowrah	9 1/2 miles	In 2 places	7 5	25		780 Rice mds 5-7-10 1/2 for Rs 1-3 13 6		Twice a week	Dressing 2 annas 12, turfing Re 1, earthwork Rs 1-9		133 13 6	
Charcoalree ghāt		In 1 place	940			940 Rice mds 1-55-0 for Rs 5-0-0 Grain tokens 22	Good	Once a week	Earthwork Rs. 9 turfing Rs 1 4, dressing Rs 1 1/2		27 0 0	
Total			32 362	5,405	747	36,092 Rs 3,185 6-9 Rice mds 2-19 13 1/2 for Rs 7 11 0			Protective works on Patna road Temporary bridges on Shaikhpura and Jit 4-9 Serai roads	Total	3,281 14 8 313 7 0 961 4 3 1,435 6 3 48 3 0	
						3,183 1 9			Contingencies	Grand Total	5,770 2 9	

P.S. There were 80 bramins, 153 raijputs, 43 pottas, 2 barbers, 95 washermen, 11 oilmen, 833 weavers, 6 bulowares, 25 kalowars, 128 shoemakers, 104 tamalies, 42 banas. No laborers Class is above 2 p r class.

RAM RUTTUN MOZOOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in executive charge,
Monghyr District

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 25th July 1874

Name of Sub division	Name of Circle	Date for which figures are given	Allotment	Total allotment	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of the grain consumed and sold to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight
						By sale to public or to laborers	By grain levies due to the Government	By advances to agents or zemindars	By payment in kind to laborers	
Sahar sub-division excluding Bukhtiar-pore		25th July 1874	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
			20,600	11,225	2,643	1,640	4,557	2,699	10,479	1,600
Bukhtiar-pore		Ditto	80,000	48,392	12,807	7,401	15,046	1,182	57,929	4,000
			4,000	36,000	17,129	1,014	10,557	1,182	50,492	3,000
Begla Serai sub-division		Ditto							about 8,200	
Jamraee sub-division excluding three circles		Ditto	15,000	20,480	1,400	181	9,045	502	15,888	5,000
			31,200	33,520	789	1,265	25,701	1,503	28,947	3,000
Secundra		Ditto	28,800	28,800	995	557	16,311	1,697	19,930	8,000
Shrikpoora		Ditto	4,100	4,100	1,000	1,071	15,228	1,098	22,295	
Total				2,45,373	42,723	1,982	98,762	10,763	1,66,380	

E LOCKWOOD,
Offg Collector

No 862—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 30th July 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the 18th fortnightly narrative for this district

2. In my last I noticed that there was every appearance of a break in the weather, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that in the fortnight under review there has been but little rain.

The total rainfall to the 30th at Sudder has been	29 75
Ditto ditto at Banka	27 16
Ditto ditto 23rd at Muddehpooora	29 73
Ditto ditto 23rd at Soopool	33 50

The rainfall for July so far has been only 8 57 against 11 19 up to 31st of last year, but the fine weather we have been having was sadly wanted and has done a great deal of good to all crops, which now promise a wonderful yield. Of course it is too early to say anything of the aghani rice crop, which is being rapidly transplanted, and will soon require heavy rain, but the muiwa, bhadoi rice, and indian-corn crops, are excellent

3. The sub-divisional officers remark as follows regarding the state of the crops and condition of the people :—

Soopool—“There is very little variation in the state of supplies in the bazar. The weather during the past fortnight has been everything that could be desired, the intervals of fine weather have allowed the weeding to be pushed on nearly to completion, and the occasional falls of rain have been of general benefit both to the bhadoi and aghani. The transplanting of the latter is now in full swing, though murmurs are still heard of deficiency of seed. It, however, such were really the case, we should I think find a readier sale for our Government supply. It is on all hands admitted that a *fuller and more promising* bhadoi crop, both muiwa and “aous” paddy, has not been seen for many years past, and it is, moreover, unusually forward, for the new murwa and other cultivated grasses—shama, kaoni, kheri, &c.—will be generally ready for the sickle in about 20 or 30 days. Though a comparatively large number of new cases for gratuitous relief are presenting themselves, to be attributed possibly to the closing to a great extent of some of our relief works, as the “grihists” are themselves doing a good deal, and not employing the usual amount of hired labor. The condition of the people generally is, I think, gradually improving, and I expect it will do so rapidly after the next 20 days are passed.”

4. From the Pertabgunge side matters are still better, and new muiwa is already in the market and selling at 24 seers the rupee, and when the crop comes well in, we shall see it selling at not less than a maund for the rupee, and it must be remembered that this grain is *the food* of the poorer classes and not rice. Early bhadoi paddy is also here in the market. The *dhan* is selling at 35 seers, and the Deputy Collector reports that before long it is expected that it will be as cheap as 2 maunds for the rupee. Should this be a fact, the time must be close at hand when all idea of any distress in this portion of the district must be given up.

5. *Muddehpooora*—“There is ample in all bazars for all, as owing to the judicious lowering of rates and liberal advantages offered to large purchasers, grain is being sold at moderate rates throughout the sub-division. Private individuals, too, have bought grain for retail in these villages, and zemindars have also taken a good deal. This is very satisfactory, and I think clearly shows that there is no interference with trade in this sub-division, but also that there were not and are not any private stores with any one. Mr. Martin further remarks: The crops are looking exceedingly well everywhere, only the lowest lands have been so far flooded as to injure the crop on them. A zemindar who visited me the other day said he was astonished to find almost every field sown in this sub-division, and said he believed it was owing to fewer relief works having been started here than elsewhere. I have purposely lessened the works lately in this sub-division, in order to allow employers to get their usual laborers. I am glad the desired effect has resulted. The condition of the people is decidedly better; persons I have myself noticed have become stouter and healthier looking.”

6. *Naradigur*.—The superintendent of this circle now reports for the first time, and the tehsildar of the Court of Wards there has complained that the circle works are keeping off petty cultivators from their fields. I have issued most positive orders to Mr. Kirkwood to reduce the rates to the lowest possible figure, and I very decidedly object to anything that makes our works more attractive than the works on which the people ought to be and would be in any ordinary years employed. If my orders are carried out there will be no further cause for complaint. The people referred to I understand to be petty cultivators, who have as yet failed to prepare their aghani rice land, they can have no excuse, as the Court of Wards have liberally *advanced*, and if lack of seed-grain is to be urged, there is ample of it at Soopole for any one in Naradigur who has not got it. The state of the country generally has so much improved now, and the prospects of the crop are so—I may say beyond precedent—good, that the time has arrived when aid should be given only to those absolutely in need of it, or else the people themselves will go on trusting to Government charity without the slightest attempt to help themselves.

7. *Banka*.—Everything in this sub-division is going on satisfactorily. The prices remain the same, the nature of the country and the character of the soil make the people anxious for more rain now, as no rain now would further injure the indian-corn, which has greatly recovered itself; and the aghani rice, now being transplanted, cannot live without it.

8. The following statement shows the difference in prices now and at the corresponding period of 1866, and it may be noticed that there never has been any Government grain in Bhagulpore itself—the prices then are in no way affected by Government rice. The prices of common rice fell one week to 12-10, and has gone up again to 12, but these prices will now rapidly fall. The Ganges is still falling and is unusually low for the time of year. Should the floods keep back for another fortnight, an indian-corn crop will be reaped on the dearahs and other lands contiguous to the river, off which a crop has not been taken for the last 5 years, having been annually destroyed by the floods. Cheena and kerhi is ripe and being rapidly cut, and these facts will undoubtedly affect present prices favorably.—

	Rice, common		Pulses		Indian-corn		Wheat	
	1866	1874	1866	1874	1866	1874	1866	1874
	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C
Soopool		10 6	.	.		13 8		11 0
Muddohpoora ..		16 0	.			15 0		11 0
Banka ..		12 8				15 0		14 0
Head-quarters ..	8 3	12 0	8 13½			15 2	8 13½	14 8

9. There is but very little crime in the district—the statement for July shall be forwarded with the next narrative.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The usual statements are annexed, both Department Public Works and Court of Wards; both show a considerable falling off in numbers employed. These are not the works now said to be interfering with cultivation, but the light labor and circle works under the circle officers

C—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The only railway station at which anything is going on is Bhagulpore itself, the imports during the fortnight were 15,079 maunds against exports of only 4,569. Of this latter 2,980 maunds were wheat for Howrah, the rest gram and wheat local for Colgong, Caragolah, and Sahabgunge, of the former 12,505 maunds were wheat and gram from up-country, 1,755 maunds rice from Howrah, 688 maunds rice down from Barrh, and 131 maunds Indian corn from up-country. The Soopool officer remarks that the river route is now open from Khagaria, and boats with small consignments of pulses have gone up the Tiljooga and Dimra, but not as yet to any extent.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. The usual statements are annexed. It has been found necessary to re-stock some of the golas, hence the difference in the amounts stored at several of them. The figures have been corrected also in some instances, as grain has erroneously been entered as disposed of from the golas, when it had only been sent to sub-golas, but the return shows a very fair disposal of the grain, especially in Soopool. Wholesale purchasers continue to come forward, and will do so until the new bhadoi rice is in the market—the bhadoi rice and the murwa being as a rule consumed by the people, and the aghani rice used for export and sale for payment of rents, &c.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. The following advances in grain have been sanctioned during the past fortnight.—

Date of application	Name of applicant	Profession	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction	By whom sanctioned
11th July 1874	Durbary Singh	Zemindar	Lalgunge ..	Mds 37-39 of rice worth Rs 100	20th July 1874	Collector
30th ditto	Rughoonath Narain Singh	Ditto	Rughoonath-pore	Mds 75 in grain	22nd ditto	Ditto
26th June 1874	Rooder Narain Singh, Pursorain Singh and Bholanath Singh	Ditto ..	Bhubria	Rs 500 in grain	27th ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Paramanand Singh Dasa	Ditto	Bhowanipore	" 225 in grain	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Seduch Singh Dasa	Ditto	Ditto	" 125 in grain	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Mosatt Gimbuty	Ditto	Chilownee	" 185-1-1½ in grain	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Rajcoomar Singh	Ditto	Dhanbar	" 500 in grain	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Hemant Singh	Ditto	Sookhpore	" 1 000 in grain	Ditto	Ditto
24th July 1874	Ayub Singh Dutt	Ditto	Mudhoora	" 300 in grain	28th ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Nowbut Singh	Ditto	Burail	Mds. 47 in grain	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Khedoo Singh	Ditto	Biswari	" 80 of rice	Ditto	Ditto

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. This is still being largely given, but I regret I am not in a position to give any figures this fortnight. I only received the Sloop report this morning, and Mr. Kirkwood's report has not yet reached me. I have detained this longer than I should have done, and cannot postpone sending it in a day longer. Mr Kirkwood's report, which will arrive on Saturday or Sunday, will be sent to the Commissioner.

15. G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative				7,84,255	12	7½
Detail of the above total—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000	0	0			
Deputy-Collector of Muddelipoora	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	4,00,730	12	7½*			
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddelipoora for construction of gola	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400	0	0			
„ to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ..	1,03,900	0	0			
				7,84,255	12	7½
Expenditure during the fortnight under report			Nil			
Grand total to end of fortnight				7,91,255	12	7½

	Rs	A	P
* Through Nazir ..	15,016	9	4
„ Deputy Collector of Banka	678	7	0
„ „ „ Muddelipoora	12,102	12	8
„ „ „ Sloopool	1,17,900	0	0
„ Mr Hennessy	5,665	15	6
„ „ „ as contractor ..	1,87,137	0	1½
„ H M Durand, Esq	13,298	0	9
„ „ „ for carters	177	2	6
„ Mr Hensely	5,000	0	0
„ Baboo Purnan Chunder Nengoe, Deputy collector	19,084	15	3
„ Major Gordon District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, R C Gangooly	15,000	0	0
„ Captain Conolly	443	3	0
„ Mr Meredith	102	10	0
„ „ Inman, Government grain officer, Jagodischuck	155	0	0
„ „ H Hull, contractor	3,000	0	0
„ Baboo Hurbullub Narain Sing, contractor for purchase of bhousa	500	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	9
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointe	112	5	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co	3,221	4	6
Total	4,01,730	12	7½

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 22nd July 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NAME OF CIRCLE GOLA.	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Govern- ment grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain trans- ferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expen- diture of the ensuing fortnight	
				By sale to the public or to laborers,	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots or to zemindars	By pay- ment in kind to la- borers	Total			
SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION	1874	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	
Soopol Circle				Public	Laborers		Ryots	Zemin- dars			
Soopol	22nd July	1,30,000	97,277	30,059	7,749	1,217	575	6,440	2,247	40,687	*12,000
Chundal		10,000	16,412	8,817	3,243	716	Nil	905	611	9,492	
Botowtee		8,000	8,000	2,297	Nil	492	Nil	319	1,338	4,446	
Hurdee ..		10,000	14,000	5,806	1,350	716	329	677	1,051	9,720	
Total ..		1,58,000	1,35,689	42,879	12,342	3,141	904	8,841	5,447	73,354	
Naradigur Circle											
Nowabakur	22nd July	30,000	41,000	18,632	1,885	6,015	177	590	8,919	30,018	†14,000
Dugmurrah		30,000	32,000	10,517	1,074	4,536	Nil	977	306	17,410	
Rushwar		40,000	39,000	14,045	Nil	1,314	Nil	172	2,700	18,831	
Nurgo		20,000	20,000	4,383	1,995	1,339	134	86	11	7,948	
Total		1,20,000	1,32,000	48,177	4,454	13,204	311	1,825	6,836	74,807	
Simrahi and Bhulooa Circles											
Peopra	16th July	20,000	21,000	2,729	2,425	1,084	4,021	2,705	2,024	11,908	‡17,000
Pertabgunge	22nd July	30,000	30,000	11,992	531	492	5,314	1,551	1,421	21,301	
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000	12,915	1,577	206	787	2,130	159	17,774	
Simrahi		40,000	36,000	10,789	1,400	1,565	7,183	2,616	2,982	26,515	
Nathpore		10,000	10,000	2,477	96	611	4,406	Nil	115	7,765	
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,052	1,558	Nil	127	1,353	38	824	3,900	
Rajeeh Dulgaon		8,000	8,000	1,217	387	290	2,271	Nil	181	4,376	
Total§		1,33,000	1,30,052	43,707	6,416	4,455	25,385	9,040	7,686	96,599	
Ekar and Bongong Circles											
Ekar	22nd July	60,000	51,086	12,729	5,650	4,579	1,788	4,405	1,616	30,767	20,000
Simrahi	16th July	20,000	20,051	4,853	1,550	2,659	2,777	187	348	12,374	
Notha	22nd July	10,000	10,251	2,177	3,725	1,317	21	Nil	210	7,189	
Bongaon		30,000	32,219	9,197	2,320	2,209	3,633	4,697	1,636	23,692	
Burgaon		5,000	4,732	Nil	Nil	1,359	32	Nil	1,045	2,436	
Patchgachia		20,000	14,372	5,202	1,175	451	242	2,885	1,721	11,076	
Moheshi	10,000	10,059	1,914	3,170	335	1,783	652	287	8,141		
Total		1,55,000	1,42,770	36,072	17,590	12,939	10,270	12,826	6,872	90,575	
COURT OF WARDS' SUB DIVISION											
Naradigur Circle											
Chandpeepur	22nd July	11,400	11,482	Nil	9,435	54	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,066	2,000
Bhupthian		11,400	11,504	Nil	8,091	332	1,269	Nil	Nil	9,692	
Burhama		9,333	9,338	Nil	2,864	524	2,144	Nil	Nil	5,832	
Total		32,133	32,319	Nil	20,390	910	5,290	Nil	Nil	26,590	
Grand total		5,98,133	5,72,830	1,70,635	61,192	34,549	42,170	32,532	26,841	3,07,925	65,000

* Grain has been despatched from Soopol as under—

To Chundal 8,200 maunds To Hurdee 4,000 maunds
 " Nowabakur 8,000 " " Peepna 1,000 "

† From Rushwar to Nowabakur 1,000 maunds

‡ From Simrahi to Nowabakur 2,000 maunds, and to Dugmurrah 2,000 maunds

§ These amounts have now been transferred to the proper golas

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 25th July 1874, for which returns may be available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
NAME OF CIRCLE GOLA	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.	
				By sale to the public or laborers		By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to		By payments in kind to laborers			Total
				Public	Laborers		Eyots	Zemindars				
SCUDDER SUB-DIVISION Peeroante Furnashapore	11th July 1874 4th "	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds	All sold, deficiency in weight.		
		Nil	1,896 0 0	1,693 7 10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,693 7 10		60	
		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	7,750 0 0	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	982 2 8			
		1,000 0 0	2,896 0 0	2,443 7 10	232 2 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,675 10 2			60
BANKA SUB-DIVISION Kantonah Dhoora	11th July 1874 Ditto	1,27 0 0	4,727 0 0	2,547 11 5	170 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,927 11 5	800		
		2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0	1,766 30 0	60 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,766 30 0			
		6,977 0 0	6,977 0 0	4,534 1 5	230 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,784 1 5		800	
		MUDDEHPOOLA SUB-DIVISION Kamp Sombura Kasip Partureaut Bryant-pore	25th July 1874 Ditto Ditto Ditto	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	2,743 3 0	Nil	840 0 8	1,982 36 4	1,107 9 8	1,019 16 0	3,300
1,115 10 0	1,805 10 0			2,616 33 8	Nil	11 2 0	375 29 0	200 0 0	946 31 8			
2,134 0 0	2,004 0 0			Nil	Nil	41 5 0	Nil	274 6 13	307 15 12	623 27 6		
15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0			2,352 3 0	Nil	23 27 0	3,897 5 0	172 80 0	1,412 17 12	747 32 12	3,300	
Bhownagore Circle Bhownagore Muddehpoora Lalpoora	25th July 1874 Ditto Ditto Ditto	80,973 10 0	83,979 10 0	7,911 39 8	Nil	915 34 8	5,525 30 4	1,753 38 2	3,685 3 0	3,400		
		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,045 36 8	Nil	301 6 0	1,576 0 0	1,120 13 0	1,000 9 0		8,193 26 8	
		50,000 0 0	51,000 0 0	13,102 29 0	Nil	Nil	1,000 0 0	367 36 0	325 8 9		15,133 10 0	
		1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,899 27 8	Nil	41 17 0	604 0 0	Nil	4,070 13 1	3,400		
Total Grand total		85,900 0 0	85,900 38 0	20,048 23 0	Nil	432 23 0	3,449 0 0	1,468 10 0	1,975 33 9	27,897 9 9	3,400	
		1,73,000 10 0	1,73,853 8 0	84,987 31 7	462 2 8	1,348 17 8	8,974 30 4	3,243 6 2	5,668 36 9	54,633 4 6	7,550	

C

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

NAME OF WORK	Total Number of persons employed during the 14 days				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Dugmurrah Road	15 602	9 515	4,819	29,936	1 114	680	344	2,138	725	311	56	1,092
Kunowlee Tank	678	277	156	1 111	48	20	11	79	144	61	43	251
Muller Tank	316	83	62	471	22	7	4	33	211	30	17	264
Total number employed	16 596	9 885	5 037	31,518	1,184	707	359	2 250	1,080	411	116	1,607

REMARKS — Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As	P
To each man	1	6
„ woman	1	0
„ child	0	9

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight Rs

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Name of road and number on map	Progress in marking out the relief works	NUMBER OF LABORERS THEREON					SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT			Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.
		Class I	Class II		Total	From bullock	From Government moolies' shop						
			Average daily No	Percentage			Average daily No	Percentage					
									Quantity				
Scoopool tank, No 31N	Completed	261	100	261	Nil	Mds S C 23 0 0	Every second day	2 annas per 100 shifting spoil, and 12 annas per 1,000 turfing	From Government stores	Rs A. P 196 14 0			
Chundal tank, No 34N	800 x 500	1,051	100	1,051	Nil	152 10 1	Ditto	4 annas 6 pie to 6 annas 6 pie per 100 cubic feet	Ditto	1,264 12 9			
Rahood tank													
Singhessar to Nathpore, 1st section, No 10N	4,000 running feet completed	231	100	221	Nil	66 32 14	Day laborers paid daily, and contract work every second or 3rd day	Daily Labor-- A P A P Mates 2 0 to 3 0 Men 2 0 Contract excavation Rs 3-2 per 1,000 cubic feet Dressing, per 100 cubic feet 8 annas 6 pie to Rs 1-3, turfing, per 1,000 cubic feet 1 rupee	Ditto	435 7 10			
Singhessar to Nathpore, 2nd section	3,500 ditto	439	100	439	Nil	216 1 3							
Singhessar to Scoopool, Nos. 16 and 17N	All done	655	100	655	Nil	83 10 14							
Peepra to Scoopool, No 15N	Ditto	395	100	395	Nil	41 32 15½	By contract	At Rs 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork	Ditto	682 6 6			
Pertabgarage to Beerpoor, No 11N	Ditto	520	100	520	Nil	257 0 4							
MUDDEHPOORA SUB-DIVISION													
Muddehpoora road, 3rd section, No. 1N	Work closed												
Muddehpoora to Sahpore													
Muddehpoora to Soothasau and Paharghat.	No information received.												
Bongong to Phoolout	Not commenced.												
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION													
Muddehpoora road, 1st section, No 1N	3½ miles	34	100	34	Nil	150 17 7½	Once in a week	Earthwork at Rs 2 per 1,000 cubic feet Turfing, 14 annas	Ditto	770 0 0			
	8½ miles, turfing 2½ miles									4 11 0			

Miles road, No 5N	6 miles	Turfing 5 miles, one slope	75	100	76	Ditto	Earthwork, Rs 1-14 to Rs 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, turving 12 annas to Rs 1 14 per 1,000 cubic feet	Ditto	189 3 9
Peerpoottee to Barabai, No 16S	Nearly 34 miles	Completed on 15th July 1874							
Sultangunge road, first 3 miles, No 19S	Old road	Repairs	52	100	52	Petty contract	Dressing, Re 1 per 1,000 cubic feet, turving, Rs 1-2 per 1,000 cubic feet		349 0 0
Ghoga and Mohana roads, No 14S	Work stopped								113 13 4
BANKA SUB-DIVISION									
Bowsee road, No 1S	Repairs completed								
Dhoorna to Bowsee, No 9S	Closed on account of outbreak of cholera								
Ditto to Mohana No 11S	No information								
Katooria to Simulhola, No 27S	Completed		68	100	63	Daily contract once a week.	Men Rs 0 1 6 Children 0 0 9 Earthwork { 1 14 0 to 2 0 0	Ditto	116 3 0
Banka to Katooria, No 26S	Ditto		63	1 0	63	Weekly	Per 1,000 cubic feet, earthwork at Rs 2 per 1,000 cubic feet	Ditto	155 0 0
Bhagulpore to Umerpore No 2S	Repairs completed								
Repairs to Bowsee road		Total	6 491		1,731 17 1				8,986 13 0

V T TAYLOR,
Collector

BHAGULPORE,
The 31st July 1874

No. 2379F, dated Purneah, the 30th July 1874

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending July 25th.

A.

Private trade is now more active than ever, as the rivers have risen boats laden with grain have found their way from Dacca and other eastern districts

At Kissengunge, the price of coarse rice has risen to 12 seers per rupee.

The new rice is also coming into the market, at Bulrampore it is selling at 24 seers per rupees and in Kissengunge at the same rate

Mr Craven says there are signs of improvement in the general condition of the people: they are gradually recovering from the distress which universally prevailed in May and the first half of June. Emaciated beings are not so frequently met with, and the cry for grain is not so general. He states that in Bahadoorgunge, owing to the difficulties of importing grain, the population are worst off, but from the recent diaries and reports received from Mr. Bertlesen, I find that he has been very active in getting up the Government grain by pack ponies and by small and large boats, and that relief is freely given. He has been making advances freely to persons whom, from (in almost all cases) personal inquiry, he found to be fit objects for relief in this form

Mr Bertlesen reports that small supplies of grain are again finding their way surreptitiously into our territory. This looks well, and I have no doubt that trade in this direction will soon revive.

Mr. Rattray, from the north-west part of the district, does not submit such a favorable report. I am about to start for Motiharee to see for myself what the state of affairs is, and I have deputed Baboo Rajoneenath Chatterjee, for whom there is not now much work in Kissengunge, to proceed to take charge, under Mr Rattray, of the Motiharee thana.

I notice, however, that Mr. Rattray's reports only speak of a rush of applicants for charitable relief, and do not mention any specific cases of distress, so I trust that this is merely a panic which will soon be got over. The Motiharee gola is well stocked, and Mr Rattray informs me that rice has been sent, not only to all the village groups, but to sub-groups which he has formed.

The state of the country is everywhere excellent. The floods have gone down without doing nearly so much damage as was anticipated, the heavy rain has been succeeded by fine showery weather, which is exactly what is wanted to enable the ryots to get on with their transplanting work.

From Kissengunge 18 annas bhadoi crop is expected. The early janera everywhere, and the bhadoi in many places, is being reaped. Makai is flourishing and muiwa is coming on well.

The only crop which has really suffered from the floods is indigo.

The health of the people is everywhere reported to be good, though the weather has been intensely hot, no cases of cholera have been reported. Crime has also decreased, as the accompanying table will show.

Kosi Floods—The following extract from a report dated 21st July, received from Mr McQueen, Sub-Manager of the Dhurmpore, is very satisfactory. He says—

"Owing to the very rapid subsiding of the river the loss of the rice crop has not been so great as reported by the people in the first excitement of the rush of the river, neither are there so many village sufferers as reported in my first letters. Wherever the flood went, there it of course destroyed the indigo and Indian corn, but the bhadoi rice, except where it was in exceptionally deep hollows or in the direct course of the stream, has in a great measure escaped, and if we continue having our present weather, a good harvest will yet be reaped from it.

Whilst out in the district I saw that the julle dhan was being reaped, the yield from this in the few villages to the east of the estate where it is grown, I estimate at about 12,000 maunds. Bhadoi is ready in some places, and in zillah Beernuggur its harvest will be general in a fortnight.

Prospects altogether are much brighter than they were last week, and the loss in rice, except in about 10 villages, inconsiderable, as 10pa may be planted where the bhadoi has failed. The villages I put down as the sufferers by the flood are—

"Mujhoa, Khudawunagar, Bela Chumpabutti, Damailbari, Dharita, Jankiram, Domur, Busgura, Hutwara, Chohar, and Busgura."

In all these villages relief in grain has been sent

B

Mr Corder's progress report is annexed, and is, as usual, well and carefully drawn up. It shows a total of 38,713 laborers, against 66,411 last fortnight, and a daily average of 5,530, against 9,492.

The only work is dressing and turfing the slopes, &c., in fact, trimming up and consolidating the work of the past six months. Grain payments are everywhere made, and give satisfaction, as I hear from all sides that the road laborers generally manage to retail at a profit some part of their earnings.

No complaints of short supplies of grain have been made to me this week, and I find that the token system is working well and that the moodies have very quickly learned to take to it.

The relief officers' returns show an average during the month of 13,775 persons on roads and petty works, being about 3,000 less than were shown during the preceding month.

These are mostly women and children, who are employed on merely nominal work, but measures are being taken, as their condition improves, to induce them to revert to their former mode of life; this is at present rather difficult, as they do not as a rule work in the fields.

C

Our arrangements for carriage have improved during the fortnight. From Dengraha boats now make their way up the river, and pack ponies and carts are waiting at the ghâts where the water becomes shallow.

Small boats are very difficult to procure. Mr. Craven, at Kishengunge, reports that in his sub-division the streams flow with terrific velocity, and owing to their uncertainty, large boats cannot venture into them, for they may be empty one day and full the next.

He has been constructing rafts of "dug-outs," and on these he has been sending rice about the country. Forty of them had been despatched to Mr. Bertelsen to be used in his circle. In Kishengunge he had carted a number of these small boats across country to be used as ferry boats.

During a recent visit to Arrareah I found that a complete system of communication with Dengraha and the north golas was working by boat, cart, and pony.

The pack ponies have this month proved most useful, and having been distributed over the district by Captain Anderson, each officer has got as many as he wants. A copy of Captain Anderson's memorandum on this subject is annexed.

The system of paying for the ponies in grain was first suggested by Mr. Perry, of Kudbah, and is working well.

I have been about the district, and still find, notwithstanding our requisitions, that pack ponies are being worked by private traders in large numbers, carrying grain from Purneah to the north. We have not yet interfered with private trade in this respect.

Copy of Captain Anderson's Memo, dated Purneah 29th July, 1874

	1st Class	2nd Class
Purneah		270
Dengraha	307	35
Kusba Amour	170	300
Bulrampore	550	
Kudbah	600	400
Kishengunge	510	400
Bahadoorgunge	859	115
Arrareah	1,500	400
	4,526	1,920
Total	6,446	

Bulrampore is made up by a draft of 400 ponies from Kudbah.

Arrareah and Bahadoorgunge are being increased by drafts from Purneah, Dengraha and Kusba Amour.

Grain payments are working very satisfactorily.

D

With respect to the golas I have nothing special to state.

They have all stood well, and have been found to have been generally well chosen, the only one difficult of access being Bibigunge.

The minor golas are all kept well stocked, and being under the charge of a group superintendent in the centre of a group of villages, supply food to a large number of persons.

Mr. Rattray says that, on the average, no one in his sub-division has to go more than three miles to buy food.

F

From the returns which I have this month received from the circle officers, which have this month been prepared on, I believe, a more uniform principle, I have been able to calculate that the number of persons daily in receipt of charitable relief in some form or another is as follows.—

By cooked food	421
This shows an increase over last return	
By uncooked food	3,515
This shows a decrease which will be accounted for by the increase under village relief tickets	
In poorhouse	189
There is marked decrease here	
By village relief tickets	20,807

The large increase over the figures given last fortnight 7,694, is due partly to errors in the last calculation and partly to advantage having been more generally taken of this mode of relief.

By light labour tickets—	
The daily average	13,775

This is an increase over the daily average shown last fortnight but less than that of the preceding month. This is owing to the fact that during the first part of last month the people were engaged in weeding and hoeing their fields, by which means the males were enabled to support their families. Latterly field work has been less in demand, and the weather being

finer, women and children have again applied in large numbers for work on the roads. The numbers will probably again fall off when reaping is generally commenced.

By spinning—

The daily average is

112

This increase is chiefly in Bahadoorgunge and Kusba Amour circles, where in the wet weather, when road work was stopped, relief was largely given in this form.

Weaving, daily average

121

The same remarks apply as given below

Other means

128

This comprises basket and mat making, weeding, etc

We thus have this month a total average of 39,071 persons on charitable relief.

The following points appear to me to be worthy of note in each circle.—

Sudder—Mr Meiklejohn reports that he has been taking measures to reduce the number of persons in receipt of purely charitable relief, which he believes has been too freely given

All his minor golas being full, he has been helping Arrareah by sending his ponies there

Dengrah—Mr. Thornton says that just now, during this fortnight, before the cutting of the bhadoi, distress is severe, and that on this account he has had to increase gratuitous relief

There had been three deaths in the hospital here; two were of travellers who were attacked with dysentery on the road, and one a little girl, who had long been an inmate of the hospital.

Kusba Amour—The same remarks regarding the pressure during these three or four weeks are made by Mr Gouldsbury. In ordinary years people are pressed for grain at this time

The new crop will now soon be cut

Bultrapore—Here there was a fair crop of very early janera, and the bhadoi is more forward than in the two last-named circles, and private trade is brisker. Consequently there is less distress, and the demand for Government grain is decreasing every day, even among the traders

Kudbah.—This circle and the last named are now, I consider, the best off in the district

Mr Perry has kept the distress well in hand throughout, and as private trade was always busy here, it never was so severe as in other parts of the district, though the failure of the crops was greater

Kissengunge Sub division—I have quoted from Mr. Craven's report in the first part of my narrative. Everything is in good order in this sub-division, and the difficulties of transport have been overcome by hard work on the part of Mr. Bertelsen, and all the golas are supplied

There has been a large increase on the list of village ticket holders, and advances have also been made

Though in Bahadoorgunge there was comparatively no great failure of the crop, the distress has been latterly greater than in other parts, owing to the people having sold off their stocks improvidently, and on account of the inaccessibility of the locality

Arrareah—Just now the reports from this sub-division are bad. Mr. Rattray asked for more native assistance, which has been sent to him, Baboo Rojonee Nath Chatterjee, a good Deputy Collector, having been sent up to him. I start myself for this sub-division to-day

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 802,177-4-7 × 4,430-14-1 = 806,608-2-8

	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Village roads				10,468	0	0
District Engineer				1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs				8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plants				5,351	2	6
Transport of grain				4,58,426	15	10
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain				70,225	0	0
" to zemindars to assist their ryots				32,600	0	0
" to Lieut W Coles, on account of pay				150	0	0
Office establishment				1,514	2	7
" contingencies				2,787	4	1
Gola establishment				4,632	7	8
" contingencies				77	0	0
Advanced for purchase of fodder				2,014	2	0
" for cart tracks				1,500	0	0
Construction of golas				26,080	5	9
" of Goladar's house				148	6	0
Deputation allowances—						
To E B Baker, Esq., district grain officer	957	2	3			
" H B Munro, Esq., assistant district grain officer	200	0	0			
" D O Meiklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	561	0	0	1,718	2	3
Total				8,06,608	2	8

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Transport of grain—						
Advanced to R Money, Esq	14,000	0	0			
Payments to contractors on account of cart hire for grain transport	136	15	9			
				14,136	15	9
Office contingencies				259	8	0
Gola establishment				411	8	1

Advances made from Relief Fund on the 19th March 1874, by Mr Craven, sub divisional officer, Kissengunge, to the following zemindars to assist their ryots, is now drawn from the Treasury and transferred to the credit of the Relief Fund—

Inayet Ali	1,000	0	0	
Moorad Ally	1,000	0	0	
Boodhoo, Tehsildar	1,000	0	0	
Ekin Ali	1,000	0	0	
Mahomed Hyder	500	0	0	
Valayet Ali	500	0	0	
Umer Ali	200	0	0	
Asad Ali	300	0	0	
				5,500 0 0
Advanced by Mr Craven, on 12th May and 6th June 1874, to assist their ryots—				
To Luff Ali	300	0	0	
„ Serajul Huq	1,000	0	0	
				1,300 0 0
Advanced by Mr Craven for importing food grain, on 30th May 1874—				
To Baboo Lall, Moodie	500	0	0	
Kesi Doss	1,000	0	0	
Ghutoo Sahoo	1,000	0	0	
Maneeram	2,000	0	0	
				4,500 0 0
Total				26,107 15 10

Statement showing the theft of grains reported in the District of Purneah

Police Station	No of cases reported	Worth of grain stolen
		Rs A P
Sudder	1	32 6 0
Gondwarah	1	12 8 0
Kissengunge	3	7 15 3
Bahadoorgunge	4	14 7 0
Kallhagunge	5	11 6 0
Motihance	5	30 8 6
Dhandaha	1	59 1 0
Kudbali	2	10 12 6
Arrareah	5	16 11 0
Kusba Amour	3	165 1 4
Raneegunge	5	7 14 6
Total	38	368 11 1

C—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on other than those under Public Works in the District of Purneah, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 25th July, 1874

NAME OF WORK	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days				REMARKS
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
Sudder road	1,252	2,021	194	3,467	80	144	14	247	79	150	17	246	
Kusba Amour road	79	21,423	12,939	38,047	50	1,714	917	2,717	60	2,900	1,311	3,967	
Bulrampore road	15,757	19,010	18,023	50,790	1,097	1,353	1,130	3,580					
Arrareah road	19,533	28,300	11,046	60,879	1,385	2,021	932	4,338	1,302	2,700	1,021	5,023	
Total number employed	37,517	73,765	42,102	152,182	2,617	5,262	3,002	10,901	1,440	5,651	2,355	9,446	

Return of Sick and Infirm treated in the Purneah District Hospitals for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874

NAMES OF POORHOUSES	Remained	Admitted	Total	Cured	Relieved	Abandoned	Dead	Remaining	REMARKS
Sudder	15	6	21					21	
Kudbali	14	50	64	55				9	
Bulrampore	17	9	26	7	1	3		15	
Sunkarpore	27	64	91	42		1		29	
Dholbaja	19	36	55	34			1*	20	* From Durrhoo
Bahadoorgunge	15	31	46	26	3	2	1†	14	† „ Ukers

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES		Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				
				By sale to the public or to D P W laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Sudder	{ As per last return	71 000	11 307	5 617	800	13 133	6,820	33,801
	{ During the fortnight			12 743	1 042	10 843	162	6,085
Densraih	{ As per last return	80 000	1 275	992	025		108	26,094
	{ During the fortnight			14 779	2 725	7 000	6,243	5,888
Kusabai Amour	{ As per last return	34 000	3 071	331			903	4 594
	{ During the fortnight		22 822	1, 007	90	17 50	17 50	26 105
Bulrampore	{ As per last return	67 500	6 215	800			013	8 048
	{ During the fortnight		6 705	1,855		17 111	3,478	28 147
Kudbah	{ As per last return	62 000	3 203	123			72	3 498
	{ During the fortnight		17,713	4 629	2 763	13,060	38,195	
Bahadoorgunge	{ As per last return	10,400	4,056	1,511	2 578		930	9,095
	{ During the fortnight		3, 67	423	233		198	403
Kallingunge	{ As per last return		4 518	780	1,046		660	7,003
	{ During the fortnight		15 006	4 281	3,017		9 894	32,783
Kusungunge	{ As per last return	64,600	8 02	1 781	521		153	10 607
	{ During the fortnight		10 008	31 023	61 050		18 649	1 31,130
Arraiesh	{ As per last return	80 500	6 689	7 794	2 111		908	14 574
	{ During the fortnight		12 471	60,366	1,10 270		62 212	3,53,210
Despatched from Maldah		1 50 000		14 816	12,637	7,205	4 854	69 162
From Godagaries		1 00 000						
Total		7 50 000						

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchmiput Singh, Bahadur, at his Zemindaris in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July, 1874

NAME OF RELIEF CENTRES	Relief by cooked food				Daily average	Relief by uncooked food				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed
	Men	Women	Children	Total		Men	Women	Children	Total		
Hussungunge including Khunoorh Chowki Nunguldeo						171	1 945	434	2,470	170	
Kumbil						204	1 201	317	1 722	123	
Arraiesh											
Lutchmipore including Toola											
Purneah—											
Hindoes	370	138	117	625	41						
Mahomedans	620	601	152	1 600	114						
Total	890	780	540	2 210	159	375	3,040	771	4 102	299	
Total of Col No 3										159	
										458	

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 24th July, 1874

Area of Sub division	square miles	4 951
Population	persons	17,14,796
Number of relief circles		9
Number of villages		4,179
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—		6,310
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates		14,913
Managed direct by circle officers of local agency		21,223
Total		
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief		21,613
Number of known cases of starvation death—		7
Up to date of last return		1
During the week under report		
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, so far as known		180

Grain disposed of up to date of last return.

	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight	Total to date
	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 By sale to laborers	62,212	4,884	67,096
2 Ditto to public	1,24,371	44,816	1,69,187
3 In charitable relief	50,366	12 637	63 003
4 Advanced to ryots	1,16,270	7,205	1,23,475
Total	3,53,219	69,512	4,22,761

PURNEAH, the 29th July 1874.

W KEMBLE, *Magistrate and Collector.*

PURNEAH DISTRICT

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 18th July 1874

Numbers of works	Progress in clearing out of works	Number of laborers thereon			Supply of food thereat		Condition of laborers, and general features of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	Disbursement during the week	
		Class I, A	Class II, B	Total	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers	Proceeds of sale					In grain	In cash
No 1, Purusha, Kootgaunah	2 parties The whole line of road about 40 miles in length has been laid, and estimate in progress	2,209		2,209	1-4 23	306 10 0	<p>The number of laborers on this work is rapidly decreasing as their services are required in the fields. We have considerably reduced the number of laborers between the Government and Public Works Department works.</p> <p>The whole line of road was surveyed by the Government and after it was surveyed by the Public Works Department it was a few days the prospect of the agum crop is good.</p>	<p>The system of paying the laborers in grain is now of in cash has now been in force since the Lord of May and it is giving general satisfaction to the people on our works.</p> <p>In fact I believe that the option was now given to them to choose between cash and grain payments, the latter would be a most universal preference.</p> <p>The laborers are paid wholly in grain, and they find a ready and profitable sale for any that they may carry over and above that required for their own consumption.</p> <p>The following arrangements have been made for paying the laborers in grain—</p> <p>The scribe or moharir measures up the work done by each gang (our work being now universal) and gives a receipt, and gives a lay order to the dafadar for the amount of grain according to the value of the work done.</p> <p>The dafadar takes this receipt to the nearest Government granary, where he receives the grain, and after receiving it he distributes it to his gang.</p>	<p>Orders have been issued to stop the earthwork and only to employ our laborers on the dressing and crassing of the banks that have been thrown up.</p> <p>The rates for dressing the surface of the road and slopes vary from 4 seers to 12 seers per 100 running feet of bank and depend chiefly on the way in which the earthwork has been thrown up.</p> <p>The bicherrats are only given in cases where the banks have been thrown up in a very rough way by unskilled laborers.</p> <p>The rate for turning the slopes is 12 seers per 100 superficial feet an increase of one seer being given for every 100 feet extra laid beyond one chain.</p> <p>The rates for Class II A are — Men 13 to 2 Women 1 Children 0 1/2</p>	Rs A P	Rs A P	
											336 10 0	
No 2, Nath, Pore to Ewaree	7 parties The whole line, 82 miles in length and out estimate 11 progress	15,078	2,134	17,210	950 0	2,583 5	<p>The number of laborers on this road has decreased considerably since last report, as the Government are returning to work in their fields during the week when the rains have been arrested in the country generally, and it has allowed of the line and the planting being carried out, which was urgent.</p> <p>On this road about 50 per cent of the laborers are bicherrats, who are now engaged in dressing and turning the banks that have been thrown up.</p>				2,575 5 4	138 0 0
No 3, Kishangunge to Thalya	2 parties 40 miles of old Gauges and Dappling road being repaired and estimate submitted	7-9		759	46 20	124 0 0					124 0 0	

Names of Roads.	Progress in making out relief works	Number of laborers thereon			Supply of food thereat		Condition of laborers and general feature of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	Disbursement during the week	
		Class I	Class II, A	Class II, B	Total	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers	Proceeds of sale.				In grain	In cash.
						Mds Srs	Rs A P				Rs A P	
No 4. Kishorendra Chatterjee's road	The whole line has been laid out, levelled and estimate submitted	1,577			1,577	102 10	272 10 8	The number of laborers on this road has decreased since last report. The late break in the rain has been of great benefit to the crop and has allowed of weeding and transplanting being carried on. The greater number of laborers on this road are beldars			272 10 8	
No 5. Dengra Chatterjee's road	The whole line has been laid out, levelled and estimate submitted	283			283	235 20	604 0 0	Almost all the laborers on this road have now left and gone to work in the fields. Those at present employed are engaged in repairs and in doing a little tracing and turning. The country has been much improved by the break in the weather during this week, as it has allowed of agricultural pursuits being carried on			604 0 0	
No 6. Dengra Chatterjee's road	Whole line laid out, levelled and estimate submitted	4,956	19		4,975	261 34	558 8 0	The numbers at work on this road remain nearly the same as last week. Almost all the laborers are now employed in dressing and turning the banks that have been thrown up. A good deal of damage has been done to the crops in the low lands by the late floods. The crops in the high lands look very promising			558 8 0	
No 7. Bulrampore to Tarapore	The whole line has been laid out and levelled and estimate submitted for sanction	4,444			4,444	229 36	614 7 5	The numbers at work on this road have decreased since last week. Almost every one is employed in the dressing and grassing of the slopes and in repairing damages caused by the floods. The heavy floods in this part of the country are now subsiding. The Mahanuddy river having fallen about one half a foot. A good deal of damage has been done to the early crops in the low lands			614 7 5	0 14 0

No. 9, Kudbah. The whole line has been laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	3,171	..	3,171	300 12	801 6 3	The number of laborers on this road have increased since last week. This is, I think, attributable to the people being unable to work in the fields owing to the inundation. All the people are now employed in repairs and the dressing and grassing of the slopes.	801 6 3
No. 16, Purneah. The whole line has been laid out.	1,476	1,476	72 16	193 1 9	193 1 9	The numbers have increased on this work since last report. The crops in the low lands have suffered from the late floods. Those in the higher lands are looking well.	193 1 9
No. 36-6, Line marked Chownagra, out, and estimate submitted to Bulram pore.	1,863	1,863	70 19	195 13 3	195 13 3	The numbers at work on this road are much the same as last reported. The late floods have in some places injured the early crops.	195 13 3
No. 23, Kusengunge. The line laid out, and estimate submitted for sanction.	34	34	2 10	2 4 0	2 4 0	Only a few laborers employed on repairs.	2 4 0
No. 2, Baha doorgunge. The line laid out, and estimate submitted to Farabary.	550	550	14 2	37 7 5	37 7 5	The number of laborers on this road is much the same as last reported. They are employed in dressing and turning the tanks that have been thrown up.	37 7 5

R A CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District

No 765—S.R., dated Doomka, the 28th July 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., c.s., Offg Dy. Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending July 26th.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Reports are good everywhere. It is as difficult as before to give any very precise information about the supplies, either in the markets or out of them.

From Rajmehal Mr. Stewart writes "Prices have not gone down; at Bario and Barhait the prices for common rice still remain unchanged, but these prices are merely nominal. The article itself is hardly to be procured."

From Jamtara Mr. Hand writes "Grain is scarce in the bazar, and will be scarcer every day for the next three weeks." The important point here is that Mr. Hand puts the turn of the tide only three weeks off, or in the latter half of August, instead of the middle of September. Mr. Wood does not notice supplies. Mr. Grant writes from Godda "Though the supplies brought to the various hâts are not much, more food is available about the country. The well-to-do large cultivators have opened out their stores and are paying their laborers in kind, and a few of the mahajuns, I hear, have made advances of grain." This sentence, perhaps because it suits my own notions, I think very well worth noting. All through the year I never believed the poor people were fed very much from the hâts; they were fed from their neighbours' houses. They could always get food a trifle cheaper from their comfortable neighbours than from the mudies.

Prices were always a tolerably fair index to the state of the country; supply reports never were.

Mr. Wilmot writes from Deogurh "The cheapest rice in the jurisdiction remains at Bahman Gawan, where it is reported to be selling at 15 seers per rupee. The dearest is said to be at Garh Soia, where it is 10 seers. Grain still procurable in considerable quantities at 17 to 18 seers per rupee."

The cheapest country rice in Doomka is 13 seers. At this rate it easily beats Government rice at 16 seers. There is no talk of scarcity of supply here. Mahajuns lend and sell as well as can be expected.

In Godda Government rice has come into the bazar. Mr. Grant does not say at what price it is selling. With large advances and exclusive payment in grain this must result, as people must at least have silt. The weather is as good as it could be, without an arrangement for turning on and stopping showers in every field.

In Maheshpore it seems to have been as good even as this. There had been rain enough to flood all the rice country. Then a week of fine weather came, and now the rain is on again—heavy. The crops are all doing splendidly. Mr. Wood writes "The indian corn is now commencing to cob, and is from five to six feet high, and promises a bumper crop."

Deogurh is nearly as well off. They have had heavy rain, a week of hot sunshine, and now are having clouds, fog, and rain again.

In Godda janera had been little damaged by excessive rain. It is now looking very well. People say the yield will not be so great as last year.

Mr. Stewart argues the weather case at great length, but his summing up is—"On the whole, then, I think it may safely be said that the prospects of the crops up to date are good, and that the weather has been eminently seasonable for agricultural operations."

Small crops and janera are coming into ear, and the cheena harvest has begun in the dharacs.

The Jamtara prospects are, what I should call, very fine. Mr. Hand writes: "The rainfall during the fortnight (from the 8th to the 20th) has been 5.7 inches. We have had no rain since the 16th. Cultivators are beginning to cry out that their prospects are gloomy. If we have rain within this week, I do not think the dhan can be materially injured." I do not know what the cultivators can want that they have not got 5.7 inches of rain, and then four days hot sun, seems to me the perfection of weather.

In Doomka we have had, up to the 26th instant, 21.29 inches against 21.51 at this time last year. I have arranged the rainfall in two monthly columns—

	1873	1874		1873	1874
January	26	11	June	5.05	7.8
February	0.0	1.87	July	13.16	8.08
March	1.64	1.32		<u>21.51</u>	<u>21.29</u>
April	14	0.0			
May	2.36	2.11			

I cannot ascertain that the slightly different distribution has made any difference. Last year prospects were considered almost as good as possible up to the middle or end of September. The one verdict all over the district was—a bumper crop lost for want of one shower.

By all accounts, we are slightly better off now all round than we were this time last year, therefore, I think I need pay no attention to little local grumbling for a field of dhan or makai the worse for either rain or sun.

About Doomka people say they want some heavy rain now to complete their highland planting. Since writing this heavy rain has come. The condition of the people I believe to be good everywhere.

As I reported some time ago, I have seen two extremely thin people, both children. There is a wide gap between this pair and the next lot, and I have been in every part of the district where distress was said to exist, though, I admit, not at the time it was said to be heaviest. I was always a day or two late to see the worst.

The sub-divisional reports are—

Godda —“The general physical condition of the people is good, and I have not heard of any cases of death from starvation”

Mr. Wilmot makes no remark beyond saying that the health of his sub-division is unusually good. With him, this is as good as saying that there is no distress worth mentioning.

Mr. Hand says the numbers of “paupers and half-starved objects,” which had decreased considerably, are increasing, now that works are being closed. I take this to mean that the poorest of the light-labor gangs are now swelling the numbers of the receivers of charitable relief.

Mr. Wood says nothing about the condition of the people. I also take this as a good sign.

Mr. Stewart’s report is curious, and I don’t understand a great deal of it. The pith of it is that the people have all along been in good condition, and that they owe it to the action of the Government. Here I am sure every one is very glad to agree with him, but I can make nothing of this—“I have no hesitation in saying that had we delayed much longer in commencing relief measures, the spectacle which some would apparently very much wish to have seen, viz, people reduced to the last stage of weakness by want, would have presented itself in a large portion of the distressed tract in this sub-division”

Putting aside for a moment all notions both of duty and good-feeling, and supposing a desire to prove oneself right to be the only, or much the strongest, motive anywhere, I fail to see any meaning in the words quoted. They are evidently directed against some foolish or malicious people who denied the existence of distress. But these same people would be extremely sorry to see the emaciated crowds which would at once prove them wrong. However, Mr. Stewart’s verdict is that the people are doing very well, and that is really all we need care about.

Prices are almost stationary, and are a very small fraction over one-third higher than they were last year.

Twelve seers of common rice can be got for a rupee against 18 of this time twelve-months.

There is nothing to report about crime, misery, and starvation.

Cholera, generally of a bad kind, continues to break out in odd places.

B—RELIEF WORKS

Works are being closed as fast as we can. In Sultanabad there is nothing but the sloping and grassing of one little tank, which may drag on as work for old women. Jamtara works are also stopping fast, with the result of throwing more people over to charitable relief. Mr. Stewart is finishing off fast. He reports all his bunds safe after the late rush of water. Mr. Wilmot reports work very slack on his Wards’ Estates bunds; but he has made the Modhupore coolies agree to take rice for payment.

I have not seen my Damam bunds lately. I hear one was carried away by the late flood—a little thing of no great value. The average daily total on all works is now 11,807, numbers are still decreasing fast. For the last four fortnights they are almost in geometrical proportion. I hope to have our bunds and tanks finished off very soon, and that work may continue only on our few great roads. I cannot give a satisfactory account of payment in grain. All relief officers report payment in grain general and amicable where possible.

The Godda and Rajmehal figures show cash and grain payments mixed. Until I hear from these, the figures fail to shew the good results the officers report.

C—TRANSPORT

I have nothing to report.

D—STORES

I have had to ask for nearly the whole of the Calcutta store.

E

Rupees 50 advanced during the fortnight.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

A statement showing the daily average of charitable recipients in the district is given. The daily averages are as below—

Rajmehal	1619	Godda	6322
Deoghur	15	Dumka	20
Jamtara	2164.25		
Modhupore	1575	Total	3203.35

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

A separate statement shewing the expenditure is appended. I have said all I had to say under B.

I may here remark that the sale of Government rice to the public up to date, 11,000 maunds in a million and a quarter of people, shows that each person has bought about six chittacks.

	Amount of Expenditure.	Total	Grand Total.
	Rs A P	Rs A P.	Rs A P
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative			1,57,618 13 0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report —			
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 11th July 1874	1,900 11 9		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 18th July 1874	1,076 6 9a		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 25th July 1874	1,628 2 7		
		4,805 5 1	
Deogurh sub-divisional officer for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874—			
Jessudi to Rohini road	51 1 6b		
Pathrole road	99 0 6		
		160 2 0	
Godda sub divisional officer for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874—			
Godda and Barahat road	1,501 4 71c		
Godda tank	324 12 6		
Bander Chua bund	223 4 9		
Chandua bund	26 12 6		
Mohespore tank	193 3 2		
Kauba tank	123 15 3		
Talberia bund	55 14 0		
Konepore	125 11 6		
Lakormara	164 1 0		
Parsa	221 7 6		
Perozapore	232 13 0		
Maharawa	67 4 0		
Simra tank	180 1 3		
Kendua tank	100 13 9		
Lohandia "	154 12 0		
Bhora bund	175 14 9		
Chiharbina bund	41 1 6		
Gopalpore "	43 9 0		
Amba "	20 11 6		
Gobra "	64 14 6		
Ranidi "	178 14 9		
Lohandia "	138 5 3		
Mahagama "	141 10 3		
Haripore	104 0 6		
Nonpore	85 0 6		
Kamaldiho	119 6 0		
Sookulchak	11 12 0		
Dumria	2 8 0		
Muidiha tank	86 6 0		
Kobra bund	106 3 9		
Banglia "	59 6 9		
Behari "	167 1 6		
Racha "	34 13 3		
Sripore "	15 15 6		
Belari "	103 9 6		
Pathra "	32 4 0		
Pathra village road	139 3 3		
Amarpore bund	51 8 0		
Sumia bund in Doe	34 9 0		
		5,045 15 8½	
Rajmehal sub divisional officer for the fortnight ending 8th July 1874—			
To Engineers in charge, Public Works Department	1,568 8 10		
To cashier, Civil Department	983 3 0d		
Cost of transport of rice at Bahawa, &c	200 9 3		
Office establishment and contingencies	396 5 6½		
		3,128 11 1½	
Under Revd H P Boerresen for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874—			
Road from Benagarin to Kalpathar	400 0 0		
Bund in Kurundar	227 0 0		
Tank in Ghatakpore	168 0 0		
Bund in Foolpahari	140 0 0		
Holes filled in and near Bulunga	111 0 0		
		1,142 0 0e	
Under W M Smith, Esq, sub-divisional officer, Doomka, for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874—			
New Cutcherry road	12 2 3		
Opening out earth round newly planted trees	15 4 6f		
Purchase of bamboos for fencing trees	1 12 0		
		29 2 9	
Sudder Office—			
Paid for construction of a temporary shed for cholera patients at Mohespore	104 7 0		
Cost of transport of Government grain to several golas	3,180 1 9g		
Railway freight from Sahibgunge to Pakourpore division	101 5 0		
Office contingencies	39 2 0		
Travelling expense of a Sub Inspector of Police employed to receive grain at Santia	49 8 0		
		3,483 7 9	
			18,184 12 5
		Grand total	1,76,803 9 5
Jamtara relief sub divisional expenditure from the beginning up to 7th July 1874			21,781 15 9½h
			1,97,585 9 2½

a Rs 1,843 14-0 paid in cash
 b " 2,761-4- in grain
 c In cash Rs 127 6 0
 In grain " 23 12 0
 d Details of payment in grain and in cash not received from sub-divisional officer
 e Details not received.
 f Paid all in grain.

f In cash
 In grain
 g Out of this Rs 3,000 was remitted to the Commissioner, Southal Pergunnahs, through the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Godda
 h In grain Rs 18,228 1 0½
 In cash " 3,553 14 9
 21,781 15 9½

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Southal Parganahs for the fortnight ending 26th July 1874

NAME OF CIRCLE	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	REMARKS
			Total quantity of grain in store exclusive of grain transported to other districts	By sale to laborers and the public	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to private	By payment in kind to laborers	Total			
		Mds	Mds Srs Chs	Mds Srs Chs	Mds Srs Chs	Mds Srs Chs	Mds Srs Chs	Mds Srs Chs	Mds	Mds	
Doomka	24th July 1874	1,63,000	3,000 0 0	347 8 0	7 24 4	50 0 0	94 18 10	949 6 4		1,000	
Booghur	24th "		3,095 1 12	440 1 0	5 1 0	320 0 0		765 2 0			
Rajmehal	2nd "	Out of this 6,100 sent to Mt. Barren	443,427 0 0	1,004 24 3	92 36 0	8,113 14 8	1,171 32 4	25,372 27 4		5,000	a more grain received out of this 1,400 sent to zemindar of Pahan
Guddi	2nd "		63,341 0 0	4,011 20 12	915 22 10	21,116 21 8	2,153 13 12	44,557 11 10		5,000	
Nicheshpur	24th "		22,044 24 0	1,484 2 4	101 0 12	15,240 10 8	195 19 8	17,199 83 0			expenditure as per special messenger's account, 1,111
Pantnagar	22nd "		18,221 0 "	634 5 15	505 5 12	3,783 32 12	8,016 20 9	13,160 31 14			

Grain disposed of up to date of submission

	Mds	Sers.	Ch.
(a) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	39,463	20	4½
(b) By sale to the public	11,839	35	2
(c) In charitable relief	1,627	13	6½
Advance to ryots	49,073	2	4
	1,02,003	31	½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	76,994	15	5
Ditto during the fortnight	25,009	15	11½
Total	1,02,003	31	½

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

Price-current for the week ending 25th July 1874

DISTRICTS	Wheat	Common rice	Bajra	Manzo	Gram
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Doomka head quarters	10	11½	12	12	13
Kattikoond		11½	14	14	
Noonihaut	12	10		14	14
Pikour	16½	13			15½
Rymehal Sub division	14	9		..	16
Sahibgunge	14	14	17	17	16
Barhut		10		16	
Godda Sub-division	14	12		15½	15½
Saronet	14	11		16	14
Deoghur Sub division	12½	12		14	18
Barwan	13	13½		16	16
Rohini	12½	13½		15	17
Pithuli		13½			15

MEMO

Rymehal	1 256	Benagorh	746
Godda	3 783		
Jamtara	2 928	Total	8,832
Deoghur	69	As per Executive Engineer's progress report	2,975
Doomka	16	Total	11 807

Let showing the average of daily laborers on roads under the Civil officers, Sonthal Pargunnahs.

RAJMEHAL

Serial No.	Works	Daily average	Serial No.	Works	Daily average
1	Road from Sahibgunge to Barhut	329	10	Kuronpore Bund	86
2	Panchguri Bund	36	11	Sole bandha	23
3	Road to Jamnua	30	12	Bankoondie	13
4	Singulgeri	1 2	13	Doodkhole Road	28
5	Hadlat Road	117	14	Munapora	34
6	Jamtara Road	159	15	Barhut Tank	99
7	Doodkhole Bund	92			
8	Shahabad	30			
9	Khyasole Bund	15			
				Total	1,256

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

Serial No	Works	Daily average	Serial No.	Works	Daily average
1	Godda and Barahaut Road	1,084	22.	Lohandua Bund	86
2.	Godda Tanks	284	23	Mohagoma	100
3	Banduar Chuah Bund	91	24	Haripore	134
4	Chandua Bund	24	25	Noonbhoree	147
5	Mahespore Tank	84	26	Komuldaha	127
6	Kasba Tank	16	27	Sookulchuck	8
7	Talberia Bund	41	28	Dumuah	8
8	Sonepore	85	29	Mardiah Tank	46
9	Lakor Mara	97	30	Kobra Bund	71
10	Purua	124	31	Bunglia ditto	61
11	Perozepore	67	32	Beharee	85
12	Meharawa	41	33	Bacha	43
13	Sunia Tank	98	34	Sreepore	13
14	Kendwah Tank	72	35	Bellai	42
15	Lohendea ditto	121	36	Pathra Bund	10
16	Rhora Bund	118	37	Pathra village road	93
17	Churhurbona Bund	47	38	Aumerpore Bund	29
18	Gopalpore ditto	48	39	Simra Bund in Doe	18
19	Amba ditto	12			
20	Gobra ditto	23			
21	Ranidih ditto	103			
				Total	3782

JAMTARA

No	Works	Daily average	No	Works	Daily average
1	Gaichand	11 3	29	Palajuria	85 8
2	Moochigurri	82 6	21	Pakuria	65 6
3	Dakimbahal	21 2	25	Geria	35 4
4	Kuruka	69 4	26	Mahanpore	28 2
5	Ladua	42 5	27	Kundahit	98
6	Chakri	34 9	28	Bankati	94 2
7	Majhia	33 3	29	Cart Road to Rajnagar	111 6
8	Kulhore	32 1	30	Khoriam	99 9
9	Saherdal	10 9	31	Khajouri	58 6
10	Situlpore	20 6	32	Bugdohari	205 9
11	Kauangoi	16 6	33	Amba (Waka)	76 1
12	Murgatona	13 0	34	Afzulpore	112
13	Ghatti	30 9	35	Jamjuri	53 1
14	Road to Railway Station	48 2	36	Chowkhonda	42 2
15	Nala	118 4	37	Jalai	112 4
16	Debpore	61 6	38	Talpakuria	108 6
17	Delberia	85	39	Ashni	67 9
18	Patharghatta	144	40	Dhasonia	107 6
19	Shankatia	116 2	41	Paharady	81 7
20	Amlajuri	12 3			
21	Karya	43 9			
22	Budapathar	114 3			
				Total	2028 7

DEOGURH SUB-DIVISION

No	Works	Daily average
1	Pathrole feeder road	34 16
2	Jessidih to Rohm road	24 91
	Total	59 07

MOHESHPORL

Englishpara tank	45 5
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DOOMRA

New cutchery road and opening out earth round the newly planted trees	16
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BENAGARHIA

Road from Benagarhia to Kalpathar	290
Bund in Kurundar	157
Tank in Ghotukport	114
Bund in Foolbari	90
Road from Benagarhia to Soolunga	90
Total	746

SONTHAL PER

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No	Name of road	Progress in marking out relief works	Progress in opening relief works	Number of laborers thereon				Quantity and value of rice received and issued				
				Class I	Class IIA	Class IIB	Total	Gola	Quantity received	Value of quantity received	Quantity issued	Value of quantity issued
1	Doomka to Jamtara road	Estimate being prepared, level and survey are completed	Works opened on the 9th 10th, 16th, 20th, 21st 24th 26th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32nd 3rd 36th 39th, and 40th mile	2,453, or cent per cent	.		2,453	Jamtara and Aporbacta		Rs A P	85 mds, 38 sers 1 chks	252 Rs 5 ann
3	Jurmooden to Deoghur road	Nil	155 571 cubic feet of earth-work	5,791, per cent 99 48	15 per cent 26	15 per cent 26	5,761	Deoghur	230 mds	Not given by the Overseer	Grain order 275 0 0 Tokens 75 0 0 Cash 242 7 9	Rs A P
	Hansdeha and Godda road	Nil	91 chains turfing	729, or 43 81 per cent	934, or 56 16 per cent		1,663	Gola and lathia			80 mds, 12 srs 1 1/4 chks	214 2 3
6	Teenpahar and Borio road	13 miles	13 miles	317 or 0 84 per cent	2 474, or 31 30 per cent		3,190				Work since stopped, 29 77	
7	Borio and Monihari road	21 miles surveyed and pegged out	8 miles	955, or 18 61 per cent	1,553 or 18 39 per cent		1,908				Grain order	119 4 6
92	Boari Bund			974 or 100 per cent			974				Ditto	18 12 0
10	Collection of metal on Soory road	Complete project	Completely opened	411 or 92 00	86 or 17 51		497	Doomkahi	3 mds 15 srs	8 0 0	3 mds	8 0 0
13	Repairs to ditto	Ditto	Ditto		60, or cent per cent		60					
17	Repairs to Doomka station roads	Ditto	Ditto			88, or cent per cent	88	Doomkahi	4 mds and 5 srs	11 0 0	4 mds 5 srs	11 0 0
31	Bund at Kati coond	Ditto	Ditto	630 or 93 75	42 or 6 5		672	Doomkahi	32 mds 13 srs	101 0 0	32 mds 13 srs	101 0
14	Bahawa and Bur hat road	Ditto	Ditto	411 or 43 65	567 or 56 35		1,008	Bur hat	30 mds	80 0 0	40 mds 26 srs 3 1/4 chks	100 6 0
16	Pakour and Hic rapore road			85 or 89 25 per cent	108 or 69 75		231	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
29	Mullarpore and Doomka road			144			No information received					

GUNNAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 11th July 1874

Supply of food therat	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages	Arrangement of tools	Disbursement during the week	Remarks
Supply of Government rice in all places where works are going on	Healthy and strong. No symptoms of scarcity prevail now on this island. Cultivation going on well. The prospect of next year seems to be very fair.	Twice weekly in rice and cash.	CONTRACT WORK From 4 annas to 4 annas 6 pi per hundred cubic foot of earth work or cutting.	Supplied by department	Rs 1 P 22 6 3	
Rice supplied from Government stores. I am absolutely unable to understand the cash payment here and have called for an explanation. I think it must be a clerical error.	Laborers are strong and healthy, the people are mostly employed in cultivation with the favorable prospect of next year rice good.	Payments made twice a week in grain & kous except broken parts of rupees.	3 per 100 cubic foot	Ditto	502 7 9	
Only turfing is being made. Government rice is supplied from golat Boorind and a moult shop at Brunda in the Sidiulo.	Fair, most part of the people are now engaged in cultivation.	Laborers are paid in grain, carpet is an 10th cutters in cash. Not known which the treasury here. Chiquas are disbursed.	DAILY LABOR CLASS I Men 2 0 Women 1 0 Children 1 0 CLASS II Men 1 0 Women 1 0 Children 0 0 Contract work 100 annas per 100 cubic feet earth work. Ditto Contract work 100 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	226 0 0 11 15 3	More rice has been sold to the laborers for want of information from the sub-collector the quantity & cannot be given.
Government rice is supplied from golat at Boorind and Doc and 2 moult shops at intermediate stations.	People are generally healthy. As to this road Assistant Engineer Baboo B. N. Shaw has been asked to put a stop to this unless payment in rice. The sub ordinate responsible is Baboo B. N. Shaw B. N. Shaw.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	330 4 0	In rice In cash Total Rs 1 111 4 0 210 15 0 0 4 0
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Contract work 100 annas per 100 cubic feet	Ditto	33 0 0	In rice In cash Total 14 10 0 16 5 0 35 0 0
Government rice is supplied throughout since date of last return.	Healthy. Rice payment is now being made the Overseer reports but the person responsible for the needed payment in cash is Baboo B. N. Shaw B. N. Shaw.	Daily wages Daily and contract work every second day by sub cashiers.	Digging kunker 5 annas carting 5 annas per mile Men 2 0 Women 1 0 Children 1 0 Coolies 2 0 Women 1 0	Ditto	110 0 0	Rice payment commenced in the last part of last week.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Coolies 2 0 Women 1 0	Ditto	7 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	11 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	115 0 0	
Government rice is available all along the road.	The condition of the people is gradually improving. No food grains can be had at bazars except the Government rice at golat.	Three weekly by sub cashiers. Men 1 0 Women 1 0 Child 1 0	CONTRACT WORK 4 6 annas DAILY LABOR Men 1 0 Women 1 0 Child 1 0	Ditto	117 11 0	
No rice payment during the week for want of rice. The Deputy Magistrate of Rajmhal has been written to, and necessary instructions have now been only issued by him to the gela-dars in charge of rice.	Most part of the people are engaged in cultivation. Explanation as to non payment called for but it appears that rice not being available the people much want to get it.	Three weekly.	Contract work 100 annas per 100 cubic feet DAILY LABOR Men 2 0 Women 1 0 Children 1 0	By Department	Nil	
This work is stopped		Total disbursement during the week			1,909 11 9	

appeared in relief works.

SONTHAL PERGUN

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No	Name of roads	Progress in marking out relief works	Progress in opening out relief works	Number of laborers thereon				Quantity and value of rice				
				Class I	Class II A	Class II B	Total	Name of gola.	Quantity indentified.	Quantity issued.	Cost of indentified rice	Cost of rice issued to laborers.
1	Doomka and Jamtara road	Estimate being prepared, survey and level completed	Works opened on 19th 10th 15th 16th 19th 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th 27th 28th, 30th, 31st 32nd, 33rd, 36th 39th and 40th miles	3,436 or cent per cent			3,436	Jamtara, Doomka, &c		84 mds 18 ars 11½ oks		Rs. 246
3	Jurmoondie to Deoghur	Nil	125 319 cubic feet	5 378 or 99 81 per cent	7 or 13 per cent	2 or 04 per cent	5,387	Deoghur	230 mds	128 mds 38 ars		In rice Rs 389, in tokens Rs 119
4	Hansdeba and Godda road		Work stopped	1 033 or cent per cent			1,033	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Collection of metal on Soory road	Completely projected	Completely opened	285 or 24 per cent	145 or 54 76 per cent		610	Doomka	Nil	35 mds 32 ars		90 0 0
13	Repairs to Soory road		Ditto		73 or cent per cent		72	Doomka	Nil	1 mds 31 ars		5 0 0
17	Doomka Station roads		Ditto		244 or cent per cent		244			8 mds		20 0 0
31	Bund at Katicum		Ditto	985 or 96 19 per cent	39 or 181 per cent		1,021	Doomka		Cleaned 45 mds 18 ars uncleaned 14 mds 22 ars		147 0 0
14	Bahawati Burhat	13 miles	Ditto	573 or 52 71 per cent	514 or 47 29 per cent		1,087	Burhat and Rauga	120 mds 41 ars	99 mds 11 ars 13 oks	Rs. 324 10 anna 1 pie	Rs 268 12 anna 7 pie.
16	Pakour and Heeranpore road	Ditto	Ditto	94 or 44 76 per cent	116 or 55 24 per cent		210	Patna	35 mds	11 mds 27 ars 4 oks	Rs 96 10 anna 8 pie	Rs 36 8 anna.
6	Trenpahar and Boro road.	Ditto	13 miles	2 297 or 89 73 per cent	263 or 10 27 per cent		2,560					
7	Boro and Monihare road	21 miles	8 miles	1,324 or 77 7 per cent	380 or 22 3 per cent		1,704					
23	Bund at Boari	Work stopped, only turfing being done		647 or cent per cent.			647					
29	Moheaspore and Doomka road	Ditto	ditto		82 cent per cent		82	No information received for this				

NAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 18th July 1874

Supply of food thereto	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement of tools	Disbursement during the week	REMARKS
					Rs As P	Rs As P.
Government rice is supplied on all places where works are going on.	Healthy and strong, and there is no symptom of distress or scarcity prevailing now	Twice by weekly cash jemadars and moodis in presence of road sircars in rice	From 4 as to 5 per 100 cu ft of earth-work	Supplied from Department	259 8 0	Rice tokens 248 0 0 Cash 11 8 0
Supplied from Government golas	Laborers are generally strong and healthy and able bodied. They are now mostly employed in cultivation	Twice weekly in grain tokens except broken parts of rupees which are paid in cash	4 annas per 100 cubic feet for ordinary soil	Ditto ditto	379 2 3	Tokens 358 0 0 Cash 21 2 3
GOVERNMENT RICE Work stopped				No information received from the superintendent		
Supplied from Government golas	Strong and healthy	Daily coolies, daily and contract coolies, twice a week in grain	Digging kunkur at 5 annas per 100 cubic feet, carting 8 annas A P Men 2 0 Women 1 3 Boy from { 0 9 to 1 0	Supplied from Department	93 12 0	In cash 3 12 0 In tokens 90 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Men 2 0 Women 1 3	Ditto	5 5 6	In tokens 5 0 0 In cash 0 5 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Spreading and consolidating 10 annas per 100 cubic feet A P Men 2 0 Women 1 3	Ditto	21 9 0	In tokens 20 0 0 In cash 1 9 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	From 4 annas to 8 annas per 100 cubic feet A P Men 2 0 Women 1 3 Ch'd { 1 0 to 0 9	Ditto	151 7 6	In rice 147 0 0 In cash 4 7 6
Ditto	Healthy They are generally engaged in cultivation	Every 3rd day by cashiers and moodis	As 4 to 6 per 100 cubic feet— A P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Child 0 9	Ditto	132 15 6	All in rice, no tokens available.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	32 11 0	In rice 32 8 0 In cash 0 3 0 No tokens available
Ditto	Condition satisfactory Coolies are still engaged in cultivation	Daily and every 2nd day by cashiers in rice. No grain tokens are yet available Professional laborers are paid in cash	As 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet daily labor— A P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Child { 1 2 to 1 0	Ditto		Payments made almost entirely in grain. Information as to the quantity of rice issued and payments made are not received from the cashiers for the week.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Earth work at 5 as per 100 cubic feet	Ditto		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	As 6 per 100 cubic feet	Ditto		
work. Work stopped.				Total	1,076 6 9	Mr Chalton has reported the names of individuals called for that they may be punished.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS

Progress Report of Relief Works

No	Names of Works	Progress in marking out relief works	Progress in opening out relief works	Number of laborers thereon				Quantity and value of rice				
				Class I	Class IIA	Class IIB	Total	Quantity disbursed	Gola	Quantity disbursed	Value thereof	Total
1	Doomka to Jamtara road	Survey and level completed, estimate in progress	Works Nos 10 15, 27, 30 31 and 40 miles are almost completed, those on 20 21 22, 28, and 32 mile half done, others in progress	4085 or 100 per cent			4,085		Jamtara and Woorperbandha	134 mds, 0 srs, 11 cks	Rs. 363 14 as and 3 pie	134 mds 8 srs 11 cks. = Rs 363, 14 as, 3 pie
3	Jourmoonda to Deoghur	Nil	113,854 cubic feet Earth-work done	5,378 or 90 01 per cent	34 or 44 per cent	28 or 52 per cent	5,430	230 mds	Deoghur	120 mds, 51 srs	Tokens 308	
10	Metallug Soorv road	Complete project	Completely opened	264, or 10 01 per cent	2,156 or 89 09 per cent		2,420		Doomka	101 mds, 38 srs	Rs A P 287 0 0	101 mds 38 srs = Rs 287
13	Repairs to ditto	Ditto	Ditto		16, or cent per cent		16		Ditto	31 srs, 8 cks	1 15 0	31 srs = Rs 1, 15 pie 6
17	Repairs to Doomka Station roads	Ditto	Ditto		191 or cent per cent		191		Ditto	4 mds 5 srs	10 5 6	4 mds 5 srs = Rs 10, as 5 pie 6
31	Bund at Katikound			1,022 or 63 04 per cent	615 or 36 96 per cent		1,637		Doomka	22 mds 1 srs	Tokens 63	22 mds 1 srs = tokens 63
10	Pakour & Heenapoor road	7 miles	7 miles	152 or 31 8 per cent	326 or 68 2 per cent		478			19 mds 16 srs 10 cks	Rs 52 1 anna	19 mds 16 srs 10 cks = Rs 52 1 anna.
14	Bahowa & Barhat road	Ditto	Ditto	624 or 48 23 per cent	674 or 51 77 per cent		1,298			60 mds 17 srs 9 cks	Rs 152 As 7	60 mds 17 srs 9 cks = Rs 152-7
6	Teenpahar and Protabpore road	10 miles	13 miles		2,087 or 100 per cent		2,087			Pice orders given to coolies for— Rs A P Rs A P Rs A P 240 15 3 240 15 3 240 15 3		
7	Borio and Monhari road	21 miles	8 miles	3,010 or 89 1 per cent	357 or 10 6 per cent		3,367		Ditto	Ditto	30 3 130 5 1	
32	Bund at Barai			715 or cent per cent			715				mds 26 srs 3	67 1 0
22	Moheshpore to Doomka road			214 or cent per cent			214				mds 6 15 0 0	

DISTRICT.

for the week ending 25th July 1874.

Supply of food thereto	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement of tools	Disbursement during the week	REMARKS
Government rice on all places where works are going on	Laborers are healthy and strong. No symptom of scarcity prevails now	Twice a week in grain tokens	From 4 as to 5 as per 100 cubic feet of earth work	Supplied by Department	Rs A P 370 12 3	In rice and tokens In cash Rs As P 363 14 7 6 14 0
Supplied from Government gola	Laborers are strong and able-bodied. They are mostly engaged in cultivation. Weather favorable and prospect of next crop is still good	Twice a week in grain tokens, except broken parts of a rupee which are paid in cash	As 4 per 100 cubic feet ordinary soil	Ditto	318 4 3	In tokens In cash 308 0 0 10 4 3
Ditto	Ditto	Daily coolies, daily and contract coolies twice a week in grain	Digging kunkur as 5 carting as 8 per 100 cubic feet— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	267 11 0	In tokens In cash 267 0 0 0 11 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Men 2 0 Women 1 6	Ditto	1 15 6	Wholly in rice
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Spreading and consolidating as 10 per 100 cubic feet As P Men 2 0 Women 1 3	Ditto	10 5 9	In rice In cash 10 5 6 0 0 3
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Earth work from 4 as to 5 as per 100 c ft As P Men 2 0 Women 1 3 Children 9 p to 1 0	Ditto	66 13 0	In tokens In cash 63 0 0 3 13 0
Ditto	Most of the people are engaged in cultivation. They are healthy and strong	Twice a week, in rice and cash	Contract work from 4 as to 5 as per 100 c ft As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	63 3 0	In rice In cash 62 1 0 11 2 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156 10 6	In rice In cash 152 7 0 3 3 6
Government rice is available on all roads	Satisfactory. People are engaged in cultivation for half day and to work on roads the other half	Twice in a week by cashiers	Contract from 4 as to 5 as per 100 c feet Daily labour— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	251 5 9	In rice In cash 249 15 3 1 6 6
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contract from 4 as to 5 per 100 cubic feet Daily labor— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	19 3 1	In rice 38 3 1
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	67 3 0	In rice In cash 67 1 0 0 2 0
Work since stopped, only turfing is going on					15 11 6	In rice In cash 15 0 0 0 11 6
Total Rs. in rice order and tokens						1,589 14 7
In Cash						38 4 6
Grand total						1,628

E. J. MEARA, C.E.,

Offg. Executive Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnah District.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorsshedabad District for the fortnight ending Saturday the 25th July 1874.

THE following remarks have been sent in by the Magistrate-Collector from Rampore Hât, where he is at present, for incorporation with the narrative :—

“During the past fortnight I have been over a considerable extent of country in thanas Mirzapore, Roghunathgunge, Falsa, Nulhattee and Rampore Hât, in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No 4376 of the 10th instant. The general appearance of the country traversed by me, as regards the crops on the ground, is most satisfactory, and it is certainly no exaggeration to say that, owing to the early falls of rain, matters are nearly a month more forward than in ordinary years. Even in the high lands of Mirzapore, in which transplantation is naturally later than in other parts, a somewhat considerable portion of the crop has been transplanted, while here as elsewhere an unusual extent of land has been sown broadcast, and this broadcast sown paddy is well forward and healthy in appearance. In the country between Jungypore and Mirzapore there is a good deal of aous on both sides of the Kurkuree river. A small portion of this had been submerged by the rapid rise of the rivers, but the loss appeared to have been very inconsiderable, and, as during the last few days the river has been falling, there is reason to believe that a very good crop will be reaped at an early date. The crops in the southern part of the Falsa thana appeared to be very forward and of exceedingly good promise. In some villages hardly 5 per cent. of the fields remained to be planted out. In the north-eastern part of this thana there is a considerable extent of aous-producing country which I have not seen, but in which it was asserted by all whom I questioned at Jungypore that the crops were quite safe, and that there was good promise of an abundant outturn. In the parts of the Nulhattee thana that I saw, the work of transplantation was very well advanced, only a few fields being left in several extensive stretches. In this thana, too, there are tracts in which the aous rice is cultivated, the reaping of which was expected in some three weeks. In the Rampore Hât thana there is hardly any aous cultivation, but very good progress has been made in the transplantation of the winter crop, and all the fields that came under my notice were looking well.

2 It was obvious that in all the country seen by me there had been no deficiency of seed-grain. In fact, in some of the villages there had been an excess of seedlings above the requirements, and while in some places the seedlings not required by the cultivators have been sold to others whose supplies were insufficient, in some no sale was practicable, owing to the fact that neighbouring villages were equally well supplied. The weather was generally favorable at the time when the seed was sown and when the seedlings were growing, and in nearly all villages the lands sown had been well manured by means of the rich vegetable deposits in the dried up tanks. Many of the fields to which the seedlings have been transplanted were similarly manured, and if the weather be as favorable in the ensuing months as it has been hitherto, there is every prospect of a most abundant crop in this part of the district.

3 The general opinion of those with whom I have conversed, in which I myself quite coincide, is, that when the transplantation has been completed, as it will be very shortly in all but the very high lands, there will be a somewhat difficult time for those whose occupation will thus be gone, and that it is above all things necessary to give employment on relief works to many who cannot obtain it elsewhere. During the past fortnight the numbers of persons employed on the various relief works have naturally decreased, but with the cessation of agricultural operations they will, I believe, again increase. I propose, therefore, to continue the works on the roads as actively as before, in order to give the necessary employment. It is true that the season is not very favorable for the repair and construction of roads, but, at any rate, a good deal of earth-work can be done, which can be consolidated and dressed at a more favorable season of the year.

4. The question of making advances to zemindars and ryots has engaged much of my attention during the fortnight, and some few of the former class have come forward to accept the advances, especially in thanas Kulyangunge and Rampore Hât. There appears, however, to be no great willingness on the part of the body of the zemindars to take these advances, and it will, I believe, be necessary to make them direct to the ryots in certain parts, insufficient as the security for repayment may be. When at Jungypore I called a meeting of the zemindars residing in the neighbourhood, and explained to them how difficult it was for the few servants of Government in the district to deal with the vast body of ryots in a matter such as this; whereas the zemindars with their numerous subordinate agents, and with the knowledge of the condition of their tenants, could so well act as distributors to those really in want of an advance of Government grain. I have not heard the result of the operations of the sub-divisional officer of Jungypore (to assist whom I deputed an intelligent and experienced police officer in addition to the Sub-Deputy Collector, who is also engaged in making the necessary enquiries), but these will doubtless be noticed in the narrative written at head-quarters. I have now similarly deputed the Sub-Inspector of Rampore Hât, an officer in whom I have much confidence, to assist the sub-divisional officer in this matter, and also in the supervision of sales of Government grain to the public in certain localities.

5. In the case of the zemindars, it has been urged, and with some truth, that there are difficulties in the way of individuals taking advances, owing to the fact that so very many estates are held in coparcenary, and that some shareholders are absentees, or are unwilling to take advances, or do not pull with those that are willing. In one village that I went to I found that there were no less than 22 proprietors of fractional shares, very many of whom were

non-resident. Any attempt to deal with a body of this kind within a reasonable time was, of course, out of the question. My impression is that some of the zemindars are hanging back in hopes of getting still better terms, and that others finding that Government is prepared to make advances to ryots direct, prefer that the advances should be so made rather than that they should run any risk of loss.

6. In the portion of the Bhurtpore thana bordering on the Burdwan district, deficiency of supply of rice was reported by the relief sub-divisional officer, though, strange to say, rice was selling at Khargram, an outpost in the vicinity, at 12 seers per rupee. I accordingly authorized him to advance small quantities of grain to the local traders, the supplies to be replenished on payment for the former supplies. A similar plan will now be followed in other parts of the district west of the Bhagiruttee, where it may appear to be necessary, at the rates fixed by the Commissioner, viz., 12 and 14 seers for cleaned and uncleaned, with one seer allowed to the dealers for transport and profit, or a larger amount in cases of long and difficult transport."

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.* The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts throughout the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be sufficient. In the Jungypore sub-division the Dhulian bazar is reported to be abundantly supplied with rice and other food-grains. The Roghunathgunge bazar is also well supplied, but the supply in the markets of Muzapore and Notungunge is deficient. In the Lalbag sub-division the supply in thanas Asanpore, Shahanuggur, Manullabazar, and Bhugwangola is quite sufficient; but as has already been remarked, the shops in thana Bhadurhât are very ill-supplied, and the sub-divisional officer intends to make advances of Government grain to shop-keepers of ill-supplied villages, to be sold at reasonable rates. At the head-quarters of the Rampore Hât sub-division there is still a sufficient supply of food-grains. In thana Khargram the markets are reported to be by no means so well provided, but no want of a serious nature has yet been felt. In thana Pulsi, too, the supply has been reported to be scanty. In the smaller bazars and hâts of thana Nulbattee it has been reported that although the supply is not abundant, still it is sufficient to meet the daily wants of the people.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.* The price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division is slightly higher than at date of the last narrative, the average is now 10½ seers per rupee. Taking twelve of the principal marts of the sub-division it is dearest at Latonee and Kandee, where the rates are 9½ and 9 seers, respectively, per rupee, and cheapest at Jellinghee where the rate is 13 seers per rupee. Wheat is nearly the same as at the date of the last report, 13½ seers per rupee, but gram is dearer, being 14½ seers per rupee. In the Jungypore sub-division, in the Roghunathgunge bazar, common rahri rice is 11½ seers, whilst purbi rice is 12½ seers per rupee. At Sooty, rice sells at 12 seers. At Dewanseraî bhador sells at 12 seers, and purbi at 11 seers. Rice is cheapest at Dhulian bazar, where it sells at 13½ seers, and it is dearest at Hazarpoora, where it sells at 10 seers. This difference is rather striking, considering that Hazarpoora is only 10 miles from Dhulian, and the means of transport by the Ganges are good. In the Lalbag sub-division the prices of best, common, and purbi rice vary from 8 to 10, 9½ to 11, and 12 to 13 seers per rupee, respectively; those of wheat, barley, and gram, from 12½ to 14, 20 to 22, and 16 to 18½ seers per rupee, respectively. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the prices of coarse rice vary from 11½ to 12½, and those of best rice from 9½ to 10½ seers per rupee. The sub-divisional officer states that in all the thanas the prices are remaining almost stationary, and among them Rampore Hât seems to be better off, the price of coarse rice there being 12½ seers per rupee. At Khargram, however, rice is selling at 11½ seers per rupee.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*—It is reported from nearly all the stations in the head-quarters sub-division that the stock of food grains remaining in the hands of zemindars and mahajuns is very small. As regards the Lalbag sub-division, no further information has been gathered since the submission of the last report. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât states that the stock in the hands of mahajuns, zemindars, ryots and others, is not accurately known, but it is believed that it is insufficient to enable them to meet the demands of the poor ryots who are in want. The report for thana Khargram, as to the food-supply, still speaks of its insufficiency.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There was very scanty rainfall during the fortnight under report throughout the district, except in the Rampore Hât sub-division, where, the sub-divisional officer reports, there has been a considerable rainfall in almost all parts of the sub-division. It has greatly benighted the standing crops of aous, sugarcane, amun, and mulberry. It has enabled the cultivators to continue agricultural operations with vigour.

5. *State of the Crops.*—The present state of the crops in the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be good, but rain is very much wanted for their improvement. The sub-divisional officer of Jungypore reports that in the new chur formed on the site of old Noorpoor, in the bed of the Bhagiruttee, between Atpalgachi and Syedpore, and in the chur formed opposite Atpalgachi, a considerable quantity of bhador crop has been submerged by the rise of the river. The people of new Noorpoor cultivated not only a part of the old bed of the Bhagiruttee but a considerable part of the more dangerous and lower alluvium of the Ganges; so they have suffered more than their neighbours of Atpalgachi, Bubadurpore, and Syedpore.

The ryots of Gota, Ramakantapore, Lukhipore, Fatullapore, and Labanchoa have also suffered to some extent from the submersion. The bhadoi crop which has escaped, the sub-divisional officer reports, looks very fine, and promises an abundant harvest. The total loss in these villages is estimated not to exceed 500 beeghas. The grass which yields the edible seed called kodo, bad, for the most part, been reaped early in June; but the farinaceous shama grass has suffered as much as the bhadoi crop. The sub-divisional officer states that the cultivation of bhadoi and shama in the present year considerably exceeds that of any preceding year; and as the river has fallen about a foot or so, the prospect of early rice is, on the whole, a cheering one. Everywhere the dhan has begun to flower, and in some places it is ripe. Hoimonto dhan is reported to be good, except at Takshak, Banneswar, and a few other villages in Muzapore, where the rainfall has been scanty. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that the crops throughout the sub-division are very promising. The transplanting of the amun paddy in thana Bhadurihât, though late, is progressing. More rain, however, is required for the young plants, especially those growing on the higher lands. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that the prospect of the crops are generally favorable, as previously reported. The amun, aous, and other crops are doing well, and all kinds of vegetables have turned out well, owing to the late falls of rain. Agricultural operations are not going on satisfactorily in thana Khurgram, as there has been a slight fall of rain during the last few weeks, but, generally speaking, the prospects of the crops are promising.

6. *Condition of the people*—There is no change to be reported in the condition of the poorer classes, they still crowd in large numbers to the relief depôts and cook-houses. In the Jungypore sub-division the agricultural classes are busy in their rice-fields. In parts of Mirzapore the distress is severe, but the relief committees are doing all they can to alleviate it. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that no visible improvement has taken place in the condition of the poorer classes. The ryots in Bhadurihât are still much pinched, as the zemindars and mahajuns refuse to advance them either grain or money. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât states that there is very little change to record in the condition of the poor people.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation*—No such cases have come to light during the fortnight under report.

8. *Grain-thefts or Robberies*—Eight cases of theft of grain were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division, in one, paddy worth Rs 40 was stolen, the rest were petty cases. Only one case of grain-theft occurred in the Lalbag sub-division,—a coolie was seized by the police while taking away rice stolen from the Lalbag gola. There have been three petty grain-thefts during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division. A crime statement is annexed.

9. *Condition of any special tracts*—In the head-quarters sub-division cholera is still present in Sujagunge and Buiwa, but there are very few cases. Small-pox appears to have disappeared for the present. In the Jungypore sub-division the sub-divisional officer states, as reported in the last narrative, that Mirzapore and Western Sooty are the only places where the dearth is keenly felt. Distressed people from Mirzapore constitute the bulk of those who attend the cook-house of Roghunathgunge. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that small-pox has re-appeared slightly in Baluchur. In the Rampore Hât sub-division cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared, cholera is said to be still lingering to a slight extent in some parts of thanas Rampore Hât and Pulka, but it is fast dying out owing to the falls of rain. There is no special tract in this sub-division suffering distress which deserve notice. Statements submitted by the Civil Surgeon are annexed.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As far as reports have been received, the average daily number of people at work during the fortnight has been 3,800. The condition of the people has been reported to be good. Food is easily obtainable, except in a very few places. Payments are made in rice. The number above given shows a great falling off as compared with that given in the last narrative. The decrease is observable on almost all road works, but the numbers employed on the Gorabazar drain has more than doubled since the last narrative. The reason is, I believe, that the men are now engaged in agricultural operations. A statement showing the expenditure in money on relief works is annexed, with explanations for cash payments.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

Very little information has been obtained under this head. It cannot be doubted that there is considerable importation going on in consequence of the facility offered by the rise of the rivers. Purbi rice has been imported into the Jungypore sub-division, as last reported. From a return received from the station-master at Azimgunge, it appears that 558 maunds 30 seers were exported, and 11,061 maunds were imported into the Lalbag sub-division. Of the latter 9,382 maunds 20 seers were imported from Howrah, and 1,613 maunds 10 seers were received from the Burdwan district. From the statements received from the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, it appears that the total amounts of exportation and importation during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division were 4,119 maunds and 14,030 maunds, respectively. The sub-divisional officer states that importation seems to have been very brisk during the last few weeks.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

There has been no change in the place previously selected for the storage of Government grain. The arrangements at first made for the management of the Government golas are still adhered to. Much difficulty is still experienced in keeping circles in the interior fully supplied with grain, owing to the difficulty of procuring either land or river transport. There is a sufficient supply of grain in the district for present requirements. Mr. Toynebee has promised to send a cargo from Calcutta by steamer this week, which will enable us to give a month's supply to all the golas on the banks of the Bhagiruttee. Annexed is a statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the district. The figures shown in this return are, I think, tolerably correct, though somewhat under the mark.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were eight cases pending at the close of the previous fortnight in the Sudder sub-division; nineteen fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total, twenty-seven, twenty cases are under investigation; in five cases order for payment has been made, in one case the applicant has refused to take the advance, and the remaining application has been rejected. Cheques for payment of rice in lieu of cash have been issued to the amount of Rs. 840. Numerous applications for loans have been received from ryots in the Sudder sub-division, and inquiries are being made by the several relief assistants into each case. Loans will be granted to several; but most of the applicants, excepting those residing in the Kulhiangunge thana and portions of the Gokuru thana, appear to be well-to-do ryots, who can well support themselves even at this season. The poorer ryots have not been so importunate as these men in their applications, but cases of distress among them which have come to light during the inquiries now being made, have been relieved by gratuitous grants of rice varying from one maund to two maunds from the relief committees, and will be dealt with in the same manner in future. In many cases where the number of applicants in each village is large, the zemindars have been called upon to take advances of rice from Government for the relief of the applicants. An advance of Rs. 4,000, to be paid in rice, to Baboo Chandra Shikur Ghosal of Kamfulla, in the Kulhiangunge thana, has been sanctioned by the Commissioner, and will be completed in two or three days. In the Jungypore sub-division 103 maunds and one seer of rice were given to ryots, and 70 maunds to a zemindar as advances. The sub-divisional officer does not mention the result of his measures for the advance of rice to zemindars on behalf of their ryots. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag intends making advances to ryots in small quantities under the head of charitable relief, and gradually exacting repayment by labor on the relief works. Each ryot will be supplied with a hâthchitta, and the days he works without remuneration, for the liquidation of his debt, will be entered on this back of this hâthchitta. In the Rampore Hat sub-division 1,098 maunds and 35 seers of Government grain have been advanced to six persons.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed as regards each sub-division separately.

The cook-house started for Mahomedans at head-quarters, is now in operation. The number resorting to this is much less than that attending the Hindu cook-house, as the majority of the inhabitants of Berhampore are Hindus. During the fortnight under report 20 persons have been relieved under heading (d) at the head-quarters.

There are eight relief works going on in the special sub-division of Kandi, employing, as far as reports have been received, 513 persons daily, and there were 2,731 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief daily in the sub-division. The numbers have been incorporated with the entry in column "total" against head-quarters. In the Lalbag sub-division there are annachatras for Hindus and Mahomedans at Shohanuggur and Mohimapore, and charitable relief under (d) is now being administered on revised lists submitted by the members of the sub-divisional relief committee. In this Bhadrighat relief roads have been opened wherever the people were in distress, and rice is distributed to persons who are unable to work. Out of the numbers shown in the statement, 1,997, 682, and 459 persons were relieved under headings (b), (c), and (d), respectively. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund are Rs. 6,018-7-5, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,315-11-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,702-11-8. In the Jungypore sub-division the number shown in the statement represent those relieved at the annachatra started at Jungypore. In addition to this, 612 men were employed on two embankments from the 15th to the 21st instant. During the fortnight under report four women were relieved under heading (d). The total receipts of the sub-division amount to Rs. 4,055-7-7, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,275-8-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 779-15 at the close of the fortnight. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat reports that many of the sub-committees under him appear to have allowed the recipients of gratuitous relief to increase unnecessarily. The total amount of receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund is Rs. 2,084-11-7½, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,083-7-4½, leaving a balance of Rs. 993-4-3 at close of the fortnight.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Vide accompanying statement.

There have been no money payments in any of the sub-divisions.

	Dacoity	Robbery.	House-breaking	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 11th to 24th July 1874,	..	.	18	24	43	34	25
Jungpore sub-division, from 10th to 23rd July 1874	1	.	4	4	9	7	8
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 23th July 1874	..	...	16	17	33	22	20
Ranpore H&A sub-division, for the fortnight ending 24th July 1874	...	.	5	5	10*	15*	7*

* Not received from one thana

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistants from 27th of June to 10th July 1874, in the District of Moorshedabad

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted	Total	RESULTS				REMARKS
					Cured.	Relieved	Died	Remaining	
NOWADAH	Cholera	11	12	23	23				These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T Coopoo-saury, who is in charge of Nowadah Famine Hospital
	Ague and fevers	2	21	23	21		2		
	Rheumatism		1	1				1	
	Syphilis, secondary	1	2	3	2			1	
	Diarrhoea	2	5	7	7	..			
	Spleen	1		1	1				
	Other diseases	3	8	11	6			5	
	Total	20	49	69	60		2	7	
KATLAMARI	Ague and fevers	6	12	18	16			2	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant P Mariswamy Pillay, who is in charge of Katlamari Famine Hospital.
	Rheumatism	6	11	17	10			1	
	Syphilis ..	2		2	..			2	
	Diarrhoea ...	1	4	4	3	..	..	1
	Dysentery	..	3	3	3	..			
	Spleen	2	2	4	1			3	
	Other diseases	6	77	83	76	1	..	6	
	Total	22	109	131	116	1		15	
BELDANGAH	3rd-class Hospital Assistant C Ranganathum, in charge of Beldangah Famine Hospital, is transferred to Bharathapore during the fortnight, so no return was due from him								

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistants from 11th to 24th July 1874, in the District of Moorshedabad

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases	Remaining	Admitted	Total	RESULTS				REMARKS
					Cured.	Relieved	Died	Remaining	
NOWADAH	Cholera		12	12	12				These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T Coopoo-saury, in charge of Famine Hospital, Nowadah
	Ague and fevers	1	12	13	12				
	Rheumatism	1		1	1				
	Syphilis	1		1	1				
	Dyspepsia		1	1	1				
	Diarrhoea	...	1	1	1				
	Dysentery		2	2	1			1	
	Other diseases	5	17	22	12			10	
	Total	7	45	52	41			11	
BHARATHPORE	Ague and fevers		7	7	4			3	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C Ranganathum, in charge of Bharathapore Famine Hospital
	Rheumatism		4	4	3			1	
	Syphilis		3	3	2			1	
	Dyspepsia		4	4	1			3	
	Diarrhoea		1	1	1				
	Dysentery		1	1	1				
	Spleen		2	2				2	
	Other diseases		19	19	17			2	
	Total		41	41	29			12	
KATLAMARI	No return is due from this place, as the Hospital Assistant P. Mariswamy Pillay is transferred to Pules								

(Countersigned)

C W. BOLTON,
Asst. Magte. and Coll, in charge.S. M. SHIRCORE,
Civil Surgeon.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

	Rs	A	P
Expenditure up to the last fortnightly report	70,507	14	9
Expenditure during the fortnight—			
Badshye road (contingencies only)	51	15	3
Radhabhat road (contingencies only) ..	15	12	0
Nulhatty road (contingencies only) ..	2	8	0
Bhugwangola and Akrigunge road (remittance sent to Mr. Savi recently on account of bridge that is required) ...	200	0	0
Total ..	270	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	Number of men, women, and children (with total), in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.			
					Men	Women	Children.	Total
Head-quarters sub-divn 17	2	4	16	16				9,721
Lalbag sub-division 1		3		7	1,300	1,273	565	3,138
Jungypore " 6		2		6	184	1,884	1,106	3,124
Rampore Hat sub-divn 8			7	15				2,482*

* As far as reports have been received

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs	As	P
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative ..	46,894	10	3
Details of the above total—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund being payable from Government	16,456	1	10
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies	2,874	12	5
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoynamaree	200	0	0
Tuccavee advances ..	23,522	8	0
Paid for construction of a furraah ..	83	0	0
Advance for purchase of grain ..	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells ..	33	4	0
Paid to F A Dawson, Esq, for transport of Government grain	2,200	0	0
Advances during the fortnight under report—			
Paid to F A Dawson, Esq, district grain officer, on account of transport of Government grain ..	1,400	0	0
Salaries of establishment ..	160	0	0
Total	1,560	0	0
Grand total	48,454	10	3

C. W. BOLTON.

Asst. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Moorshedabad for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

Names of Sub-divisions	Dates for which figures are given	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots	By payments in kind to labourers	By advances to zemindars.
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Jungypore	Up to 27th July	5,440 0 0	.	2,257 17 2	274 8 0	84 2 2	.
Lalbagh		3,612 25 14		716 7 0		1,305 33 13	
Rampore Hat		6,906 0 0		1,208 5 0	322 10 0	2,339 16 0	1,024 0 0
Kandee		2,550 33 1	16 9 9	2,524 12 4	73 13 8	965 3 15	98 0 0
Public Works Department						5,744 12 8	
Head-quarters		5,777 35 7	158 23 9	2,802 25 6	12 28 0	2,402 30 6	
Total		24,286 23 6	174 32 2	9,508 26 12	682 19 8	12,842 3 4	1,117 0

(Countersigned.)

BERHAMPORE,
The 27th July 1874.

C W. BOLTON,
Asst Magte and Collr, in charge.

J. A. DAWSON,
District Grain Officer.

No. 1594—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 27th July 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 27th July.

A —STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The health of the people during the period under review has been on the whole good; cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported in a few localities, but there has been no general sickness. When I last wrote, we had had a most seasonable and continuous fall of rain, the rivers were then full, and the fields flooded, what was wanted was sunshine to enable the seed in the seed-beds to germinate, and the ploughing for the winter crop to be pushed on, warm sun was also required to bring the bhadoi towards maturity. Such weather have we enjoyed during the past fortnight; we have had four or five days of hot sun, now alternated by showers. The weather has been all that could be desired, and the prospects for the future are most encouraging. The earliest species of bhadoi are being reaped, more is in flower, and will be cut in another twenty days, and as a whole, the early rice crop will, we may confidently expect, be most successful at least twice the usual area has been sown with this crop, and the yield will be above the average. Besides early bhadoi, murwa and other grains are here and there dropping into the market, in small quantities, it is true, but still their appearance, in a small way, tends towards reducing prices, and keeping up the food-supply. The cutting of jute has been commenced, and new jute is already in the market, the crop is a very fair one, and towards the north, where the cultivation is pretty extensive, will go far towards supplying the ryots with the means to purchase food. Sugarcane is everywhere looking remarkably well, and promises a good outturn. As regards the great staple of the district—winter rice—the prospects so far are most encouraging. The greater portion of the winter rice is "ropa," or transplanted, the sowing of the seed in the nurseries has been completed, and the plants may be seen round the ryots' houses in various stages of development, in some just showing above ground, in others several inches high. The broadcast sowings, which are made on lower lands, were completed some time ago. The rain of a fortnight ago flooded the country most completely, and enabled the villagers to push on with their ploughing and other preparations for transplanting, in many places rice has already been transplanted, and I have seen a good deal of it in a most thriving condition. The transplanting season lasts, properly, till the 1st of September, but plants can be put out till the end of Bhadro, corresponding with the 8th or 10th of September, it will be observed, therefore, that agricultural operations are for the season well forward, and if the seasonable weather we have had continues, all operations as regards the winter crop will be completed before the 1st September. A larger area than usual of this crop will not, perhaps, be cultivated this year, because the ryots have sown such an unusual breadth of bhadoi, that they have taken up some lands generally devoted to hemanta or winter rice, and in so doing have acted wisely, securing a larger amount of the early grain, which is wanted for home consumption instead of a later crop, which is to some extent grown for exportation. We are almost certain of an unusually large return of bhadoi, and of a good crop of jute, while from the seasonable weather and the advances and promising state of the cultivation there are good hopes for the winter rice. This promising state, of the country, combined with the presence of Government stocks, has induced a fall in prices, and country grain can be purchased at many places at from 11 to 12 seers per rupee, the supply, however, is everywhere reported to be scanty. Towards the north, the sale of Government grain has, to a certain extent, eased the market, but prices still run very high in Thakoorgaon, ranging from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. As noted in a previous narrative, distress was not expected in this quarter, the demand for rice, however, is now undoubtedly great,—a want we are striving to supply. I visited this part of the district myself a few days ago, and witnessed the eagerness of the people to buy. Owing to heavy rain, supplies had not come for a day or two, and when I went there was a crowd of some thirty paikars round the gola at Thakoorgaon, who had been there a couple of days, waiting to carry off supplies for different hâts. As soon as news came that the carts were at the ghât half a mile off, away went the paikars and returned with the carts, as many as could, with their hands on particular bags, which they claimed a right to buy. The want in this part of the country is of grain, the stocks having been sold out. Of actual distress there is not much, for most of the ryots realized good profits by sale of rice, though of course high prices tell on all who have no land, or who were unfortunate in not reaping a fair harvest. That relief operations—by which I mean sale of Government grain, as well as charitable relief—were started only just in time, is testified to by Dr. Gregg, who lately made a tour through Beerunge and Thakoorgaon as well as other parts of the district. He reports that while he found no signs of emaciation or distress in those parts of the district where there was a failure of the crop, he did remark some cases to the north; relief, he observed, had been afforded, but there were signs of privation having been gone through, before relief operations were opened.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Work on the roads has not been entirely closed, for it has been found impossible to get rid of all our coolies, even of all the able-bodied. The gratuity of grain for fifteen days' supply, has in very few instances been given, for it was found that the coolies were only too glad of an opportunity of returning to their own employments, and it seemed quite useless to give a coolie fifteen days' supply of food, when he was unlikely to get work elsewhere, it seemed better to reduce him to subsistence allowance, exacting in return a fair day's work. By advancing grain gratuitously to all our coolies indiscriminately, we would indirectly have interfered with the market for agricultural labor, for as long as the gratuity lasted, the recipients of our bounty would not have sought work, but have preferred eating the bread of idleness at home. As it is, with their pay reduced to six pice per day, any coolies that remain on our hands have every inducement to look for employment elsewhere, and in fact the greater portion have provided for themselves. Nor do those coolies who remain draw subsistence allowance for doing nothing, otherwise their employment in light labor gangs might have attractions. The gangs are employed in turfing, filling in breaches, and in some places completing lengths of road where the land is high enough to admit of operations being continued, all such work is done by the piece—a certain length of turfing so much, and so on. The busiest agricultural season is now coming on, but even then I do not expect the labor market to absorb all our coolies, in some circles they will go, in others not, a good deal depending on the locality. Again, the weather will, to a certain extent, determine the demand, if we have a spell of dry weather now, and fall of rain only just before, it is too late to transplant, the work to be done being compressed into a shorter space of time, there will be a greater demand, than if transplanting can be carried on regularly, from now to the end of the first week in September. Under any circumstance, however, we may expect all our coolies in Patiram, Porsha, Patnitola, and Tamboolee, to be absorbed, when work in the fields cannot be found for all, in Bindoil, Rancesonkoil, and Bochagunge. In the former thanas there are fewer laborers as compared with cultivation, and there are many better class agriculturists, who employ labour, in the latter, there are fewer well-to-do ryots, and more persons who live either entirely, or partly, by labor. Agricultural labor is paid for in this district partly in money, partly in food; a laborer getting his three or four annas, and his food twice a day. With rice so scarce and dear, many ryots who have hitherto employed field hands, do with less help, supplementing the deficiency by their own personal efforts. It happens, therefore, that this year there is not the same demand for agricultural labor as usual. Every year the agricultural market in Patnitola and Porsha is supplied by laborers from Bindoil and Rancesonkoil, who may be seen all July going through the station in troops to find work down south in transplanting the rice, and afterwards in cutting it. This year smaller numbers of laborers have passed through, as it is understood that there is no demand for their services, at their own villages there is even less field for their employment; the consequence is that in Bindoil and one or two of the neighbouring circles men are only too glad to get work at 6 pice per day. I may add that laborers are now paid for field-work from Rs 2-8 to Rs 3-8 per month, with their food twice a day given them, it is evident, therefore, that none come to us who can obtain employment elsewhere. To prevent all chance, however, of mistake, the circle officers of Patiram, Patnitola, &c., have been directed to enquire particularly whether there are any complaints of lack of labor, if there are, men will be sent down from other circles, their travelling expenses being allowed them as charity. The supply of Government grain in the market, but more especially the system of granting advances of grain, has done much to enable the labor market to absorb our coolies. Laborers expect part of their wages, in the shape of food, and many ryots who required help to till their lands, were in difficulties as to the necessary supply of rice, without which they could not engage laborers; advances of grain could not be obtained from mahajuns, the stocks being much exhausted, while money to purchase was not always available and could not at one time be raised. To such men advances of Government grain were a great boon, and these advances have, I am convinced, done much in enabling our coolies readily to obtain work.

C.—TRANSPORT.

The demand for rice still continues at Beergunge and Thakoorgaon, the former is now being supplied from Patiram and Patnitola by boat up the Atrai, while the latter is being supplied by cart from Rancesonkoil and Hurreepore. As our stores at the station are beginning to run short, I am getting up 10,000 maunds from Porsha, and the surplus from Tamboolee. Out of the 60,000 maunds to be sent to Purneah, 33,000 have gone from Raigunge, and 20,000 are to go from Chooramon, part only of the latter has yet gone. It was intended that 40,000 should have gone from Raigunge, but I do not think more than 33,000 can be spared.

D.—STORAGE.

Out of our total allotment, some 70,00,000 maunds have already been disposed of, and the balance distributed over a number of golas, shows no large stock in any one place. Rice has not always, as it has turned out, been stored exactly where it was wanted, but sites

for our golas having purposely been selected, in many places on the banks of rivers, grain has been moved about without any trouble; distribution also being much expedited by our system of selling through the local paikars or dealers. If we continue to enjoy favorable weather, the Government stocks will suffice for all our requirements, though there will not be much left on our hands, when we close our operations. Now that we are almost sure of a very good crop of bhadoi, calculations as to the outturn tend to show that we may

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

I subjoin the remarks by the district relief officer. I regret that severe illness has prevented his completing his report by describing in full the organization for charitable relief.

“At the end of the last fortnight there were in round numbers 82,500 people in receipt of charitable relief. This included a great number of people, who had previously been employed on relief works, unable to find employment elsewhere, or who were kept on to finish some particular work.

“It will be seen from the subjoined statement that in the first week of this fortnight the number ran up to 1,13,600 while in the latter week it again fell to 84,870.

“Some of the circles show very great changes, while others have, during the previous five weeks varied but slightly. Circles in which Europeans are the relief officers, are decidedly in the latter class, and so far as I understand, the figures shown by some circle officers are greatly at variance with the supposed status and requirements of their people.

Phulbaree shows—

First week 1,382, second week 5,117, third week 7,334, fourth week 5,300

Habra is adjacent to these two circles, but shows 1,306, 1,465, 2,265, 2,410, 914, as its numbers during the past five weeks.

In Patiram, 2,038, 2,209, 2,327, 4,348, 2,582.

In the sudder circle, 3,001, 3,210, 5,261, 5,247, besides about 200 maintained by a zemindar.

“This seems to show that the officers entertain different ideas of the orders issued to search out paupers requiring relief, and some over-zeal may have been shown in this matter.

“By communicating to each circle officer what are the results in other circles, and reducing the rates of payments for light labor, it appears probable that a very great diminution will be shown in the next fortnight.

“It will be noticed that out of the total 95,139 paupers, the mass of them belong to—

“Beergunge	19,472
“Bochagunge	8,538
“Durgapore.	8,532
	<hr/>
	36,542
	<hr/>

“Probably the excessive numbers in Beergunge are owing to the later period, at which operations were commenced. In the early month signs of distress were not observable, but by the time that relief measures had to be taken in hand, the condition of the people was more reduced than in the southern circles. When operations were begun in them again, the 1st July overtook the relief officer with several valuable roads incomplete, and he naturally allowed people to stay till he could consider them safe against expected floods.

“To this must be added the difficulty of supplying the golas in this circle with grain, especially after the first fall of rain. Owing to this advances could not be given out in any quantity large enough to lighten the pauper rolls.

“Bochagunge also is, to a lesser degree, affected by the same causes. The work-people on the roads were particularly wanted at that time. The decrease in this circle from 11,201 to 8,538 would be satisfactory, but the real decrease is still greater, for some 750 out of this 8,538 are shown only, as they happened to have some arrears of pay due to them, which they received during this week.

“The numbers in Doorgapore have always stood high. The relief officer (Mr Pollen) has satisfied himself that but very few of these people can find any employment near their homes, and they are willing to work, or at least to attend on our light labor works for one seer of rice a day. He complains, indeed, of their excessive idleness, but considering the good pay given to agricultural laborers throughout this and adjacent circles in comparison with the small subsistence allowance now given by Government, it seems that their laziness must far surpass that of all other Bengalis, or that it is certain that there is no private employment available for them.

“The adjoining circles of Bindoil and Chooramon have 3,348 and 3,186 paupers respectively. Enquiries are now being made to find out whether there is any demand for laborers in the south, with a view to sending off the adult male paupers from the north.

"I regret that severe fever prevents my describing to-day in detail the organization of charitable relief, and the system of advances as carried out."

NAMES OF CIRCLES	1st WEEK				2nd WEEK			
	Gratuitous	Light work	Manufacture	Total	Gratuitous	Light work	Manufacture	Total
Bhadooria	1,681			1,681	1,681			1,681
Duergapore	Figures not given, probably about			9,451				8,623
Patiram	2,542	748	1,058	4,348	1,563			2,342
Chorasmon	1,423	1,518		2,941	1,587	790	239	3,186
Kalungunge	1,007	1,250		2,257	1,137	2,007		3,144
Thakoorason	1,681			1,681	2,037			2,037
Ramesonkoi	2,301	6,908		9,209	2,133			2,133
Porslu	5,031	1,795		6,826	5,084			5,084
Gungurampore	7,127	192		7,319	1,384	1,450		4,779
Bochagunge	6,070	4,231		11,301	6,233	2,305		8,538
Bindol	2,299	3,000		5,299	2,348	1,000		3,348
Beer, unco	26,220	1,904		28,124	18,305	1,100		19,405
Tambule	4,138	255		4,393	4,971	260		5,231
Lusketat	1,468	1,290		2,758	1,574	1,007		2,581
Habra	2,410			2,410	944			944
Phulbarra	7,314			7,314	5,300			5,300
Umungpore	3,349	1,565	904	5,818	3,184	1,255	579	5,018
Patintola	1,761			1,761	1,704			1,704
Total	77,626	24,704	1,902	1,04,232	60,500	13,317	2,430	76,247

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs 18,79,581 A 9 P 9

The details of the above

For road works	12,06,049	12	5
„ construction of golas	39,976	12	6
Hire of carts for conveying money	1,250	0	0
For purchase of fodder	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	2,793	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c	30,940	10	3
Miscellaneous	4,489	4	2
Salary and travelling allowance of Native Doctors	531	15	0
For tank digging	82,150	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
Office furniture	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer, for relief works	60,000	0	0
Ditto ditto Major Lindsay, &c, for feeder roads	50,000	0	0
Railway freight of kodalees	399	0	0

The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been 16,378 8 3

The details of the above

Lieutenant A W Proudfoot, for bridge work	5,000	0	0
Mr Pollen, for relief works	480	9	0
„ Scanlan, for transport of rice	1,000	0	0
„ Pollen, ditto ditto	4,000	0	0
„ Horsley, for construction of bungalow	200	0	0
Baboo Nilamber Paul, Assistant Relief Superintendent, on account of pay for April	16	10	8
G J Nicholls, Esq, on account of travelling allowance	265	7	0
Ditto ditto, for bringing horse	725	7	0
Mr Tweedie, for gola establishment for May	358	7	6
Ditto ditto for June	388	9	5
Mr Horsley, for Kalikamora gola establishment for March	30	0	0
Ditto ditto, for Kushumoudee establishment for March	4	13	4
Ditto ditto, for gola establishment for June	299	4	11
Baboo Surendro Narayan Roy, pay for June	145	0	0
Ditto, ditto, establishment for June	212	10	3
Ditto, ditto, pay of Inspector, &c	129	3	0
Mr Horsley, for contingencies	9	15	6
Lakat Hossain, compounder, pay for June	9	5	4
Jemadar Amrit Singh, pay for ditto	100	0	0
Mr Scanlan, on account of salaries, &c	272	2	0
Kadom Allee, compounder, pay for June	10	0	0
Native Doctor Abdool Rahman, for ditto	10	0	0
Kadom Allee, for travelling allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Syud Mahomed Hossain, on account of pay for June	25	0	0
Mahatab Chand, compounder, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto ditto, deputation allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Mahomed Hossain, deputation allowance for April, May, and June	22	5	4
Ditto ditto, for travelling allowance for June	10	0	0
Mr Pollen, on account of pay of his establishment for June	155	10	1
Native Doctor Sheo Narayan, deputation allowance for May	10	0	0
„ „ Ram Lall, travelling allowance	10	0	0
„ „ Sheo Narayan, ditto	10	0	0
„ „ Ram Lall, ditto for June	10	0	0
„ „ Sheo Narayan, ditto for ditto	10	0	0
Baboo Jogodish Nath Ray, price of medicines	10	10	0
Native Doctor Koonj Behari deputation allowance from April to June	21	5	4
Ditto for contingencies	11	4	9
Charan Chandra, compounder, for his pay for June	10	0	0
Ditto, travelling allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Koonj Behari, pay for June	24	8	3

	Rs	A	P
Mohiuddin, compounder, ditto	4	5	4
Ditto, travelling allowance	4	5	4
Native Doctor, Shabor Alee, deputation allowance	46	5	4
Ditto, pay for April, May, and June	120	0	0
Assantoolah, compounder, travelling allowance for May and June	15	2	0
Ditto, for his pay for ditto ditto	20	0	0
Mr Sneyd, pay of establishment for April	441	6	5
Native Doctor Khoda Bux, for contingencies	5	4	0
Ditto, for his pay for June	6	0	0
Ditto, travelling allowance	12	5	4
Native Doctor Nusseerooddin, pay for May	10	0	0
Hafiz Bux, compounder ditto for ditto	10	0	0
Native Doctor Nusseerooddin, pay for June	35	0	0
Mr. Sneyd, Manipore gola establishment for May	32	0	0
Ditto, Jangeebar ditto ditto for April	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto for May	32	0	0
Ditto, Bakhar gola ditto for April	15	5	4
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto for May	32	0	0
Ditto, Manipore ditto ditto for April	32	0	0
Native Doctor Jowad Alee, pay for June	14	8	3
Alee Mahomed, peon, pay for ditto	2	3	0
Hydar Bux, compounder, pay for June	10	0	0
Ditto, traveling allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Jawad Alee, for contingencies	5	7	9
Ditto, deputation allowance for April, May, and June	30	0	0
Native Doctor, Gunput, pay for June	25	0	0
Ditto, deputation allowance	10	0	0
Native Doctor Semleo, pay for June	10	0	0
Ditto, deputation allowance	10	0	0
Mr Pollen, Deputation allowance for June	200	0	0
Ditto, for tentage	11	0	0
Native Doctor Lyakat Hossein, pay for June	9	5	4
Mark Christian, Relief Inspector, pay for June	100	0	0
Duffadar, Abdool Rahman, ditto	110	0	0
Native Doctor Ananda Chunder Roy, pay for June	20	0	0
Boboo Ram Chunder Hurmon, allowance for April, May, and June	73	0	0
Heera Kalee Mookerjee, for Chooramon gola establishment for May	23	13	10
Ditto, for pay of a store keeper	10	13	2
Ditto, for Itahar gola establishment for June	51	0	0
Ditto, for Chooramon ditto for ditto	46	0	0
Ditto, for Itahar ditto for April	36	2	8
Ditto, for Mirzadighce ditto for June	37	0	0
Ditto, for Itahar ditto for May	43	1	4
Hurree Mohun Chaund, for gola establishment for June	217	0	0

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Duargapore during the Fortnight ending 21st July 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are taken	Total allotment of Government grain	Local quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts			Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report			TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.							Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight								
			Mds	S	C	Mds	S	C	Sold to the Government or to public			By advances to													
									I	II	III	Amount paid in kind & labour	Mds	S	C			Mds	S	C					
Dunagapore	24th July 1874	96,000	1,124	401	16	4	76,696	24	9	65,474	25	2	7,088	28	12	22,012	27	11	2,983	25	11	97,519	25	4	
Chootamon		4,000	69	728	24	8	25,172	35	14	4,244	1	5	1,108	5	5	24,855	15	0	4,396	1	104	34,633	23	44	
Bundol	22nd July 1874	89,000	1,011	16	0	0	51,755	23	14	24,153	6	114	3,703	13	4	21,058	31	8	9,300	1	1	65,213	12	84	
Raneesunkol	21st ditto	80,000	88	17	21	4	44,457	38	04	46,273	11	0	2,618	18	1	11,612	25	10	3,641	5	54	64,150	20	04	
Thakooragon		30,000	43	323	39	8	19,543	6	44	13,192	14	144	861	26	8	4,040	27	8	857	0	0	26,670	28	144	
Bochagunge		40,000	43	19	3	0	32,321	1	10	11,153	14	10	3,448	29	0	20,068	35	12	3,631	27	124	37,890	27	24	
Kalagunge		1,00,000	84	11	3	0	37,501	34	3	8,222	23	8	3,063	24	2	36,232	24	4	3,613	37	5	51,131	29	3	
Tamboolee	21st July 1874	6,000	6	219	31	0	44,667	0	0	23,071	0	0	3,516	0	0	16,195	0	0	7,056	0	0	49,838	0	0	
Gungarampore		40,000	4	343	9	0	18,590	29	0	3,622	15	4	3,007	15	13	11,492	7	0	2,368	33	0	20,490	33	0	
Insalerhat		40,000	4	679	0	0	18,446	4	9	634	13	104	3,556	35	4	16,005	0	0	1,534	23	74	22,980	32	6	
Porsha		96,000	9	127	3	5	6,953	52	0	16,539	36	1	3,401	32	1	56,416	10	0	2,349	10	14	78,756	9	0	
Putra tola		85,000	77	97	35	8	46,713	37	6	31,015	25	15	2,455	34	0	18,349	17	13	193	18	2	52,009	15	14	
Pahram	22nd July 1874	50,000	42	445	0	0	17,912	39	8	12,048	39	8	1,946	21	12	8,441	11	8	2,088	11	8	24,524	7	4	
Bhadoora		1,50,000	95	274	0	0	57,759	19	4	19,444	15	15	7,948	30	7	33,783	13	1	5,028	18	11	66,402	37	2	
Doorgapore	21st July 1874		20	067	0	0	5,753	4	5	6,258	1	5	495	31	14	440	0	0	7	37	12	7,301	3	15	
Parbattipore			8	713	8	7	8,713	8	7	3,034	13	11	677	12	4	378	8	0				7,437	33	15	
Foolbarree			4	407	1	0	19,681	17	34	27,581	25	44	1,558	8	104	635	31	14				29,776	25	04	
Beerungee																									
Total		10,00,000	10,71,926	24	8	5,58,622	25	51	16,149	3	13	50,027	11	04	3,05,412	4	124	57,040	11	34	7,28,928	30	134		

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Persons employed on each Work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinagepore

Name of circle	Name of each work	Men	Women	Children	total	On piece work	On daily wages	REMARKS
BEESGURGE	Road fr m Khansama to Nascepore	330	34	145	509	135	374	
	Road from Khansama to Dobgunge	5	11	2	18		18	
	Ditto ditto to Durwanee	91	3	31	125		125	
	Ditto ditto to Khunai	39	4	14	57		57	
	Ditto Beergunge to Peergunge	162	15	15	192		192	
	Ditto ditto to Bariapore	40	13	15	68		68	
	Ditto ditto to Khansama	33	15	17	65		65	
	Total	700	95	239	1 034	135	809	
BHADOORIA	Ghoraghat to Bontapur road	199			199	119	280	
	Bhadooria to Nawabgunge "	100			100	94	2	
	Ghoraghat to Kulainundopore "	109			109	40	69	
	Ghoraghat to Kandi "	21			20	16	11	
	Ghoraghat to Govindgunge "	68			68	22	46	
	Bhadooria to Barokandi "	100			100	69	31	
	Total	805			805	171	432	
BOCHAGURGE	Dhukurjhari road	82	48	115	245		245	
	Maloon "	114		1	115		115	
	Bochagunge "	222			222		222	
	Bonbates "	174	45	1 7	870		870	
	Katihar "	451		15	466		466	
	Beergunge "	19		2	21		19	
	Azlahad "	11	31	32	164	3	161	
	Raneesankoil "	114			114		114	
	Total	1 839	124	145	2 108	3	2 305	
CHOO-BANG	Potary road	71	721	137	929		929	
	Itaha road	20	196	57	273		273	
	Mi jadhhy road	7	55	112	174		174	
	Chooramon "	6	51	15	72		72	
	Total	115	1 023	321	1 559		1 559	
KALIA GUNGE	Udason road	53			53			
	Kalia gunge "	9			9			
	Pakura "	2			2			
	Kusumbara "	514			514			
	Total	598			598			
PAMRA	Employed by P W D Subordi nates	78			78			
	Road from Bulughat to Hilleo	104	72	74	250		250	
	Ditto Patnam to Hilleo	72	50	48	170		170	
	Ditto Patnam to Bulughat	58	52	26	136		136	
	Ditto Kunarunge to Sundia	12	53	17	82		82	
	Ditto Bulughat to Toolbaree	2	12	1	15		15	
	Total	248	239	168	655		655	

DINAGEPORE MAGISTRACY,
Dated the 27th July 1874.

E E LEWIS,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 859, dated Muldah, the 27th July 1874

From—F WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Muldah,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending the 24th instant.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past fortnight the weather has been most favourable for the crops. During the first week there was a good deal of rain, then came three or four days of hot steamy weather; this has been followed by showery days. The Mohanunda has gone down about 1½ feet, so that the loss of bhadoi by submersion will, I hope, not be very great. In Shibgunge the circle officer reports that the loss from the rise of the Pagla river will be 1/6ths, but this loss will be counterbalanced by an equal proportion having been sown this year in excess of ordinary years, and since there has been no further rise in the river for the last few days and the crop on the higher land promises very well, even now the outturn may exceed that of ordinary years. In Nawabgunge the bhadoi is very forward, some of that which was sown early is being reaped and nearly the whole of the remainder is in ear.

In Gomastapore circle about one fourth of the bhadoi crop has been destroyed by the rising of the river, but the remainder of the crop is very good.

The prospect of the hymunti crop is so far good. The cultivators have, as I anticipated, managed to get seed without Government furnishing them with the means, and cultivation is going on briskly throughout the whole of the Bhurind. In the west part of the district a good deal of Indian corn has been sown and is now coming into ear, and will be cut during the next fortnight. This crop is a very good one.

The import of rice at headquarters during the past fortnight was 6,030 maunds, and of paddy 530 maunds. During the last few days the price of rice has gone up slightly at headquarters; at Rohunpour it is now the same as it was last fortnight, but it rose slightly at the beginning of that period. At Nawabgunge it is now 14½ seers for the rupee, and the circle officer reports that the supply is well maintained by imports from the eastern districts. The Shibgunge circle officer gives the same report for his circle. So that the time has now come when relief operations may be contracted. A beginning has been made by closing two centres in Shibgunge circle, two in Nawabgunge, and two in Chanchal. The Shibgunge circles will be amalgamated with the sudder circle on the 1st proximo, the whole being put under charge of Mr. Livesay. This arrangement has received the approval of the relief commissioner.

The Gazole circle has been united with the Maldah under Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, who says that he will be able to close the Maldah centre about the middle of next month. I have ordered those centres to be closed where the daily average number of persons relieved is less than 20. The pauper being presented with a month's supply of rice, i.e., 20 seers. I have ordered each circle officer to personally superintend the distribution of this dole, and to have proper registers kept of the names, &c., of the recipients.

In Chanchal little or no bhadhoi has been cut, but the crop is looking excellent, and will be fit to cut in nine or 10 days.

The following tables give the latest prices of paddy and common rice at the principal parts in the district, and the quantity imported to English Bazar and Maldah during the past fortnight —

	Paddy.	Common rice
Nawabgunge		14½
Shibgunge		12½
Rohunpore	18	11
English Bazar		12 to 13
Harynagor		12½
<i>Imports.</i>		
	Rice	Paddy
From Dacca	5,270	215
" Sylhet	610	225
" Rohunpore	150	90
Total	6,030	530

RAINFALL

During the fortnight a fall of 4.79 inches of rain was recorded at headquarters, and at Chanchal, 3.81.

The health of the people has been very good, there having been only a few cases of small-pox, and two cases of cholera. In the Maldah circle there have been a few cases of *gombasant* (rinderpest), and foot and mouth disease. I have told the police to advise the people to segregate the diseased cattle.

B — RELIEF WORKS

The number of people on relief works has now decreased to a daily average of 1,954, under the circle officers, and of 1,089 under the Department Public Works. The daily average increased in Chanchal during the last week of the fortnight from 241 to 711.

The following table shows the number of persons employed under the Department of Public Works and under the circle officers —

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS		Number of Public Works Department laborers			Number of laborers under circle officers			
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Total
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Sudder circle							2,534
	Gazole	3,180	1,860	330				106
	Maldah							4,732
	Gomastapore	1,998	810	335	4,879	4,111	2,030	10,820
	Shibgunge	2,295	1,204	143	130	48		182
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION	Nawabgunge	1,822	1,036	220	990	1,005	275	2,240
	Chanchal	21						6,664
Total number of laborers under Department of Public Works					Men	Women	Children	
								9,316
								4,809
								1,029
					Total			15,254
Total number of laborers under Sudder sub-divisional circle officers								20,704
ditto ditto Chanchal circle officers								6,664
Grand total.								42,622

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder sub-division was—
 Under Department of Public Works 1,088
 Under circle officers 1,478

Total 2,566

In the Chanchal sub-division under Department of Public Works 1
 circle officers 476
 Daily average of the whole district 3,043

Amount disbursed in wages by Department of Public Works during the fortnight was—

In grain tokens	In grain
Rs	Rs A P
1,297	422 13 1

C—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

There is nothing to say under this head, except that some of the boats which were sent up to Dingra with grain for Purneah stuck fast at Sonapore, near Dingra, owing to the boatmen having tried to take a short cut. I hear that these boats have got off, and have reached the main stream.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

During the fortnight 6,176 maunds were sent out to the several centres. The following figures show the quantity sent to each—

	AMOUNT OF RICE SENT		
	Mds	Srs	Ch.
From English Bazar—			
To Natchenaggor	7	20	0
„ Gomati	192	20	0
„ Nawabgunge	1,930	2	0
„ Shibgunge	1,882	17	0
„ Kunsat	619	38	0
„ District relief officer for loan to ryots and landholders	715	17	0
„ Kunulabari	18	16	0
„ Maldah Jait	15	0	0
„ Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, circle officer, for advances to ryots	400	0	0
„ Maldah chuttee relief centres	15	17	0½
„ English Bazar centres	18	17	0
„ P. W. moodies	37	11	0
From Maldah ditto ditto	214	4	0
Grand Total	6,176	19	0½

The quantity sent to Dengra Ghât for Purneah was 1,564 maunds and 8 seers.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight. The quantity of grain advanced to ryots was, for the Sudder Sub-division 2,800-18-12 maunds, and for Chanchal 1,897; total 4,697-18-12 maunds, making the total, exclusive of the Shibgunge circle, advanced up to date 18,709-30-4 maunds.

Only one zemindar, Srimuti Wooma Sundri Dabi, wife of Lakenath Roy, of Singabad, has taken rice to advance to her ryots. The quantity she has taken is 400 maunds.

These 400 maunds are not included in the 18,709-30-4.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

During the past fortnight the daily average number of people relieved was 10,698, against a daily average of 12,079 during the previous fortnight. The greatest decrease was in the Maldah circle. There has been an increase in the number in Gazole circle and in the Chanchal sub-division, where the number relieved is now larger than in any other circle—the number will probably decrease there in the course of another fortnight, since the bhadoi will be cut there in the course of nine or ten days.

The following tables will show the number gratuitously relieved, and the number relieved by light work at each centre—

Name of Circle	Number of people relieved	Rice distribution			On light work	Number of people			Rice distribution
		Mds	Srs	Ch.		Men	Women	Children	
Maldah	20,384	391	12	11	Note: The numbers shown in the second table are included in the first.	1,284			4 10 5½
Gazole	6,216	790	4	4					
Shibgunge	2,311	80	27	14½		Not shown separately			Not shown separately
Nawabgunge	21,900	390	39	5½		404	1,022	1	125 2½ 4
Sudder	36,538	405	8	12		231			
Gomastapore	14,573	174	14	6		115	252		39 31 12
Chanchal	41,949	716	33	0		4,454			
Total	149,771	2,309	19	6		6,512	1,274	1	208 25 9½

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

Rs. As. P

Total expenditure from district Treasury as shewn in the last fortnightly narrative 3,66,188 14 9

Details of the above total

Ordinary district roads and relief works 1,13,113 1 0
 Advances for purchase of grain 40,000 0 0
 Advances for land improvement 17,800 0 0
 Advances for helping ryots 1,650 0 0
 Miscellaneous expenditure 1,93,625 13 9

Total

3,66,188 14 9

Financial results of the fortnight under report.

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies 614 0 0
 Storage, including buildings and repairs 7 12 1
 Transport of Government grain 500 0 0

Total

1,121 12 1

Expenditure from district road fund

For repair of station roads .. 25 0 0
 Price of printed forms . 2 5 0

Grand total

1,149 1 1

(a) Final payments made 1,149 1 1

(b) Advances repayable 0 0 0

Total of the fortnight

1,149 1 1

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District

District Committee* 1
 Sub District Committees 6
 Relief Centres† 83
 Number of special relief Circles opened and manned by special officers 6
 Number of workhouses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief 83
 Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization, daily 10,698

* Maldah and Gazah circles have been amalgamated

† 9 centres have been closed, 1 e, 2 in Nawabgunge, 2 in Shibgunge, 3 in Sudder circles, and 2 in Chanchal circle

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots and zemindars	By payments in kind to laborers	Total		
Maldah	24th July 1874	Mds 25 000	Mds 27 195	M S C 920 20 7	M S C 1 966 16 8	M S C 8 894 0 0	M S C 354 0 0	M S C 3,134 36 15	Nil	12,000 maunds
Gazole	24th " "	10 000	10 130	2,972 14 10	739 2 12	4 102 20 0		7 813 37 6		
Chanchal	24th " "	30,000	37 012	11 145 30 144	3 014 93 0	8 129 0 0		23 543 23 14		
Sudder	24th " "	25 000 {	10 800	1 171 30 10	1 774 25 6	1,271 13 8		4 217 39 8		
Shibgunge	24th " "		†	7 312 14 4	80 27 144		14 12 12	5,050 11 144		
Nawabgunge	24th " "		5 000	†	862 38 5	2 730 13 14	4,140 36 12	3,681 17 14			10,425 6 04
Gomastapore	24th " "	5,000	†	6,391 24 04	1 630 30 84	618 0 0		8,030 14 9		
Total		1,00,000		21,797 13 3	12,340 9 24	19,109 30 4	3,049 30 10	63,826 0 34		

* Includes 400 maunds advanced to a zemindar

† Column 3 is left blank since obviously incorrect figures have been furnished from some of the centres

‡ Details given for the consumption of fortnight, as the details of up to date were not given by the circle officer, which was maunds 4 622-37

Statement shewing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending the 24th July 1874

Names of Circles	Amount of grain received up to date	Amount of grain consumed up to date of last return	Amount of grain consumed during fortnight	Total consumption of Government grain.
	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Maldah	4,848 36 13	1,854 34 7	1,280 2 8	3,134 36 15
Gazole	10,359 0 0	6,833 17 0	980 20 6	7,813 37 6
Sudder	10,899 0 0	2,901 2 11	1,316 26 13	4,217 29 8
Shibgunge	•	4,622 37 0	427 14 144	5,050 11 144
Nawabgunge	•	8,277 27 11	2,147 18 54	10,425 6 04
Gomastapore	•	7,759 4 7	681 10 2	8,440 14 9
Chanchal	37,012 0 0	19,370 0 0	4,173 23 144	23,543 23 144
Total		51,619 3 4	11,206 36 164	62,826 0 34

• Left blank

† This is not the total consumption shown in last return, since the Gomastapore circle officer shows maunds 7,759-4-7 up to the 10th July used, instead of maunds 8,012-36-104, as by his previous return.

FORM A

*Statement showing the Expenditure on Charitable Relief in District of Malda from the beginning of the Scarcity of 1873-74 down to the end of June 1874.
(To be submitted with the next narrative or as soon after as possible)*

MONTH	Average number in receipt of charitable relief	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GRAIN ON CHARITABLE RELIEF				EXPENDITURE OF CASH ON CHARITABLE RELIEF								REMARKS
		Private grain bought in bazar		Government grain supplied from store		In pice given with the daily grain dole.	On clothes.	On milk or other diet donations.	Net expenditure on spinning, &c, light labour relief	Miscellaneous	Total	Total expenditure debitable to the charitable fund		
		Maunds.	Cost	Maunds.	Cost									
1	A2	B3	4	5	C6	D7	8	9	E10	11	12	13	F14	15
December 1873														
January 1874	"24			10										
February "	"210			110		(3) 26					(1)	26	26	
March "	"204			181		31						31	31	
April "	"1,897			712		251				69	3	553	353	
May "	"7,836			2,877		573				324	2,445	3,342	3,342	
June "	"10,636			5,766						118	307	425	425	
Total				9,656		911				511	2,755	4,177	4,177	

	Rs	A	P
Amount of local charitable subscriptions	7,883	0	0
Government grant on the above	7,883	0	0
Grants yet received from central committee	35,000	0	0
Total	49,766	0	0

Estimated further expenditure debitable to the charitable fund from 1st July to end of scarcity 10,000

F. WYER, Offg. Magistrate-Collector

No. 1837, dated Bauleah, the 30th July 1874.

From—W H D'OYLY, Esq, Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th instant. The Nattore narrative has not yet been received.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply in all markets has been sufficient, rice was imported from the eastern districts almost daily during the fortnight at the several markets on the Ganges. There has been little or no alteration in prices. They are still higher in parts of Tannore and Manda than elsewhere. Mr Manisty reports that, in his sub-division, mahajuns have brought rice from Brantiah to the local markets, the price being about 20 per cent. higher than at Beaulah. The state of the crops is still satisfactory, though not in all parts quite so good as it was previously. The weather has been clear, and the ryots, who at first complained of excessive rain, are now anxious for more. Only 2.64 inches were registered in Beaulah, but the fall has been greater in Nattore and in Tannore. In the Sudder sub-division, especially in the southern portion of it, the aous or autumn rice is in excellent condition, and comparatively forward, in the north of the sub-division it is less forward, and, before the last rain, was beginning to show the effects of too much sun, and want of rain. In parts of Nattore some aous has already been cut. A "bund," put up by the cultivators across the Nundangatchee khal, has saved a large area of aous cultivation from floods. The river is now falling, and there is no longer any reason to fear that any of the aous crop will be submerged. The amun promises to be a good crop. Mr Manisty says that in parts of his sub-division the aous has suffered from want of weeding, the ryots not having been able to afford to pay for that operation. Maize is growing well in the Godagaree Bhurind. A large and important silk bund is now about commencing, the bright weather has been very favorable for this, and if it progress favourably, a great deal of distress will be alleviated.

The condition of the people generally is undoubtedly worse in many places than it has been hitherto. The numbers of persons flocking to the poor-houses ready to work have considerably increased. This is especially the case in the middle of the district, viz, in the east of Tannore, in the north of Beaulah, and Pooteah, and in Bagmarah. I have visited several poor-houses in that part of the district, and have satisfied myself that distress is more severe than it was a fortnight ago, and I can safely assert, that, had it not been for the relief afforded, there would have been many deaths from starvation. I have seen several persons so emaciated and pulled down that they could hardly walk. At Burgutchee there was a large number of boys and girls collecting *kunker*, and getting daily relief under the personal superintendence of Mr Wilcox, these had all suffered from want of food, being thin, and their bones showing in a way not natural. They were, however, beginning to improve from the food supplied to them. From the large quantity of cloth made by the weavers, *dhoties* have been supplied to those who were in rags. It has been found necessary to burn the rags, as persons receiving new clothes were in the habit of coming again in rags and of lending their rags to others to appear in. This last plan was proved, for, when the rags produced by one woman were being placed in the fire, another rushed out of the crowd and claimed the rags as belonging to her. At Khoorshadanga the number of persons relieved has far exceeded that at any other poor-house. In fact, the numbers reported have been so great that I have deputed Mr Hawkes with a superintendent to make enquiries. From what I have learnt it would appear that the sub-committee at that place have been giving relief indiscriminately, so that they have attracted many who live nearer to other poor-houses, and who would probably have been refused relief elsewhere, not being proper objects for charity. At Pannanugger factory, not far from Khoorshadanga, Mr. Walton, who has afforded relief to a large number, reports most favourably on the silk and rice prospects, and believes that the numbers of applicants for relief will rapidly fall off.

No authenticated deaths from starvation have been reported, though one case appeared at first sight to have been caused solely by want of food. It was ascertained, however, that the deceased was a very old woman, and though undoubtedly emaciated had received rice regularly at Burgutchee. Shortly before her death she was returning alone from the poor-house, and heavy rain coming on, she slipped and fell and remained exposed to the cold and wet for hours till her son fetched her home. Her son was in good condition, her grandchildren living in her house were plump, and they had two cows in the house; two other members of the same family had received cotton from Dhooroi poor-house and rice in exchange for the thread they spun. Fifteen cases of grain-theft and numerous cases of theft of jack fruit have occurred. I have no doubt that distress from want of food has been the cause.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

See Statement

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

See Statement.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

In consequence of the rapid consumption of grain since the sudden development of distress in the middle of the district, the Commissioner has, in consultation with me, decided to increase my stock by 20,000 maunds ; this will be stored chiefly at Beaulcah, Charghat, and Godagaree. The want of a small steamer is much felt. It would be of the greatest importance with a barge to convey rice from one golah to another as the supplies run short.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advanced up to end of previous fortnight—

	Rs	A	P
In money	1,28,533	12	0
In grain	8,580	2	0
Total	1,37,113	14	0

Advanced during fortnight—

In money		0	0	0
In grain	1,256 maunds, value	3,744	0	0
Total	..	1,40,856	14	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF

See Statement.

No 741

B.—Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rayshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rayshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 18th July 1874

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY												How long work is likely to give employment	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age	GRAIN											
		Sunday 12th July			Monday 13th July			Tuesday 14th July			Wednesday 15th July					Thursday 16th July			Friday 17th July			Saturday 18th July			Rate of rice	Name	Distance.
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children			Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children				Total
10	Brah road	107	12	6	104	8	5	9	4	3	39	5	6	111	8	4	657	53	34	10th Sept	Metalling road	Government rice from 12 and 14 seers per rupee	Byah Hat	2 miles			
11	Nattore road	117	5	5	132	8	8	95	5	5	116	5	6	137	5	5	861		38	1st "	Three fourths would not work on the road.		Baroldah	2 ditto.			
12	Road from Nattore to Begur																		1st "	One-half of these men would not work		Dighapotea	1 mile.				
2	Dinapore road	18	13	10	14	9		31	14		19		19	15	27	18	128	69	August	August	These men would not work in ordinary years	Boonas	2 miles.				
1	Maldah road	29	15	8	22			33	16		29	15	5	25	16	45	12	211	79	Ditto			Ditto	2 ditto			
5	Godagaree road	6	2	20	19	8		18	10		17	13	4	6	4	9	20	89	68		Ditto		Prentoli				
13	Pubna road	25		22	32			26			25			30			169		August	August	These men would not work in ordinary years						
Minor works	Saipara road, 1st section	11			25			27			41			30			171		August	August							
	Saipara road, 2nd section																										
9	Feeder road (Tannore)																										
16	Kathoom to Goolia Hat																										
	Tank at Saipara	288			347			370			308						1 020		August	August							
	Cutting canal at Burgatchee	78			81			59			64						432										
	Provincial works	4			5			18			29						79										
	District works																9										
	Total number employed	686	42	11	801	25	13	775	44	8	627	33	5	532	56	9	4,426	269			On all works laborers are paid by grain only						

BAULEAH,

WOOMESH CHUNDER MUKERJEE,

The 22nd July 1874.

Accountant to the Executive Engineer, Rayshahye District.

No 773.

B—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the Week ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY														Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age	GRAIN							
		Sunday, 19th July		Monday, 20th July		Tuesday, 21st July		Wednesday, 22nd July		Thursday, 23rd July		Friday, 24th July		Saturday, 25th July			Total	How long work is likely to give employment	Rate of rice	Name.	Distance			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women									
10	Byah road	125	10	127	12	173	25	131	26	188	16	8	58	5	185	12	6	1,037	105	3rd 10th Sept	Metalling road	Government rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee	Byah Hat	2 miles
11	Natore road	105	5	133	5	120		131	4	124		4	125	5	143		5	891	28 1st "	Three-fourths would not work on the road.			Beroldah	Ditto
12	Road from Natore to Bagur																					Dighapatea.		
2	Dnagore road	25	21	19	14	18	14	40	23	28	18	31	21	22	16	August		183	131	Laboring class			Sultangunge	2 miles
1	Maldah road	45	13	26	10	35	13	56	17	42	17	3	3	23	13	Ditto		239	83	These men would not work in ordinary years			Ditto	Ditto.
5	Godasree road	16	14	16	15	23	1	28	8	28	2	10	2	29	3	August		150	43	Ditto ditto			Premtoll.	
13	Pubna road	34		25		28		28		25		25		24				167		Laboring class.				
Minor works	Saipara road, 1st section	46		50		35		26		24				45				229						
	Saipara r. ad. 2nd section																							
	Feeder road (Tanno-e)																							
	Kathoom to Goolia Hat																							
16	Tank at Saipara	64		102		156		172		146				No reports received				640		On all works laborers are paid by grain only				
	Cutting canal at Bur gatchee.	81		77		94		107		131		138		Not recd				618						
	Provincial works																							
	District works																							
	Total number employed	541	58	575	55	7	685	53	8	736	51	12	378	27	10	471	44	11	4,153	362	65			

BAULEAH,
The 29th July 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District.

SAHEBGUNGE. Despatches—*Nil*.*Receipts.*

Date of receipt	From whom received	Bags	Maunds
21st July 1874	Store-keeper, Nowgong	102	M 8 C 100 0 0

BEAULEAH

Receipts

Date of receipt.	From whom received	Bags	Maunds.
21st July 1874	Store keeper, Godagaree	63	M S C 24 26 0
Ditto	Store keeper, Belwa	8	15 11½ 0

BEAULEAH.

Despatches

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Maunds
21st July 1874	P C Shing	6	M S C 12 0 0
Ditto	C B Walton	175	334 18 8
Ditto	Mr Wilcox	59	100 0 0
22nd Ditto	Ditto	114	165 11 8
Ditto	C B Walton	78	100 0 0
Ditto	P C Shing	10	20 0 0
23rd Ditto	Kusadanga Relief Officer	128	200 4 0
Ditto	Ditto ditto	60	115 33 0
Ditto	Ditto ditto	94	184 3 0
Ditto	Byah ditto	75	147 37 8
Ditto	Ditto ditto	179	352 2 8

NOWGONG Receipts—*Nil**Despatches*

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Maunds
12th July 1874	Palit Chunder Datta	68	M S C 65 0 0
15th ditto	Ram Chandra Chukrovarti	10	10 0 0
20th ditto	Store keeper, Sahelgunge	102	100 0 0
24th ditto	Girdh Chandra Lahori	208	200 0 0
ditto	F F Grant, Sahelgunge	344	500 0 0

GODAGAREE. Receipts.—*Nil**Despatches*

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Maunds
12th July 1874	Jadu Nath Sen	4	M. S C 7 32 0
Ditto	Luchmandas Mohunta	356	666 0 0
Ditto	Store-keeper, Beaulah	258	506 18 8
13th ditto	Store-keeper, Chowbeesnuggur	72	141 6 12
14th ditto	Ditto, ditto	86	168 24 8
Ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	20	40 0 0
17th ditto	Ditto	16	30 0 0
18th ditto	Ditto	6	10 0 0
Ditto	Store-keeper, Chowbeesnuggur	86	71 32 4
Ditto	Ramjoy Mozumdar	31	60 0 0
19th ditto	Store keeper, Beaulah, for Chowbeesnuggur	11	24 28 0
20th ditto	Ditto, ditto, ditto	19	87 33 0
21st ditto	Transferred to Purneah district from Dinagapore reserve	200	400 0 0
22nd ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	8	15 0 0
24th ditto	Ditto	5	10 0 0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagapore reserve	735	1,470 0 0
5th ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	300	600 0 0
Ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	23	45 0 0

**NOWGONG (NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY). Receipts.—Nil
Despatches.**

Date of despatch	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds
			M S C
13th July 1874	Not stated in the returns	16	32 12 0
16th ditto		30	57 20 0
19th ditto		16	30 18 0
21st ditto		24	14 2 8

Statement showing Operations of Charitable Relief in the Rayshahye District during Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

Names of Sub-Divisions	Names of Poor-houses	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY		REMARKS
		Gratuitously	Doing light work	
Sudder Sub Division	Bauleah	954	181	
	Kooshadanga	13,574	5,061	
	Panunugger	2,615	5,503	
	Tahirpore	4,421	2,584	
	Burgachee	2,818	460	
	Bechmaria	316	6	
	Sardah	224	106	
	Nowhatta	77	2,132	
	Gahinpore	297		
	Aianee	316		
North Bhurnd Sub-Division	Pooteah	Return not received		
	Madareegunge			
	Nurullabad	13	5	
	Shalporo	123	21	
	Narnpara	35	181	
	Bamingram	55	129	
	Dasatina	50	25	
	Kusamba	10	18	
	Shabai	82	90	
	Chandunugger	26	38	
	Bandakihara	14	14	
	Backsoil	55	68	
	Bignara	182	120	
	Haludghur	100	108	
	Hajinugger	50	57	
	Thakkerparah		113	
	Paulparah		47	
	Tegachee		98	
South Bhurnd Sub-Division	Kour		113	
	Mahomedpore		36	
	Feligram		3	
	Saiparah	8,171		
	Chowbeeanugger			
	Tannora			
	Hattara			
	Dhoorail			
	Mehrapore			
	Ranenugger			
Total		20,408	26,400	

G—Financial Results

	Rs	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	4,05,732	8	5
Details of the above—			
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	1,00,877	15	3
Advanced to Mr Luff, &c, N B S Railway, Burrul Division, on his cheque	1,00,907	7	2
Paid to Mr J A Anderson, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, No 2 Burrul Division, on his cheque	5,038	9	0
Advanced for storage of Government grain	1,589	13	9
Grant in aid to charitable relief	8,920	13	0
Paid on account of contribution to District Relief Fund	105	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance	11,400	15	8
Advanced for purchase of gola materials	9,413	0	0
Advanced for relief work	1,873	12	0
Expended for relief work	3,005	0	0
Tentage and travelling	340	1	5
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution	800	0	0
Contingencies	745	0	0
Package	230	15	0
Miscellaneous charges	179	1	8
Permanent advance	4,100	0	0
Expended during the fortnight—			
Permanent advance	200	0	0
For conveyance of Government grain	2,386	7	0
Salary and deputation allowance	1,002	4	9
Total	3,588	11	9
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	4,05,732	8	5
Grand Total	4,00,321	4	2

Memo.—The above does not include the Nattore expenditure, the returns from that sub-division not having been received

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Raychahye District during the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total		
Sudder Sub-Division	25th July 1874	Mds S C 19 500 0 0	Mds S C 19,461 4 0	Mds S C 1,148 4 10	Mds S C 16,621 17 12	Mds S C 1 896 34 0	Mds S C 1,874 6 0	Mds S C 20,540 22 6	Mds	
South Bhurnd Sub Division		13,866 0 0	13,629 29 0	827 3 6	5,813 38 0	1,875 20 0	1,815 4 0	16,331 25 6		
North Bhurnd Sub-Division		24,407 5 0	24,033 11 4	1,107 35 13	9,514 27 0	557 0 0	885 34 13	11,795 17 9		
Nattore Sub Division		28,426 35 0	28,426 35 0	220 7 15½	838 30 3½		141 33 14	700 32 1		20 600
Total	...	96,200 0 0	85,550 39 ½	3,903 11 12½	31,539 32 15½	4,509 14 0	4,166 35 10	43,558 17 6		

W H D'O'LY,
Collector

FORM A

Statement showing the Expenditure on Charitable Relief in the District of Rayshahye from the beginning of the Scarcity of 1873-74 down to the end of June 1874.

MONTH	Average number in receipt of charitable relief	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GRAIN ON CHARITABLE RELIEF				EXPENDITURE OF CASH ON CHARITABLE RELIEF							REMARKS
		Private grain bought in bazar		Government grain supplied from store		In pie given with the daily grain dole	On clothes	On special donation	Net expenditure on spinning &c. light labor relief	Miscellaneous	Total	Total expenditure debitable to charitable fund	
		Maunds.	Cost	Maunds	Cost								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
February 1874	(A)			(B)	Rs	Rs (C)	Rs	Rs *	Rs (D)	Rs (E)	Rs	Rs	(A) These figures are for the whole district (B) These figures do not include amount consumed in the North Bhurnad sub-division, but from the district grain office it appears that up to the end of June, the total quantity issued throughout the district to relief department amounted to 13,464-37 maunds, value Rs. 38,470-8 (C), (D), (E) Incomplete.
March	4,318	414	1,115		.	64		10	1,763	2,989	4,515	200	200
April	9,816	325	999	2,194	6,268	443	16	130	2,566	3,690	6,774	5,630	600
May	14,369			10,205	29,158	1,648		1,454	2,453	2,656	8,211	14,041	800
June							16	1,584	6,771	9,765	20,300	37,369	600
Total	28,513	739	2,114	12,399	35,426	2,154						57,840	

Amount of local charitable subscriptions	Rs
Government grant on the above	8,763
Grants yet received from central committee	8,690
	23,000
Total	40,353
Estimated further expenditure debitable to the charitable fund from 1st July to end of scarcity	1,20,000

W H D'OILY,
Collector.

No. 1907, dated Beaulah, the 3rd August 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLE, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my narrative for the fortnight ending 25th ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith financial results of Nattore, and the number of persons relieved in that sub-division

Nattore Sub-division.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Paid to J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, No. 2 Division, on his cheque, Rs. 5,020.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Name of poor house.	Number of persons relieved daily	
	Gratuitously	Doing light work
Nattore	446	97
Gulimpore	168	
Kashimpore	11	15
Total	620	112

No. 1282, dated Pubna, the 28th July 1874

Memo by—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 27th July 1874

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DURING the last fortnight the state of the country has become considerably worse; the expected bumper crop of aous can no longer be looked for, a great portion of the country has been flooded by the very unusual and rapid floods, especially towards the east and in the low lands. The aous, too, in the high lands have been slightly injured by want of rain. During the last few days, however, the rivers have greatly subsided and are still subsiding, and about 12 annas crops may be now expected. The amun crop, for which some fears were entertained in consequence of the floods, is doing fairly well. Prices of food-grains have been slightly affected by the above circumstances, but I trust that this slight rise is only temporary. The health of the people is on the whole good; some cases of fever have occurred, but such is usual about this time of the year.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works still continue at the following places, against which the numbers on the works are also given —

Sujanuggur	95	Chatmore	131
Fareedpore	6	Dulai	72
Ataikula	49		

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

No grain stored during the fortnight.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

No advances made during the fortnight.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

2,577 persons received gratuitous relief during the fortnight. It is somewhat difficult to check the sub-committees in this respect; but every endeavour is being made to put a stop to gratuitous relief. The sub-committee at head-quarters refused all such relief last week, and the consequences are being carefully watched.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No private subscriptions promised or realized during the fortnight.
Expenditure as detailed below —

	Rs	A	P
Pay of four road sirkars for June 1874, at Rs 7 per month, (one for 11 days and the remaining three for whole month)	23	9	0
Contingencies of two supervisors from 26th April to 30th June, at Rs 1 per month	4	5	0
Cost of sending medicines, &c, to Golam Nabhy, native doctor, in Ryegunge	8	4	0
Pay of three mohurirs attached to sub-committees for June 1874, at Rs 10 each per month (two at Rs 10 each, and one at Rs 8)	28	0	0
Pay of eight mohurirs attached to sub-committees for June 1874, at Rs 10 each per month	80	0	0
Total	144	2	0

The following payments have been made in kind.—

	M	S	C
Paid to Maligacha road coolies	37	24	14
Charitable relief given in sudder sub-committee	25	0	0
Paid to Ameer Khan, native doctor, for giving charitable relief	1	0	0
Paid to Maligacha road coolies	47	21	2
Sent to Chatmore sub-committee	100	0	0
Sent to Atalkula sub-committee	40	0	0
Total	251	6	0

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Pubna for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Allotment.	Stored	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN					Balance	Estimated grain expended during the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous relief	By advances to ryots	For payment in kind to laborers.	Total		
			M S C		M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	
Pubna	21st June to 26th July 1874	2,000	1,956 13 0		901 0 0	633 33 4	318 23 6	1,873 16 10	82 30 6	1,000
Chatmore	14th to 26th July 1874	500	484 15 13½		72 14 2		413 1 11½	484 15 13½		
Maldah	Ditto	500	472 20 12	100		82 26 0		182 20 0	289 34 12	
Sagarkandy	Ditto	500	485 15 0		280 15 0			280 15 0	225 0 0	
Furzedpore	Ditto	600	585 19 0		173 21 0	369 11 6		542 32 6	42 27 6	
Dulai	Ditto	500	464 32 8		48 1 4		26 27 12	74 29 0	390 3 8	

Thirteenth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Serajgunge Sub-division from 9th to 22nd July

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

The immediate pressure of distress on the body of the cultivating classes has been, for a time, removed during the present fortnight by the cutting of the aous crop, the harvest of which is half completed. Rice, however, continues to be imported both by steamer and by country boat. The aous crop would have been a 14-anna one if it had not been for the flood, which I reported in my last narrative. This inundation is higher than any which ever occurred at this season, and within 10 inches of the flood of September 1870. The amount of damage done by it in Ryegunge has been inconsiderable, but in the other three thanas it seems to have been very destructive. About 5 annas of the aous crop has been thus destroyed in Ullapara and Serajgunge, and about 3 or 4 annas in Shazadpore. This would leave a crop of something over 10 annas, enough to carry us on until the amun was reaped, but unfortunately the yield is most unequally distributed. The highlands have benefited by the flood, while on the churs and in the beels the loss has been nearly complete.

The gradual fall in prices which had been going on until the flood has been checked, and has been followed by a moderate rise, as will be seen from the following figures—

Name of the station	Number of seers sold per rupee last fortnight	Number of seers sold per rupee this fortnight
	Seers	Seers
Serajgunge	13½	13½
Shazadpore	12½	12½
Ullapara	13½	12½
Ryegunge	12	12
Taras	11½	10½

On the whole, though the harvest has brought immediate relief, our prospects have become much darker during this fortnight. The rainfall during the fortnight has been 2·60.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

All relief works have been closed on account of the flood, except some road work in the west of the sub-division, where 262 coolies are employed.

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

I have during the fortnight sent 1,000 maunds of rice to Taras, where there is most distress.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There are 15,951 maunds 17 seers 9 chittacks of rice in the sub-district, according to my returns, distributed as follows.—

Name of station	Date	Quantity in hand		
		Mds	Srs	Ch
Serajjunge	22nd July 1874	5,791	0	10
Ullapara	10th ditto	3,450	10	5
Ryegunge	10th ditto	4,108	3	8
Taras	7th ditto	1,602	3	2
In transit		1,000	0	0
Total		15,951	17	9

This stock is sufficient I estimate the consumption of grain during the next fortnight at 2,000 maunds

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS

During the fortnight I advanced maunds 410-9-6 of rice to zemindars, and maunds 181-11-4 to ryots on the khas churs. The disbursements under the latter heading are likely to increase, as a large portion of the flooded country is Government property or under khas management

F.—CHRITABLE RELIEF

The number of persons receiving relief has been reduced from 10 274, entered last fortnight, to 5,038. This result has been the effect of the kodo and aous harvests. I do not anticipate any considerable changes in the numbers on our lists for some time, as the reduction in prices partly in the villages on high lands will be counteracted by the necessity for giving assistance in the flooded tracts. Of the total number 400 were relieved, on the daily average, at unnochatias for the distribution of cooked food. The others, 4,638, are assisted on the village system, receiving bi-monthly doles of uncooked grain. They are classified as (a) persons receiving gratuitous relief as paupers, (b) persons doing light work, and (c) respectable persons to whom the rice is given as a loan to be repaid. 2,962 belong to the first class, 1,292 to the second, and 384 to the third.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Rs	A	P
Price of cotton for manufacturing into thread	303	15	6
" of jute for manufacturing into twine	32	15	6
Repairs of gola	7	0	10
Transport charges for conveying manufactured articles	35	6	0
Transit charges for carrying grain and bags	422	14	6
Medical charges passed by Civil Surgeon	13	12	1
Office contingencies	1	0	0
Price of dal for charitable relief	224	10	0
" of salt for " "	3	15	6
" of oil for " "	1	9	6
" of chilli for " "	0	15	6
" of turmeric for " "	0	8	3
Fuel	4	10	6
Earthen pots	0	4	0
Total	1,053	9	8

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-district of Serajjunge for the fortnight ending 10th July 1874.

Name of circle, Serajjunge, date for which figures are given, 26th June 1874 to 10th July 1874, total allotment of Government grain, 5,298 maunds 13 seers 8 chittacks, total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred to other districts, 5,298 maunds 13 seers 8 chittacks, by sale to the public or to labourers, nil; by gratuitous distribution in any shape, 1,280 maunds 32 seers 8 chittacks, by advances to ryots, 541 maunds 20 seers 10 chittacks, by payment in kind to laborers, 177 maunds 13 seers 4 chittacks; total, 1,999 maunds 26 seers 6 chittacks, estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, nil, estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 2,000 maunds consumption, 1,000 maunds remittance to Pubna.

REMARKS BY MAGISTRATE

EVER since submission of his report the rivers have considerably subsided, judging from the reports on the papers, and the state of the rivers in the head-quarter sub-division, and I am, therefore in hopes that the next fortnightly report will be more favorable.

With a 10-anna crop, recipients of gratuitous relief ought, with care, to be reduced.

PUBNA,
The 28th July 1874

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate

No. 18.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Rungpore District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Supplies, abundant before, are more abundant; and prices, already easy, are easier. The markets are full of new aous rice. Importation has ceased in Govindgunge, and exportation has commenced to Pubna and Nattore. Up the Teesta supplies from the south still come in a less degree, and find their way together with local rice from Sundergunge to Ghoramarah and elsewhere in the north where the aous is not yet reaped. Even in Dimla and Durwani, however, the new aous has made its appearance and is selling at 15 seers the rupee, elsewhere the rates are 20 to 26 seers. The supply of amun is scarce, and the better classes are glad to get that portion of the Government stores which consists of clean country-rice, which is however a comparatively small quantity.

Market quotations.

	OF 80 TOLANS WEIGHT PER RUPEE	
	Last fortnight Seers	This fortnight Seers
Head quarters	11	18
Govindgunge	16	13 to 22
Peergunge	16	20
Sadullapore	20 to 25	20 to 26
Molung	18	20
Mahigunge	16	20
Kumargunge	15	16
Borobari	13	13
Durwani	12	12 to 15
Dimla	10	15
Kallygunge	14	14

The rainfall has been moderate, 4.45 during the fortnight. The previous floods did some damage, but as the water rapidly subsided the damage was slight. The people now have been taking full advantage of the fine weather to get in their aous. Harvesting is going on everywhere; in some parts three-fourths have been already gathered. In the backward parts, the red lands especially, the plant is not fully in ear, but everywhere the safety of this crop is assured, and the yield will be far more than average.

Transplantation of amun rice is now especially active. More rain is now wanted, mainly to the south. In Peergunge a dry week has made the people anxious, as the cessation of the rains last year commenced about the same time. In some tracts here owing to the want of rain the amun cultivation has not made much progress, but there is no present cause for anxiety. From two divisions (Sadullapore and Mahigunge) I have reports that the amun plants have been attacked by an insect called "khour" (খর), a species of caterpillar which feeds on the tender shoots. I am having inquiries made in the other divisions whether this is the case elsewhere. All other crops look well, jute is especially flourishing.

In the condition of the people there is little change to note. In two divisions—Borobari and Sundergunge—relief operations have closed. Down the east of Molung and south and east of Govindgunge all is safe and satisfactory, and the people are being left to themselves. On the west of Molung and in the Kamdyia tract of Govindgunge help will be needed for three weeks longer. In Mahigunge the large number of recipients of relief has been reduced one-half. In Dimla distress will last till the aous is reaped, but there it is only a small pauper class that is being cared for. The health of the people is in its normal state: cholera has appeared in Durwani and a few other places, but not of a severe type. The great heat has been the cause of much sickness, and in Molung fever is said to have appeared in every village. As a matter of fact, however, it is never absent from a village. Dr. Coates has just made a tour of the district from the Dinagopore boundary to the southern extremity at Govindgunge, and I am given to understand that the result of his observations shows an extremely low state of health to be the common characteristic of the people, but I have not yet received from him any memorandum on the subject.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

This department remains the same as before. The Jelalgunge road is still approaching completion, and the executive engineer is employing some laborers on roads in the north. The road overseers are now busy, surveying the roads with a view to taking up the land for public purposes. In Govindgunge 130 miles of new road have been constructed. I have not particulars yet from other circles.

Statement

Circle.	Men	Women	Children	Total	On piece-work	On daily wage	REMARKS
Roads under executive engineer:	239			239	234	5	
Jelalgunge road	29			29	10	19	
Total	268			268	244	24	

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

Nothing to report.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore
for the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Circles	Dates for which figures are given	Allotment	Stored	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN					Balance	Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to the public and labourers	By gratuitous distribution	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to labourers	Total			
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
A Govindgunge	22nd July 1874	55 000	55 483	16 212	8 629	2 321	4,841	32,042	21,481		
B Peergunge	Ditto	30 000	29 415	7 947	6 290	4 880	5 761	24,480	930		
C Sailullapore	Ditto	20 000	17 961	4 389	5,124	2 549	3 033	15 095	2,856		
D Sundergunge	Ditto	10 000	8 523	635	1 966	196	293	9 020	5,503		
E Molung	Ditto	10 000	38,457	12 048	5 880	4 601	9 538	37,047	1,390		
F Mahigunge	Ditto	30 000	21 008	1 074	3,800	2,029	1 145	8,608	11,401		
G Kumargunge	Ditto	5 000	4 821	4 141	1 386	277		5,804	17		
H Borobari	Ditto	25,000	12 446	5 342	368	126		5 820	6,620		
I Durwani	Ditto	5 000	24 255	21 752	227		290	22 208	2,047		
Rungpore	Ditto	35,000	29 131	23 020		2,635	322	25,846	3,445		
Kishoregunge	Ditto	15 000	4 471	1 566	20		243	4 971			
Chillakhal	Ditto	30 000	37 616	51 407			915	32,312	5,374		
Premgunge	Ditto		11 140	6 374				6 374	9,956		
Kallygunge	Ditto		848						848		
Total		300 900	300 246	1 30 706	33,248	28,063	26,422	2 27 520	72,717		30,000

The anticipated expenditure of 50,000 maunds has been all but attained, and 30,000, maunds more will probably be used during the next fortnight. Of the Govindgunge balance, a large amount will be used for advances in Peergunge in excess of the allotment of that circle and a good part of the remaining balance will be sold. I have received information in advance of the return that some of the gola buildings and all their contents have been disposed of to local mahajuns, but I have no particulars of the transactions which will be shown in the next report. The Mahigunge balance will be all used locally, as a demand for advances has sprung up there. Weevils have attacked the Borobari balance, half of which has already been moved to Chillakhal and sold there, and as transport is now difficult and costly from that division, and the remaining rice would probably be much damaged and reduced in value by the time it reached Chillakhal, I am selling it on the spot at a wholesale rate, varying according to the state and quality of the grain.

The only large stocks remaining undisposed of will be those at head-quarters—Rungpore and Chillakhal, and the reserve at Premgunge about to be moved up to Chillakhal. Durwani sales have now come to a stop, and so has the Dimla wholesale trade, as the local rates now are everywhere cheaper than the Government rate of 14 seers for clean rice. If we can keep a reserve for emergencies in October and November, we shall not have more left than we want, but if our head-quarter stocks are to be cleared out and the Cooch Behar reserve at Kallygunge is to be sold, prices must be still further materially reduced. I have separately addressed the Relief Commissioner on this subject.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	As.	P
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars	27,708	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken	19,700	0	0
Total	2,05,752	0	0

Great progress has been made under this head during the fortnight. 28,000 maunds have now been issued in advances, and in Peergunge and Mahigunge further large quantities will be used in this way. In Peergunge the red soil is more extensively diffused than in any other place. The relief officer thus reports: "This is the time when, even in years of plenty, the cultivators are assisted by mahajuns, and in this year the mahajuns are either unable or unwilling to help the ryots with loans, the latter have no other alternative than to ask for Government aid." This is being freely given. In Mahigunge the people at first refused advances, even though they alone in the district had a bad season's crop. They saw large stores of rice, and thought that by holding out for a while they would get it cheaper; but as soon as I began to transport the stocks to Rungpore for sale, the ryots came forward, and are eager for the advances which will enable them to make up for the deficiency of their early crop. In

the smaller divisions also—Kumargunge (whose advances are drawn from Rungpore gola), Sundergunge, and Sadullapore—advances are being given. In Sadullapore the ryots are careful not to take more than they need. In one case a cultivator with a large family applied for an advance of grain to last for a week only, urging that his own rice crop would be ready at the expiration of that time. In a few cases advances have been taken, and the rice sold in the market to get money for seed, but most of the ryots have saved some seed, or got money to purchase it in other ways.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

Fifteen Government food-relief centres and eight private food-relief centres were closed from the beginning of the fortnight under notice. Distress was reported among the laboring poor of Dimla, and a special inquiry in that neighbourhood led to the opening of Government food-relief centres at Dimla and Jaldhaka for the benefit of the pauper classes there in addition to the road work recently provided as a relief measure in that part of the district. There are now nineteen Government food-relief centres and one private food-relief centre of Maharani Sornomah's at Naldanga. This last has just been closed. Baboo Ramon Mohun Ray, Chowdhry, zemindar of Tushbhandar, has reported to the Magistrate that there is now no distress in this part of the district, and the price of rice has fallen considerably, and his distribution of rice to the poor has been discontinued. From the 12th April to July 15th, during which time rice was given, 41,155 people were relieved by the distribution of 510 maunds of rice at Tushbhandar.

The recipients of charitable relief under all heads have fallen from 32,777, as shown in the last return, to 16,154.

In Sadullapore there has been an increase of numbers charitably relieved, as in closing the operations the relief officer has relaxed the former stringency of the rules, and is dealing liberally with applicants for assistance. Clothing has been given to 536 persons, and donations to the extent of about 400 maunds of rice have been made among the poor ryots and laborers of that circle. Sufficient grain for subsistence for a reasonable time, according to circumstances, has been advanced to all those who have been dependent upon relief works or organised food-relief, and clothing has also been given where it seemed expedient. Provision is everywhere, as far as possible, being made for the wants of those who have hitherto become dependent on organised relief, and for any others who can show that they are deserving of charitable assistance.

M E A N

Statement showing the daily progress of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending the 25th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISIONS.	Government centres	Private centres	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres	Home relief on ticket system	Home relief on cotton distribution	Casualty relieved by distribution of money and grain	Other relief—weaving and spinning	Number employed on village light work	Total
A Govindgunge	0		554	.	446	104		80	2,705	3,870
B Peergunge	1		37		684	238	1,051		4,508	4,518
C Sadullapore	2	1	199	18	1,226		1,201	24	240	3,048
D Sundergunge										
E Molung							19		1,231	1,250
F Mahigunge	3		194		1,827	390	149	111		2,691
G Kumargunge	1				170					178
H. Borohari	1		97							97
I Durwani	1		312							312
Head quarters	1		5							5
Dimla	1		91							91
Jaldhaka	1		89							89
Ghoramarah	1		No return							
Total	19	1	1,578	18	3,440	732	2,514	239	6,724	16,154

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Rs	A	P
Total expenditure from the district and sub divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative	7,68,967	7	3
Expenditure during the present fortnight			
Total	7,68,967	7	3
Deduct refund from the Govindgunge division	55,000	0	0
Net amount	7,13,967	7	3

RUNGPORE,
The 25th July 1874.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No 1746, dated Bogra, the 27th July 1874.

From—E J BARTON, Esq, Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

2. Ever since I came to this district it has been my good fortune to be able to report to the Government, fortnight after fortnight, that the state of the country was getting better and better, that the condition of the people was improving; that the rainfall had been propitious, that the season was favorable, that the growing crops were all that could be desired; that all the bazars were well supplied with food-grains, and that the price of rice was steadily falling everywhere. This fortnight has been no exception to the favorable aspect which has characterized its predecessors. The singularly seasonable nature of the weather has continued. As in previous fortnights the rain fell just when it was wanted, so in this one we have had a most propitious sunshine, which has conferred great benefits upon the country by ripening the *aous*, and permitting the people to hurry on the transplanting of the *amun* crop. Very great progress has been made with the latter operation. The seed time and the transplanting time have been alike favorable. Everywhere the ryots may be seen in their fields from morning to night, and the surface of the country is getting gradually covered with plantations of *amun* rice.

3. A considerable tract in the south-east of this district towards Dhunat, Madbupore, and Shamakandi, was inundated by the overflowing of the large rivers which intersect that region. The damage which this inundation would have caused was very materially lessened by the fact that before it happened much of the *aous* had become ripe and the ryots had cut it. Some of the *aous* was spoiled, and the planting of the *amun* will be retarded. That much general injury has not been inflicted, is clear from the fact that clean rice is selling in that part of the country now at 18 pukka seers the rupee. There have, however, been cases of individual hardship, where ryots, who had been impoverished by the previous scarcity, lost all their crops. These men were relieved by loans of Government grain.

4. The fall of prices which has characterized all previous fortnights since the 1st of June has also been a prominent feature in this one.

Name of Circle	Number of pukka seers of rice per rupee in fortnight ending 1st June		Number of pukka seers of rice per rupee in fortnight ending 25th July	
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Bogra	9½	to 10½	12	to 15
Shibganga	9	to 10½	15	to 17
Khetlal	10½		12	to 13½
Sherpore	7½		11	to 20
Adanidighi	10½		12	to 14
Panchbibi	9		12	

In the margin I give figures contrasting the prices which prevailed during the fortnight ending 1st June with those which obtain now. The figures speak for themselves, and show a very marked improvement in the food-supply of the country. The cutting of the *aous* is just beginning, and the earlier *species* of that rice have already appeared in the markets. The greater part of this crop is still uncut, but is rapidly approaching maturity. When this, too, gets into the market, the prices of food will fall lower still. I should not be surprised if they fell to 20 pukka seers in

the rupee, which also is the opinion of very intelligent mahajuns.

5. It has been a very marked feature in the bazars for some weeks past that large quantities of old rice, the produce of the last *amun* crop, are being offered for sale. These are the stores which the better classes of people were holding for use in the event of the *aous* failing and the scarcity continuing. Mahajuns also, who had been holding on for higher rates, have been getting alarmed before the prospect of perpetually falling prices, and are now, and have for some weeks been placing their stocks of old rice in the markets.

6. In connexion with this it may not be out of place to remark here that in ordinary years Bogra is a rice-exporting district, and that as much as three-eighths of its *amun* harvest are usually carried out of it and expended elsewhere.

RELIEF WORKS.

7. In my last fortnightly narrative I pointed out that for some time past these works had in this district been gradually contracted with a view to shutting them up speedily; that certain of them had been shut up altogether, and that a process of weeding out and discharging inefficient laborers had been persistently but cautiously pursued. Our numbers, which stood at a daily average of 37,147 as reported in my fortnightly narrative of the 1st June, had been gradually diminished by these means till they stood at the daily average of 16,371 on the 6th July—(See appendix E of my last fortnightly narrative.) During the whole of this period the works were managed with the smallest possible expenditure of cash. I introduced grain payments with all the despatch I could, and for weeks past the laborers have been paid in this way. I added in the last narrative that preparations had been matured for closing the works altogether.

8. These preparations have, during this fortnight, been carried into complete effect, and I am now in a position to report that every relief work under the executive engineer has been finally closed.

9. There can be no doubt that the 16,371 people who were still upon these works, on the 6th of this month belonged to the most destitute classes—to those classes who had been impoverished in the greatest degree by the scarcity and the great dearness of provisions.

which has prevailed now for many months. The whole of them were living from hand-to-mouth. Among other grounds which I had for concluding that these people were in most abject circumstances, I may mention that, when I was closing works in previous fortnights, troops of them who were turned off came into Bogra and assured me that their destitution was very complete, and that if they were turned off the works, they did not know how they could obtain a livelihood.

10. Being well aware of the great anxiety of the Government that all destitute persons should be relieved, and that the local officers should be most careful to see that no one in their districts should perish from starvation, I was naturally solicitous that, in shutting up relief works by which tens of thousands had been supported for many months, everything should be done towards securing that this very delicate measure should be carried out with the least possible danger to the lives of those who were affected by it. Large numbers of aged men and women were among our laborers. There was nothing before me to show that they had not been forced upon the relief roads by dire necessity. Altogether it seemed to me to be a dangerous thing to turn these abject people adrift in the middle of the rainy season without giving them some provision sufficient to support them till they could procure other means of livelihood. I therefore proposed to give them, on their dismissal from our works, a full supply of food for one month on a liberal calculation. The Relief Commissioner, being anxious that nothing should be left undone to ensure their safety, thought they might get up to a three months' supply, and wrote to me accordingly.

11. I did not interpret this order to mean that in all cases this very liberal supply was to be given, but I supposed that this was a maximum which the most deserving cases would be permitted to reach. I therefore, on the 13th instant, issued the following instructions to relief officers on the subject of the subsistence allowance to be given to dismissed laborers—

"Regarding the Relief Commissioner's order or suggestion that an allowance of grain for three months should be given to each laborer turned off the roads, I beg that you will work it with some discrimination. I should think that, as a general rule, a two months' supply should be the maximum given. Plainly there are cases where more grain should be given than in others. You may have destitute people who may have been working on your roads for months, and you may have others who may have been working for only a day or two. To the former a two months' supply might be given, and to the latter a smaller quantity.

"I beg that you will on no account empty your golas by a too lavish distribution of grain to the laborers who are being turned off the roads."

12. I have every reason to believe that these instructions have been very carefully followed.

13. In order to lessen as much as possible the strain upon our interior golas, and limit the expenditure in this way of grain for the transport of which a heavy cost had been incurred, I directed that in all practicable cases the people should be sent into Bogra, where they could get their rice, and whence they would themselves carry it to their homes. This has been done. From the 16th up to the 21st instant no less than 11,163 people who had been turned off came into Bogra and got their subsistence allowance of grain. They carried away 8,935 maunds, being an average of about 32 seers a head, or a very liberal supply of food for one month or six weeks. All the laborers have not yet received their grain, and some expenditure under this head will therefore appear in my next fortnightly narrative.

14. These grain payments were made on a simple system of printed cheques (foil and counterfoil) which worked very smoothly, prevented anything like imposition, and has secured a very exact record of the whole transaction for account purposes.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. The great demands upon the golas, which have formed a very prominent feature of the fortnight, necessitated a considerable movement of grain during this fortnight. Many of the interior golas had become nearly empty, and it was necessary to fill them again partially, consequently 10,329 maunds were despatched from the central depôt at Bogra into the interior, and I have called up from the Chandanbasia reserve 20,000 maunds, in order to replenish the almost exhausted stores at head-quarters. A good part of this latter quantity has already arrived. It is very necessary to keep the central depôt at Bogra well supplied, for upon it nearly all the interior golas depend. The transport was mostly done by boats, which is much cheaper than overland by carts.

16. *Sales of Government Grain to the Public.*—The marginal statement will show the

Name of Circle.	Amount sold last fortnight	Amount sold this fortnight
	M S C	M S C
Bogra	532 25 4	421 11 12
Adamdighi	590 9 7	1,143 39 14
Sherpore	103 26 4	332 11 12
Shibgunge	9 14 4	351 38 8
Khotial	228 24 2	133 38 13½
Panchbibi	1,907 10 3	1,000 36 14
Total	2,77 35 8	3,467 20 9½

transactions under this head. The sales to the public are higher this fortnight than they have ever yet been, but they are still very low. As I have repeatedly pointed out, it is impossible that with country rice selling at the rates which have prevailed in the bazars for many weeks past, we should sell large quantities of Government grain. The rates which I have quoted in paragraph 4 of this narrative will be sufficient to show that our grain must to a large extent be excluded from the local markets, unless we cheapen it very considerably.

17. I had the advantage of meeting the Relief Commissioner at Hilee, near the northern boundary of this district, on the 15th instant, and

conferred with him on the subject of sales of Government rice to the public. He agreed to the following instructions which I issued to all my circle officers on the 16th instant, viz.—

(a).—"Clean rice of all qualities to be sold to the public at 14 pukka seers the rupee, and mixed rice at 17 pukka seers, whether the sales are made from our golas direct or through bunnias.

(b).—"All rice with any, even a small quantity of paddy in it, is to be considered mixed, and sold at 17 pukka seers the rupee. The old rule, whereby rice with less than two annas of paddy in it was considered clean, is cancelled.

(c).—"Mahajuns living at or near the gola will be allowed a profit of 3 seers in the rupee; and mahajuns taking Government rice for sale at places in the interior, which are distant from the gola, will be allowed a profit of 5 seers in the rupee. This large profit is to compensate them for expenses of transit, wastage, and other charges. Mahajuns are to sell this grain to the public at the rates fixed in rule I."

18. As my sale figures come down only to about the 21st instant, the effect of these rules upon the returns for this fortnight is probably not large, and could not be so.

19. Although these concessions are very considerably greater than any I have yet been able to obtain, I am still of opinion that they are not sufficient. The rule binding bunnias to sell clean rice at 14 seers, and mixed rice at 17 seers the rupee, will certainly limit our operations in this direction very considerably. Country rice is now in several places selling cheaper than this, and this fact will effectually exclude our grain from the markets. I therefore do not anticipate that our sales to the public will increase. In fact, unless we cheapen still further, they will cease altogether soon in many places. I have duly represented these opinions to the Relief Commissioner.

Name of Circle	Amount lent last fortnight			Amount lent this fortnight		
	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch
Bogra	2,081	20	8	3,198	38	0
Shibgunge	565	0	0	912	26	0
Sherpore	340	15	0	1,461	10	0
Khetlal	2,367	31	0	4,130	7	4
Panchbibi	5,708	7	3	5,201	12	10
Adumdhighi	3,660	30	0	4,973	13	0
Total	15,626	23	11	19,877	20	14

20. *Rice Loans*—These loans have been prosecuted very actively during this fortnight, as the marginal figures will show. The closing of all relief works has given them an impetus. The cultivators are devoting all their energies to their fields and the planting of the aman crop. This, too, has had its effect, for it has withdrawn numbers from extraneous remunerative labor. The inundations in the south-east of the district stimulated loans in the Sherpore relief circle.

21. *Gratuitous relief, and the payment of a subsistence allowance to the people turned off from the roads.*—The Relief Commissioner has directed that all the grain expended upon the charitable allowance given to laborers dismissed from relief works should be credited under the heading of gratuitous relief, therefore the statistics of this grain expenditure find their place here.

22. I give below the figures showing the numbers gratuitously relieved and the grain thus expended.—

NAME OF CIRCLE	LAST FORTNIGHT		THIS FORTNIGHT	
	Number relieved	Expenditure of grain	Number relieved	Expenditure of grain
		Mds Srs Chs		Mds Srs Chs
Bogra	1,401	1,081 33 0	14,154	10,513 8 0
Adumdhighi	2,860	652 30 12	5,206	1,520 17 0
Sherpore	1,910	485 29 0	7,421	895 30 0
Panchbibi	2,183	601 14 7	1,645	1,428 36 0
Khetlal	3,019	323 2 0	699	3,054 2 0
Shibgunge	2,159	657 54 10	5,916	4,121 27 0
Total	16,522	3,805 16 13	35,114	21,804 9 0

23. These figures (for this fortnight) include not only those who have been gratuitously relieved in every way, but also all laborers who have been turned off relief works. The latter supply the majority of the figures in columns 4 and 5 for the relief circles of Bogra, Shibgunge, and Khetlal. I empowered the Shibgunge and Khetlal circle officers to give the dismissed laborers cheques on their own golas, as these places are distant and somewhat difficult of access now. The principal portion, however, of this work, and of the grain expenditure connected with it, was done at Bogra.

24. *Relief by Spinning and Weaving*—Considerable numbers, chiefly women, continue to be relieved in this way, as will be seen from the marginal figures. I think the time has now come when this form of relief also may be discontinued, and the women thus employed be got rid of on terms somewhat similar to those granted to laborers on the roads. It is an expensive form of relief. The raw material has to be bought, and is somewhat costly. The manufactured articles, chiefly cotton-thread, yarn, and jute twine, have hitherto remained on our hands. Payments, however, are made in grain only.

Name of Circle	Number relieved last fortnight	Number relieved this fortnight
Shibgunge	969	1,043
Khetlal	2,216	2,205
Sherpore	200	119
Panchbibi	841	177
Adumdhighi	680	437
Bogra	535	318
Total	5,441	4,895

When the raw material at present in the hands of circle officers has been worked up, I shall close this form of relief.

25. *Village Visitation and Registration.*—All the circle officers have been sufficiently active during the fortnight. The condition of the country now does not seem to me to require anywhere the special treatment of the group system of relief; I have therefore ordered that the services of all the group mohurirs should be dispensed with.

Name of Circle.	Number of annochatras open	Number fed at them.
Khetal ...	2	547
Panchbibi	1	
Bogra	1	2,232
Sherpore ...	5	5,034
Total	9	7,813

26. *Annochatras.*—The figures of relief by means of kitchens where cooked food is distributed are given in the margin. Three of the Sherpore *annochatras* are conducted at the expense of private individuals. When the laborers came in vast crowds into Bogra from the roads, we re-opened the Bogra *annochatra* and gave them a meal there. During the fortnight two *annochatras* in the Panchbibi circle were closed.

27. *Total Grain Expenditure.*—I show below, fortnight by fortnight, the amount of grain which has been expended in relief operations in this district down to about the 21st instant —

				Mds	Srs	Chs
(a).	Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874			187	0	0
(b)	Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May			6,772	34	0
(c).	Ditto ditto ditto 30th May			8,656	11	0
(d)	Ditto ditto ditto 13th June			13,702	9	0
(e)	Ditto ditto ditto 27th June			17,164	0	0
(f)	Ditto ditto ditto 11th July			32,487	39	13½
(g)	Ditto ditto ditto 25th July			46,640	33	15
Total				1,25,911	7	12½

28. *General.*—The total grain expenditure up to date has thus been 1,25,911 maunds 7 seers 12½ chittaks, leaving a balance of 1,32,179 maunds still available. I do not think that the condition of the district at present is such as requires the continued prosecution of relief with the energy and activity which have prevailed during the last eight weeks. The relief officers think that all in their circles requiring relief have received it. I fully expect that prices will rise again towards the end of September or the beginning of October next, when the effect of the aous harvest will probably be disappearing from the markets. If the aoun crop show any prospect of being seriously deficient, this rise in prices will probably be very great. These are contingencies which are worth taking into consideration, and it might be well to economize our present stocks in order to be able to meet them.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT

	Rs	As	P
Total expenditure from the district treasury as shown in the last narrative	1,79,849	4	8
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	278,329	1	7
Transport of Government grain	1,20,117	7	9
Establishment	12,361	13	1
Construction and repairs of rice golas, &c	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	47,170	0	0
Advances to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow	1,200	0	0
Relief works and relief officers	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	700	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,335	15	0
Total	1,78,849	1	8
Expenditure during the Fortnight under report—			
Salaries, &c	2,499	3	11
Miscellaneous	120	9	6
Permanent advance	2,000	0	0
Total	4,619	13	
Total of the last fortnight	4,78,849	4	8
Grand Total	4,83,469	2	1

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

Name of Circle	Charitable relief	In payment for work	Transport	Purchase of material, as raw cotton, jute, &c	Miscellaneous.	Total
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P
Bogra	3 3 6			.	81 15 0	35 2 6
Adumdighi	10 4 0		3 0 0	1,051 0 0d	0 0 0	1,073 4 0
Shubgunge	6 3 0		5 2 6	9 4 0	44 1 9a	64 11 3
Sherpore	138 1 0c				7 14 9	145 15 9
Panchbibi	27 1 0		40 13 6		492 3 1b	500 1 7
Khetlal	540 8 9c	282 1 6c	0 12 0		1 6 0	824 12 3
Total	735 5 3	282 1 6	40 12 0	1,060 4 0	520 8 7	2,645 15 4

a—A great part of the expenditure under this head was incurred on account of relief kitchens.
b—This sum represents payment of the group superintendents in the Shribati sub circle. These men have been now discharged, as the improved condition of the country has rendered unnecessary the group system of relief.
c—This represents relief in cash which was given to a few families of high caste who were found to be in a state of distress. This relief falls under heading (f) of the committee's rules and the sum so disbursed will be recovered. The whole of the sum, Rs 540 was not expended this fortnight. The greater part of it was spent in previous fortnights.
d—This represents payments made for cotton and jute which were purchased by the circle officer of Adumdighi in May and June.
e—This cash payment was it seems made a long time ago. I have received no particulars of it, but have called for them.

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the Fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Relief Circle	Grain sold to public	Grain given away gratuitously	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots	Other expenditure of grain	Total expenditure
	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bogra	421 11 12	10 513 8 12a	6	3 108 88 0	0 32 0	14,134 10 8
Adumdighi	1,163 99 14	1 620 17 5	136 98 13	4 973 13 0		7,704 29 0
Shubgunge	364 38 8	4,191 27 14		912 26 0		5,459 12 6
Sherpore	332 14 12	895 99 3	28 32 2	1,461 10 0		2,718 18 1
Panchbibi	1,060 36 14	1 428 45 0		5 201 12 10		7 691 4 8
Khetlal	133 39 13b	3 954 2' 04		4,130 7 4		7,318 8 2
Additional expenditure on relief roads through the Executive Engineer			1,524 33 0			1,524 33 0
Total	3,407 20 94	21,804 10 24	1 690 34 5	19,877 26 14	0 32 0	46,640 33 15

a—The greater part of the grain shown in column 3 represents the subsistence allowance given to laborers dismissed from relief works. This expenditure has under the orders of the Relief Commissioner, been included in that of gratuitous relief. The value of the grain thus disposed of will, I believe, be paid by the relief committee.
b—The entries in column 4 show grain payments made upon certain works during the fortnight before they were closed.

APPENDIX C

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE	Date	In poor-houses	By village relief tickets	By light-labor tickets	By loans of grain	By spinning	By weaving	At centres	By other means.	Total
Bogra		760	13,394a	8	1,893	218	100			16,363
Adumdighi		1,474	3 732		11 373	304	139			17,014
Shubgunge		522	4,305		746	1,619	21	1,119		8,935
Sherpore		5,914	196	5	588	113	6	2 234		8 184
Panchbibi		17			930	161	10	1,628	8	2,846
Khetlal		608			622	2 077	128		140	3 666
Total		8,506	21,027	13	16,182	4,402	403	4 981	203	56,407

(a) —The entries in column 4 include laborers who were turned off the roads.

APPENDIX D

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 25th July 1874 for which returns may be available

NAME OF CIRCLE	Total allotment of grain	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				Total quantity consumed
			By sale to the public or laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By payment in kind to laborers	By advance to ryots	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bogra Circle	Mds	Mds S	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bogra	1,00,000	18,013 0					
Sabul		2,000 0					
Dargahat	2,000	2,000 0					
Chandma		700 0					
Chanchaitra		000 0					
Gohail	4,000	4,014 0					
Naruamala	2,000	1,008 0					
Nungola		810 0					
Malancha	2,000	610 0					
Durgapore		400 0					
Gokul	3,000	3,232 0					
Khettal Circle							
Khettal	20,000	20,000 0					
Panchbibi Circle							
Badalgachi	3,000	6,200 0					
Panchbibi	15,000	17,377 34					
Hili	10,000	10,535 31					
Morgas		1,000 0					
Sherattil		1,000 0					
Baluchara		625 6	12,410 24 31	35,902 1 13	32,137 18 7	55,501 5 5	1,28,011 9 1
Hili a		5,000 0					
Jaypur a		5,000 0					
Adumdighi Circle							
Adumdighi	3,000	4,404 6					
Shonamookhi	5,000	2,170 0					
Elahigunge	2,000	402 0					
Doobhanchen	10,000	15,214 0					
Nobabgunge a		5,000 0					
Shibgunge Circle							
Shibgunge	5,000	6,244 0					
Burikunge	5,000	5,098 0					
Mokamtola		440 0					
Shariakandi and Sherpore Circle							
Sherpore	5,000	5,000 0					
Dhunat	3,000	3,000 0					
Madhupore	3,000	3,000 0					
Shariakandi	30,000	26,500 0					
Chandaubasia	3,000	3,000 0					
Reserve at Chandaubasia		56,108 0					
Total		2,54,500 0					
Sent to Ghoraghat		20,104 0					
Grand Total		2,34,396 0					

a This is railway rice

APPENDIX E

Statement showing the daily average of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works in the District of Bogra for the Fortnight ending the—July 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers

Number	NAME OF WORK	Daily average number employed during the fortnight				Amount expended in the payment of them		REMARKS
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Grain	Money	
						Mds S C	Rs A P	
1	Sultangunge road	40		122	162	11 12 4	6 2 0	The daily average employed shows the resultant average on the whole fortnight. Some works were closed in the beginning and some in the middle of the fortnight.
2	Matidali road	6		11	17	9 5 8		
3	Dinapore road	1,487	1,305	2,219	5,115	1,001 18 10		
4	Nungola road	440	91	691	1,225	91 15 8		
5	Nashupore road	187	420	534	1,141	174 13 0		
6	Tank at Sukhanpukhura	20			20	17 8 10	30 5 0	
7	Badalgachi and Adumdighi road	1			1			
8	Badalgachi and Nawabgunge road	15	2		17	6 11 8	40 4 6	
9	Khettal road	50			50			
10	Khettal and Ghoraghat road	112	499	141	752	24 37 8		
11	Panchetola road	6			6	14 55 6		
12	Shariakandi road	71	17	116	207	21 27 0	43 13 0	
13	Madhupore road	43	304	235	581	89 32 8	6 0 0	
	Total	2,482	4,728	4,686	9,296	1,534 38 6	144 8 6	

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Relief by work on Cotton and Jute in the District of Bogra from the beginning of operations up to date.

CIRCLE	JUTE				COTTON				Expenditure of grain in the payment of those working at jute and cotton
	Amount of jute issued		Amount of twine returned		Amount of cotton issued		Amount of thread returned		
	Up till last fortnight	This fortnight	Up till last fortnight	This fortnight	Up till last fortnight	This fortnight	Up till last fortnight	This fortnight	
	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C
Fanchbilla	111 12 0	18 16 1	7 27 93	20 22 11	34 22 8	3 5 0	8 23 9	2 14 8	71 24 9
Khetlal	206 31 10	6 25 0	164 20 7	10 2 7	54 17 0	1 31 13	98 14 4	8 2 34	205 16 0
Admulligha	117 23 8	3 30 0	97 34 154	6 14 4	92 31 12	5 21 8	65 33 134	8 15 144	776 0 0
Sherpore	404 13 12	10 0 0	271 4 5	11 16 14	12 4 34	1 30 0	7 18 134	0 16 64	114 16 7
Bogra	228 19 3	8 1 0	201 38 2	9 27 0	1 28 23 54	2 13 10	100 35 44	2 39 74	34 31 0
Shitjung	172 33 9	6 7 12	90 2 1	8 28 0	68 20 12	4 8 0	89 2 6	6 20 0	911 10 0
Total	1 281 12 10	50 18 0	808 6 7	66 31 4	385 39 94	14 30 1	260 8 24	23 28 84	1 513 18 0

E J BARTON,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 17, dated Rungpore, the 13th July 1874

From—E G GLAZIER, Esq, Offg. Magistrate of Rungpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the District of Rungpore for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th July 1874.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The price-current below will show at a glance the great fall in prices that has occurred all over the district. Supplies are abundant. In the north-west tract only is any deficiency still reported, namely, at Duiwani and Dimla, where 12 and 10 seers respectively are quoted as the local rates, and keen demand exists for Government rice both on retail sale and for passages to the trade. The new aous rice is brought in large quantities to market, while a good supply of imported amun is still forthcoming. New kawu is produced in less quantities, and there is little demand for it. The poorer agriculturists who eat it have their own stocks of it now, and do not need to frequent the market as buyers. Importation still continues much the same, but a falling off may speedily be expected. Govindgunge is largely supplied from the southern marts, and the Teesta trade keeps up in a less measure, although about 25 000 maunds of rice have been registered as imported from the south, against an equal quantity locally produced from the new crops. This import trade, however, cannot last much longer, already in Sundergunge, where the crops have been splendid, exportation has been commenced

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

	Last fortnight	This fortnight
	Seers per rupee	Seer of 80 tolahe weight
Head quarters	11 1/2	14
Govindgunge	10	16
Peeergunge	10	16
Sadullapore	12	20 to 25
Sundergunge	16	20
Molung	11	18
Mahisung	11 1/2	16
Ko mung	12	15
Bhabari	13	13
Dimla		10
Duiwani	10	12
Kallygunge	12	14

The rainfall has been more than copious, 18 inches during the fortnight, and the country has been flooded in parts. Of the above quantity, 14 inches have fallen within the last week, and 5 inches during one night (that of the 8th). Damage has been done in places, the crops being drowned, and the Brahmapooter has overflowed at Kallygunge and washed away some fields. The same large quantity of rain has not fallen generally, in Sadullapore and Peeergunge they still want rain in order to plough the high lands. The crop of aous is however assured, and the harvest will be a brilliant one. It will be reaped continuously till the end of August.

Sowing and transplanting of amun rice are being prosecuted with eagerness. The prospects of all other crops, jute, sugarcane, &c., are good.

The improvement in the condition of the people continues. In Mahigunge, where distress had been widely extended even up till the date of last report, the relief officer finds it gradually disappearing, and there is sons in almost every house. In Govindgunge operations will shortly close all over the greater portion of the thana that lies east of the Kurotoya. It is clear that no anxiety need be felt on behalf of the people here, as they have a supply of sons amply sufficient to last them beyond the time of the next amun harvest. On the Kamdya side there will be need for help for some little time yet. Generally relief operations are coming to a close, and matters are reverting to their former footing. With a view to this winding up, I have lately addressed relief officers, directing them to deal liberally with all recipients of charitable relief when discharging them, and to give them food supplies for some time, in order that there may be no distress caused to them in the transition from this public poor-law relief to their former means of livelihood. Provision will also be made for the poorer laborers who have worked steadily on the roads to the last, and for all needy agriculturists. During the height of the distress we had to work on somewhat strict rules in order to prevent abuse, but now at its close I considered that we should best fulfil the oft-expressed wishes of the subscribers to the Charitable Relief Fund by dealing liberally with the recipients of their bounty. All these out-goings, however, are in rice, as cash payments have been absolutely stopped in all cases, but if the late resolutions of the Central Relief Committee, published in the last *Gazette*, that they will not pay for the Government rice expended, are to take effect, the poorer classes of this district will have the Government to thank instead of the charitable public for the assistance rendered to them.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Road works have now stopped. I issued general orders to this effect on the 1st instant, and all works, with a few exceptions, were stopped on the 5th. The exceptions are—one road in Mahigunge circle, which is a very useful one and requires little more work to finish it, and a few roads under the Executive Engineer to the north of the district, where the ground is high and the people need employment for some time longer. All payments are in grain. A few bamboo bridges, half finished, I have allowed the officers to complete, as in many cases the roads would be useless without them. Thirty thousand grain tokens were received here a few days since, but they will not be of any use.

Statement showing the average number of Coolies employed.

NAMES OF CIRCLE	Men	Women	Children	Total	Number employed on task work	Number employed on daily wages	Unenumerated
Under Executive Engineer	434		4	438	427	11	
Jelaigunge road in Mahigunge Circle	21			21	16	5	
Total	455		4	459	443	16	

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Nothing to report

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Except at Durwani, the sale of Government rice to the public has almost come to a stop, owing to the sudden fall of prices. On the 2nd July the circular telegram was received directing the clearance of the rice stocks by affording a liberal margin to wholesale dealers, but the old retail rate of 12 seers per rupee was still maintained. However, on the 4th, permission was obtained to lower the rate to 14 seers the rupee, but at even that rate there are no retail purchasers, as the local rates are almost everywhere cheaper. Immediately on receipt of the Government orders I fixed very liberal rates for wholesale transactions, graduating up to 20 seers clean rice, and 30 seers cargo, according to distance that the rice had to be transported and the quantity taken. I anticipate that I shall be able to clear out the large Govindgunge balance, but the Mahigunge, Sundergunge, and Borobaree balances must be brought to head-quarters for disposal. I have made liberal allowances to induce traders to fetch the rice for sale at head-quarter markets, and for zemindars and others to store in large quantities, but the heavy rain has for the present impeded operations, though I expect a good quantity will be taken up in that way, and the transport to head-quarters to that extent spared.

The sales to the public during the fortnight have taken place either at Durwani itself or at Chillakhal in supply of traders from that circle. The fortnight commenced with a very brisk sale. On one day 700 maunds were sold. The demand has somewhat fallen since, but now that the new rates have been sanctioned there it will probably rise again. Traders, too, have brought rice from Chillakhal and sold it in every market in the thana; on one day 1,290 maunds were thus taken. The heavy rains have interfered with this trade, but there is every prospect of its reviving, and a large demand from this quarter and also from Dimla thana taking place during the ensuing fortnight.

The consumption of Government grain shown since last return has nearly come up to my estimate of 50,000 maunds, and I expect fully that a similar quantity will be shown as used during the next fortnight

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAMES OF CIRCLE	Dates for which figures are given	Alotment	Stored	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE					Balance	Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to the public and laborers	By relief	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total			
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
A Govindgunge	4th July 1874	5,000	55,692	15,619	7,854	1,102	5,593	30,168	25,524		
B Peergunge	Ditto	30,000	30,246	7,647	5,751	3,578	3,683	20,630	9,577		
C Sadullapore	Ditto	20,000	19,228	3,466	4,124	645	2,875	11,154	8,074		
D Sadullapore	Ditto	10,000	9,992	987	401	10	276	1,165	8,827		
E Molung	Ditto	40,000	38,914	11,951	4,391	3,620	9,450	20,414	9,530		
F Mahugunge	Ditto	30,000	24,544	1,615	2,822	122	998	5,587	18,947		
G Kumargunge	Ditto	5,000	5,478	3,660	1,194	277		5,331	97		
H Boraberce	Ditto	25,000	13,436	459	606	70		1,124	12,315		
I Durwani	Ditto	5,000	21,245	17,809	179			225	14,213	5,032	
Kishoregunge	Ditto	0	263	3,347				234	3,585	1,680	
Cullakhali	9th July 1874	15,000	36,295	23,000			545	24,115	12,160		
Sankamari	10th "	1,000	26,701	20,952			201	21,213	5,438		
Pranagunge	8th "	30,000	13,409	6,274				6,274	7,185		
Kallygunge	10th " "		848						918		
Total		3,00,000	3,01,253	1,16,796	27,619	9,473	24,164	1,74,052	1,23,201		50,000

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs
For purchase of food	7,500
To zemindars, for advances to their ryots	1,50,814
To potedars, ditto ditto	27,706
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties	19,700
Total	2,05,750

I have found, since writing my last fortnightly report, that a good deal of misapprehension exists regarding the matter of advances in this district; the figures at the head of this have not hitherto been further explained, as no necessity for it was apparent. These show a total of Rs 1,78,550 taken in this district from Government by zemindars and potedars for helping their ryots during the months of March to May, and they may be taken roughly as the equivalent of 90,000 maunds of rice. In addition to this the large zemindars have given liberally advances without taking any Government loans. The result of this action is that the majority of the people have now such a bumper aous crop as has not been seen for years, and they do not need and will not take further Government advance. In Molung, Peergunge, and Govindgunge, and in parts of Sadullapore alone, are found those khor soils where the aous is late and scanty, and the people need help at this time. Up to the date of last report all in need were provided for by road work, but lists had been under preparation, and during the present fortnight the bulk of the work of giving advances has been done. In the three principal divisions—Molung, Peergunge, and Govindgunge—13,726 maunds have been advanced up to date, and a commencement of the small amount that may be needed has been made in Sadullapore. In Mahugunge, where some of the aous rice was withered, some advances will be made where the people are willing to take them, and in other divisions the relief officers have received clear instructions to give liberally wherever required. Molung shows most advances, 7,595 maunds, but that circle contains the largest quantity of the red land. Govindgunge shows a very small amount, 1,100 maunds only, but here the tract of the khor soil is comparatively small, with only a population of 12,000, though it has been grievously distressed. The relief officer thus explains his proceedings—

"I have given my best attention to the subject of advances, and the statement appended shows the progress made. The quantity advanced seems small, but it must be remembered that the people to the east of the Kurotoya, that is in nine-tenths of the thana, have nearly all reaped some aous, and do not need or ask for advances, on the Kamdya side too the zemindars of Babanpore, Rajahar, and Radha Govinda Roy of Dinagepore, and the Cooch Behar State, have all advanced to their tenants, so that the number of persons requiring advances is very small.

"I have made advances to almost every one who has applied. I find the people near Kamdya very unwilling to take more than they actually want. In several instances they refused to take as much as I offered them, saying they would manage with less; they, most of them, owe two years' rent, and are in debt to their mahajuns, so that they are naturally unwilling to burden themselves more than is actually necessary. Not the slightest fear need be entertained that the cultivation will be less than usual, or that people have been or will be kept back from cultivation for want of advances on the Kamdya side. Cultivation will not, I think, be more

than usual, as the people have been much pinched in getting seed-grain; it will be, I believe, fully up to the average, and in the rest of the thana will exceed the average."

The conditions of circular No. 3266, dated 18th June 1874, have been extended by the relief committee to this district, and I have, on the authority of Government telegram, received 3rd July, fixed the rates for advances at 15 seers dhan rice, 18 seers cargo. In several cases it has been found that the people propose to pay back the whole of the advances in March next, and refuse to take the three instalments offered by the above circular, as they wish to get rid of some of the burden of debt which oppresses them on every side—to the Mahajuns, the zemindars, and now the State.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

Prepared by the District Officers.

The numbers have fallen from 40,316, as shown in the last return, to 32,777. Two Government and seventeen private food-relief houses have been closed during the last fortnight. The reduction of 7,569 people will be found mostly under heads 4 and 5—public and private food-relief, and head 7—cotton relief.

The food-relief houses have been willingly left. Where those remaining were few, grain enough was given to last them till the next late rice harvest, so that needless establishments might be got rid of, and the almost empty poor-houses closed. Where there were resident paupers, in no case as many as ten, those who have friends have taken them home, or else they have been sent to the nearest poor-house still kept open. The cook-food relief centre at Sunkamari, some three miles from head-quarters, as a central poor-house, with Hindu and Mahomedan lodging-houses and a pauper hospital attached, will be available to the last for any transfers that have to be made as the out poor-houses are gradually abandoned and closed.

The substitution of a present of grain for a present of money, and the shorter time given for spinning out the cotton, has checked the applications for this kind of relief.

The numbers might have been still very considerably reduced, but great care is being taken, so that relief may not be withheld until inquiry has satisfied the circle officer that assistance cannot really be required.

Under the grain advance system, by which the relief operations are being brought to a close, when it is found that cultivators are unable to give security or too poor to be expected to pay back the price of the grain, an advance of grain is made to them gratuitously at the charge of the charitable relief fund.

During the past fortnight, much help towards present and future wants has in this way been provided for the village-poor through means of the charitable fund's allotment.

(MEAN)

Statement showing the Daily Progress of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION	Government centres	Private centres	Number relieved at Government centres	Number relieved at private centres	Home relief on ticket system	Home relief on cotton distribution	Casualty relieved by contributions of food and money	Other relief—weaving and husking	Number relieved on village light work.	Total
A Govindgunge	0		860		2 099	27		122	7,008	10,417
B Peergunge	1		167		1,194	1,090	152	44	2,644	5,281
C Sadullapore	3	1	100	27	1,280	158		48	638	2,245
D Sundergunge	2		135		561	111	18			626
E Molung	5	2	115	908	1 036	2 154	15		2,638	7 155
F Mahigunge	3	3	209	475	2 569	1 377	128	100	277	5 135
G Kumargunge	4		614		150					1,075
H Borobaroo	5		112		31	291				143
I Durwan	1		354							354
Head quarters	1	1	11	180						191
Bhowanigunge		2		132						132
Ghoramara	1		124							124
Total	32	9	2,827	1,720	8,610	5,714	313	314	13,259	32,777

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	7,65,967	7	3
Advance to Baboo Ram Taru Dass for transport of Government grain	2,000	0	0
Advance to Moonshi Muteoollah, relief officer, for transport and charitable relief	1,000	0	0
Total	3,000	0	0
Grand total	7,68,967	7	3

A refund of remittance of Rs. 55,000 from Govindgunge just received will be shown in next return.

Statement for the month of June 1874, showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, &c, in the District of Rungpore, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of June 1871, 1872, and 1873.

					I—Number of cases reported, including cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred
DACOITY—					
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return, A1)	{	Month of June 1874			1
		Corresponding month of June 1873			1
		Ditto ditto 1872			0
		Ditto ditto 1871			2
ROBBERY—					
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return, A1)	{	Month of June 1874			0
		Corresponding month of June 1873			1
		Ditto ditto 1872			0
		Ditto ditto 1871			0
THEFT—					
(Heading 43 of Crime Return, A1, including cattle theft)	{	Month of June 1874			56
		Corresponding month of June 1873			37
		Ditto ditto 1872			41
		Ditto ditto 1871			31
HOUSE-BREAKING—					
(Headings 35, 36 and 42 of Crime Return A1)	{	Month of June 1874			49
		Corresponding month of June 1873			49
		Ditto ditto 1872			11
		Ditto ditto 1871			19
Total of all 4 Crimes	{	Month of June 1874			106
		Corresponding month of June 1873			88
		Ditto ditto 1872			52
		Ditto ditto 1871			52

RUNGPORE,
The 11th July 1874.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Offg Magistrate.

No. 1577, dated Bogra, the 13th July 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to send you herewith the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due. The operations have been conducted in the same way as in the previous fortnight, and all the circumstances of the district remain much the same. The only matter which distinguishes the period under report from those which have preceded it is, that there has been a much larger expenditure of grain than in any previous fortnight.

2. *Condition of the country and people*—There is really nothing new to report under

Names of place	Prices last fortnight	Prices this fortnight
	Picea seers	Picea seers
Bogra	11½ to 12½	10½ to 15
Shubange	11½ to 12½	12 to 13½
Khatla	10½ to 11½	11½ to 12
Sitapur	11	13 to 15
Adamdighi	12	12 to 13
Pureblaha	13 to 14	10½ to 12

crop. There has been a total rainfall during the fortnight of 7.92 inches. The supply of food in the bazars is further increased to a very appreciable degree by importations of grain in boats, which have now become possible by the rise of the rivers and the filling of the *khal*s everywhere.

3. *Relief Works*.—As reported in my last narrative, many of these have been stopped

For what work	Average daily number employed
Ending 30th May 1874	32,000
27th June ,	17,192
3th July ,	15,560

altogether, the laborers paid off, and the subordinate establishment which was entertained for superintending them discharged. It is, however, neither practicable nor safe to stop suddenly extensive works like these, and we have proceeded therefore in this direction with safe and cautious steps. The figures noted in the margin will show the progress which has been made and the gradual diminution of the laborers. These, however, do not show the work actually done. Our preparations are now matured for turning the laborers off very many roads, and I hope to show a very considerable reduction in the numbers during the current fortnight.

Names of month	Cost of subordinate establishment
May	R ^s
June	7,189
July	5,000
	3,000

4. The figures noted in the margin will further show the reductions which have been made in the subordinate establishment under the Executive Engineer. The Government will see that there has been a steady reduction and cutting down. I hope very soon, probably during this fortnight, to be able to get rid of the whole of this establishment.

5. Similarly, the shutting up of road works under the circle officers and the dismissal of their establishments have been ordered.

6. The order of Government to make only grain payments, and to cease cash payments even on the 7th day, was received during this fortnight and duly communicated to all officers concerned. I believe that it was carried out universally and without delay wherever it was received. The Government will observe that there has been a slight cash expenditure. This was effected before the Government order was received. The cash expenditure shewn by the Executive Engineer represents payment of his subordinate establishment and not of laborers on the roads. I find that many supervisors, bajree navises, and others, have been kept in arrears with their pay. The Executive Engineer explains that he allowed their pay to fall into arrears, as that was the only hold he had on these temporary men. These arrears have to be paid now. Much of the cash expenditure shewn in the last fortnightly narrative also represented the payment of these arrears. It was a mistake to suppose that all this cash was spent on the laborers. These payments, being arrears due to men with whom we cannot possibly settle in grain, are inevitable.

7. By a recent order of the Relief Commissioner, each laborer turned off the relief roads is to receive a three months' supply of food.

8. As grain payments for all kinds of work—roads, tanks, jungle-cutting, cotton, jute-weaving, &c,—were in full force during the fortnight, the expenditure of rice in this direction was heavy. I find that a total of 10,276 maunds 20 seers 5½ chittacks was expended in the payment of labor of all kinds throughout the whole district.

9. *Transport and Storage of Government Grain*—This has been finished long ago. The only thing done in this direction now is the movement of grain from gola to gola to suit the exigencies of particular localities.

10. *Advances*—Advances remain in much the same state as last fortnight. There have been a few small advances of grain to zemindars.

Advances in cash have long ceased.

Names of Circle	Sales last fortnight	Sales this fortnight
	Mds S C	M S C
Bogra	309 20 0	532 25 4
Adamdighi	159 0 0	590 0 7
Shorpur	133 8 12	102 26 4
Shibgunge	20 27 8	9 14 4
Khetlal	258 8 13	228 24 2
Panchbibi	944 28 13	1,307 16 3
Total	2,108 13 14	2,770 35 8

11. *Sales of Government Grain to the Public*—

The marginally noted figures will enable a comparison to be made between the sales of this and the last fortnight. The figures show a slight increase in sales, but they are still far from satisfactory. As I have been reporting for a full month past, the cause of the smallness of our sales is simply that our grain is too dear. Had I been allowed to conduct sales in the way proposed by me a month ago, I should have been able to

sell ten-times the amount I am now doing.

12. During this fortnight the Relief Commissioner sanctioned the sale of clean rice at

Kind of rice	Rate per rupee
	Seers
Best country atab (clean)	12
Country ushna rice	13
Burmah atab rice	13
Red ushna rice	14
Country ushna (mixed)	16
Burmah	17

11 seers the rupee. I am now selling the various kinds of rice in our golas at the appended rates, which have been graduated by me, taking 14 seers the rupee for clean red ushna rice as the basis of value. The Government have further authorised a larger profit than 1 seer in the rupee to be given to mahajans, and I have accordingly fixed this at 2 seers the rupee. Information regarding these measures reached me too late, and they could not be introduced in sufficient time to show any marked effect upon sales during the past fortnight.

They are now in force, and I am sanguine that they will produce a good effect next fortnight.

13. I do not, however, think that the rates are yet cheap enough to produce really extensive sales. The bazar rates of rice, the produce of the country, which I have quoted in the 2nd paragraph of this letter, will show the Government that even at these lower rates our grain has but a poor chance in many places of being sold in large quantities. This chance is lessened by the early *aus*, which is now being cut and brought into the market. When the great *aus* is cut, it is expected that prices will fall to about from 16 to 20 *pucca* seers the rupee.

14. In order to stimulate sales, I have removed nearly every restriction. I have resolved on one important measure, which will, it is thought, have an effect in increasing sales, viz, merchants will now be allowed to sell up to a maximum of three rupees' worth to one individual at one time. This is equivalent to removing every limitation. The bazar, however, is so

easy, and is so well supplied with country grain, that I do not think there is a chance of a great rush of buyers to our golas.

15 *Rice Loans*.—During no previous fortnight has this form of relief been so actively

Names of Circle	Amount lent last fortnight	Amount lent this fortnight
	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bogra	404 10 0	2,984 20 8
Shibgunge	2,049 39 8	666 0 0
Sherpur	36 15 0	340 15 0
Khetlal	427 24 4	2,307 31 0
Panchbhā	1,000 10 1	5,708 7 3
Adamdighi	1 477 30 0	3,680 30 0
Total	5,445 28 13	15,626 23 11

worked. The marginally noted figures will show what has been done in this and the previous fortnight. It is not to be forgotten that this rice has been lent to the ryots direct on their own personal security or that of the village munduls. The zemindars have steadily declined (with one or two exceptions) to be security for the ryots. It is no use disguising the fact that the security we have for the re-payment of the greater portion of this grain is of a fragile nature, and that the value of much of it may be irrecoverable.

16. The very liberal terms offered by the Government letter No. 3966 of 18th June last, to zemindars who would take loans for their ryots, were duly promulgated here, and a few small loans were effected. But the zemindars as a body continue to hold aloof.

17. Most of these loans have been given to ryots on the *khar* lands. For the last six weeks I have been actively urging the relief officers to work loans energetically, and during this fortnight nearly all of them have done so. For the next week or two there will be no relaxation, and loans will be strenuously made to ryots, especially those on the *khar* lands who are pinched.

18 The closing of relief-works is a further incentive to the energetic prosecution of loans as a measure of relief. I have accordingly repeatedly urged the circle officers not to relax their exertions in this direction.

19 In the Sherpur circle the people are now reported to be so well off that they do not care for loans.

20 *Gratuitous Relief*.—The statement below will show that in this direction also there has been considerable activity on the part of the relief officers, and that the outturn of work is greater than in the last fortnight. There will probably be no diminution of gratuitous relief for the next three or four weeks, as many of those who will be turned off our roads will become recipients of this form of charity :—

NAMES OF CIRCLE	LAST FORTNIGHT		THIS FORTNIGHT.	
	Daily average relieved	Expenditure of grain	Daily average relieved	Expenditure of grain
Bogra	2,285	802 1 0	1,401	1,084 33 0
Adamdighi	2,312	163 20 2	2,860	652 36 12
Sherpur	3,686	70 14 6	4,040	485 29 0
Panchbhā	1,168	611 21 4	2,183	601 14 7
Khetlal	758	319 17 14	3,019	323 2 0
Shibgunge	1,533	500 10 8	2,159	657 21 10
Total	11,738	3,066 25 2	16,562	3,805 16 13

Names of Circle	Number relieved last fortnight	Number relieved this fortnight
Shibgunge	1 509	900
Khetlal	1 720	2 216
Sherpur	229	200
Panchbhā	500	541
Adamdighi	1 597	690
Bogra	480	635
Total	6,024	5 413

21 *Relief by Spinning and Weaving*.—This still continues to afford assistance to very many families, but the number of applicants is in some parts reported to be diminishing. The marginal figures will show the numbers who have been thus relieved both this fortnight and the last.

22 This form of labor is paid solely by grain. I have just increased the remuneration about one-third, and this measure will show its effects next fortnight. The previous remuneration seemed too low.

23 Improvements in the quality of the manufactured cotton-thread and jute-twine are reported from most places.

24 *Village Visitation and Registration*.—The circle officers everywhere have been moving about actively within their jurisdictions. I find that during the fortnight nearly 500 villages were visited. The registration of people to be relieved in the worst tracts is finished everywhere. There does not seem to have been any remissness in the execution of this work.

Names of Circle	Number of Annachatras open	Daily average number fed at them
Khetlal	2	1,069
Panchbhā	3	658
Bogra	1	
Sherpur	5	950
Total	11	2,677

25 *Annachatras*.—The marginal figures give the statistics of annachatras or relief-kitchens for this fortnight, and show the daily average number fed at them. They require no comment at my hands.

26. *General*.—I have said that in no previous fortnight has the grain expenditure been so heavy as in that under report. In order to bring this fact out prominently, and to show the steadily progressive increase in the distribution

of the Government grain, I append a statement which I have compiled, and which shows what has been done in this direction before the 13th of May, the date when I joined my duties here, and what has been done since.

	Mds. S C		
(a) Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874	487	0	0
(b) Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May	6,772	34	0
(c) Ditto ditto ditto 30th "	8,656	11	0
(d) Ditto ditto ditto 13th June	13,702	9	0
(e) Ditto ditto ditto 27th "	17,164	0	0
(f) Ditto ditto ditto 11th July 1874	32,487	39	13½
Grand total of grain expenditure	79,270	13	13½

27 These figures represent an expenditure of about two months only. Should we continue to expend and distribute the grain with the activity which has characterized the last fortnight, we should come to the end of our last maund in about eight weeks, as it is, several of the interior golas are already almost depleted, and it will be a work of trouble and expense to fill them again with rice.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs. A P		
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	4,71,264	6	1
<i>Details of the above</i>			
Relief roads and works	2,78,328	1	7
Transport of Government grain	1,18,447	7	9
Establishment	6,831	14	9
Construction and repairs of rice golas, &c	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	47,170	0	0
Advance to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow	1,200	0	0
Relief works under relief officers	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	700	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,277	15	0
Total	4,71,264	6	1
<i>Expenditure during the Fortnight under report</i>			
Establishment	5,526	14	7
Transport of Government grain	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	58	0	0
Total	7,584	14	7
Total of the last fortnight	4,71,264	6	1
Grand Total	4,78,849	4	8

Crime Return of the Bogra District for the month of June 1874

		Number of cases reported (excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred)	Column IV of A1 minus column IXA	Total
Dacoity—				
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1	Month of June 1874	2	0	2
	ditto 1873	1	1	2
	ditto 1872	0	1	1
Robbery—				
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1	Month of June 1874	0	1	1
	ditto 1873	0	0	0
	ditto 1872	0	1	1
Theft—				
Heading 40 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle theft	Month of June 1874	72	23	95
	ditto 1873	40	16	56
	ditto 1872	19	11	30
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, &c —				
Heading 35 of Crime Return A1	Month of June 1874	57	5	62
	ditto 1873	24	9	33
	ditto 1872	29	4	33
Total of all four crimes	Month of June 1874	131	29	160
	ditto 1873	65	26	91
	ditto 1872	48	17	65

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight

NAMES OF CIRCLE	Charitable relief	In payment for work	Transport	Purchase of materials	Miscellaneous	Total	REMARKS
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	
Adamdighi		26 0 0			36 1 6	62 2 0	a This expenditure falls chiefly under headings (d) and (f) of the Charitable Committee's rules
Sherpur	a 213 11 3	12 0 3		23 4 0	40 0 3	310 8 0	
Shubgunge	14 12 0	14 6 0		311 8 6	20 8 3	307 2 0	b The payments were made before the Government order prohibiting payment in cash was received
Panchbibi	a 174 9 0	b 367 0 0	210 0 0		c 793 4 0	1,544 13 6	
Bogra	6 2 6	70 6 6	163 12 0		17 9 0	157 14 0	c An explanation of this item has been called for from the circle officer of Panchbibi
Khetlal	a 203 7 0	12 9 9	2 5 0		8 1 0	246 10 6	
Total	642 11 0	482 7 0	316 1 0	314 12 6	922 4 0	2,698 3 6	

APPENDIX B

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the fortnight

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAMES OF RELIEF CIRCLE	Grain sold to public	Grain given away gratuitously	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots	Other expenditure of grain	Total expenditure
	Mds S C.	Mds S C.	Mds S C.	Mds S C.	Mds S C.	Mds S C.
Adamdighi	530 9 7	6 2 1/2 12	840 35 0	3 600 30 0	0 11 4	5745 2 7
Sherpur	102 26 4	480 29 0	120 15 12	340 15 0		1,038 0 0
Shubgunge	9 14 4	657 21 10	1 075 37 0	565 0 0	9 12 4	2,319 5 2
Panchbibi	1,307 16 5	601 14 7	86 32 5	5708 7 3		8,486 30 0
Bogra	532 25 4	1 054 33 0	2 071 38 0	2 984 20 8		7 533 36 12
Khetlal	228 24 2	323 2 0	5 001 1 11	2 367 31 0		4 380 18 13
Additional expenditure on relief roads through Executive Engineer			2 944 20 11 1/2			2 944 20 11 1/2
Total	2770 35 8	805 16 13	10 970 20 34	11 026 23 11	9 23 8	32,487 30 13 5

APPENDIX C

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE	Date	In person	In village relief tickets	By high-labor tickets	By loans of grain	By spinning	By weaving	At centres.	By other means	Total
Adamdighi		1 205	1,505		9 280	866	114			12,800
Sherpur		2 210	40	6	244	182	20	2 031	141	5 333
Shubgunge		970	241		510	954	15	048		3,638
Panchbibi		47	1 184	4,970	2 101	744	97	948	109	10,204
Bogra		1 161	1 401	10	1 478	471	68			5 324
Khetlal		61	2 938		105	2,007	149		116	6,458
Total		6 262	7, 73	4,980	14,598	4 990	453	3,027	364	40 957

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 11th July 1874 for which returns may be available

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Total allotment of grain	Total quantity of grain stored in-clusive of grain transferred	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				Total quantity consumed
			By sales to the public or laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By payment in kind to laborers	By advance to ryots	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra Circle</i>	Mds	M S	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C
Bogra	1,000 0	98 012 0					
Sabreeh		2 000 0					
Dargahat	2 000	2 000 0					
Chandma		700 0					
Chanchaitra		6 00 0					
Gohail	4 000	4 14 0					
Narumala	2 000	1 000 0					
Nurol		010 0					
Malancha	2 000	2 10 0					
Durenpore		300 0					
Gokul	3 000	3 12 0					
<i>Khetlal Circle</i>							
Khetlal	20,000	20 000 0					
<i>Panchhibi Circle</i>							
Badalgachi	3 000	6 200 0					
Panchhibi	15 000	17 77 34					
Hili	10 000	10 000 0					
Merga		1 000 0					
Shicutt		1 000 0					
Islabhar		1 22 0					
Hill 1		2 000 0	8 933 3 10	11 206 38 15	10 146 34	2 35 583 15 7	7 270 13 3
Jespur, A		5 000 0					
<i>Adamdighi Circle</i>							
Adamdighi	3 000	3 404 0					
Shonamokhi	2 000	2 170 0					
Ilchigunge	2 000	40 0					
Dupchancha	10 000	15 15 0					
Nalabunga		5 000 0					
<i>Sh'qunge Circle</i>							
Shibgunge	5 000	6 244 0					
Lurungu	5 000	5 115 0					
Mokamtola		410 0					
<i>Shariatkhanda and Shurpur Circle</i>							
Shurpur	5 000	5 000 0					
Jhanat	4 000	3 000 0					
Mashupur	3 000	3 000 0					
Shariatkhanda	10 000	2 000 0					
Chandabasia	3 000	0 00 0					
Reserve at Chandabasia		2 108 0					
Total		74 90 0					
Sent to Ghoroughat		21 195 0					
Grand Total		106 095 0					

A This is Railway rice

APPENDIX E

Statement showing the daily average of men, women, and children employed on relief works in the District of Bogra, for the fortnight ending the 6th June 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers

Number	NAME OF WORK	Daily average number employed during the fortnight				Amount expended in the payment of them		REMARKS.
		Men	Women	Children	Total (6)	Grain	Money (a)	
						Mds S C	Rs A P	
1	Sultangunge road	164	104	498	1 026	22 7 12	19 14 6	(a) The money expenditure is not a payment to laborers
2	Matidali road	18	15	68	101	12 1 4	2 14 6	
3	Khetlal road	10	10	10	30	36 16 0		
4	Dupchancha road	300	2	511	813	89 36 8	137 13 0	By the other part of the cash expenditure shown in this and the last fortnight represents arrears due to supervisors, hazzars, munsifs, and other temporary subordinates who were engaged for a short time past these men have been paid off
5	Dinagpur road	2 351	2 351	2 614	8 718	1 440 34 6	2 577 3 0	(b) Work has now ceased altogether on very many of these roads the figures here shown come down to the 11th instant only and since then several works have been shut up. The process of closing the works is being continued, and I hope to have them all stopped in the course of another week
6	Shibgunge road	20	243	192	507	112 6 1	46 3 0	
7	Nurkola road	137	4	228	369	44 8 12	12 10 6	
8	Nashur road	254	671	713	1 508	204 27 0	1 28 7 0	
9	Shamankhola road	97	236	194	527	117 21 0	117 2 0	
10	Nankhola road	3			3	5 10 0		
11	Tank a Sukhanpukhuria	23		23	46	38 35 12	40 3 3	
12	Mudhupur road	114	245	381	740	192 36 7	70 8 0	
13	Tank at Nohatia	1			1	9	46 5 5	
14	Khetlal and Gharghat road	63	43	185	291	171 28 0	0 8 0	
15	Badalgachi and Adamdighi road	8	7	9	24	10 4 14	7 13 6	
16	Badalgachi and Noulungu road	37	45	49	131	69 14 14	54 7 0	
17	Pinetola road	8		8	16	10 4 14		
18	Shariatkhanda road	67	8	146	221	58 0 5	15 3 6	
19	Dupchancha and Boorungu road	100	219	277	596	10 22 12	103 0 0	
	Total	4 071	3 145	7 094	16 310	2 944 20 11	3 693 3 6	

E. J. BARRON, Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No 1564, dated Dinagapore, the 21st July 1874.

From—W. LEF. ROBINSON, Esq., Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to report that in consequence of a telegram received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, regarding sales of rice in Bogra, I arranged to meet the Magistrate of that district at Hillee last week to consult whether it was necessary to take any further measures than those which had already been taken both before and after the receipt of the telegram alluded to.

2. I accordingly left this on Wednesday last, met the Magistrate of Bogra on Thursday at Hillee, and went over the whole subject with him. I must premise here that the Magistrate is afraid that he is being blamed for want of energy and activity in carrying out orders; but, as I pointed out to him, that I am convinced is not the case, as what he has done since he took charge at Bogra shows considerably, I hope, that he has not let the grass grow under his feet, and he cannot be in any way responsible for what occurred before he took charge at Bogra, and this is a view which I feel quite sure will be acquiesced in by Government.

3. The allotment for Bogra was 2,40,000 plus 50,000 for Ghoraghat, but of the latter only 26,194 maunds were sent from Bogra to Ghoraghat, the rest being made up from Rungpore. This gives a total for Bogra of 2,66,194 maunds, but the amount of grain actually received in Bogra was 2,84,584 maunds; so that Bogra really has about 18,000 maunds in excess of its allotment.

4. Mr. Barton assumed charge of Bogra on 26th May, and the following figures will show what the disbursements of grain have been both before and since that date:—

			Mds	Srs	Ch
Total amount consumed in the district up to 2nd May ...			487	0	0
Ditto	ditto	16th „	6,772	34	0
Ditto	ditto	30th „	8,656	11	0
Ditto	ditto	18th June	13,702	9	0
Ditto	ditto	27th „	17,164	0	0
Ditto	ditto	11th July	34,998	39	0
Total ..			81,776	13	0

These figures show that since Mr. Barton took charge there has been a very large increase in the distribution of grain. I have not yet received the figures for last week, but Mr. Barton told me that they would be expected to be considerably in excess of any that have preceded them, and if the expenditure goes on at the same rate, the whole supply would be exhausted in another couple of months.

5. The principal alterations which I made in the arrangements in force were to sanction higher wholesale rates than those hitherto allowed, and to remove the scale which Mr. Barton had fixed for the sale of Burmah rice according to several degrees of cleanness. The wholesale rate fixed by Mr. Barton were one and half seers only for sale at a head-quarter gola, and 2 to 3 seers, according to distance, for sale in the interior of a circle. This, I think, is too small, and I authorised him to allow 3 seers and 5 seers respectively, which I trust will be approved of.

6. The bulk of the Bogra allotment is stored on the banks of the Bengalee river, and I authorised him to sell there wholesale only at 20 seers clean, and 25 seers cargo for retail sale in the interior of the district, and this I hope will also be approved of.

7. With regard to the sliding scale which Mr. Barton had fixed for the sale of Burmah dhanee rice, I think it was a mistake going into such great detail, and that it is much better to have only one distinction between clean and cargo rice. It gives endless trouble in sorting the grain and in keeping the accounts, and the amount to be saved by it is trifling in the extreme. It also leads to haggling and disputations with purchasers regarding the quantity of the rice, and I therefore deemed it better to order all dhanee rice to be put in one category, and to be sold at one price, and I think it will be found that this will give a considerable stimulus to sales during the next fortnight.

8. The Burmah rice is not in such very great favor that it can be weighted with any conditions likely to make the purchase of it less popular than it actually is.

9. There can I think be no doubt that since the opening of the rivers very considerable supplies of country rice have been imported by private trade into the eastern portion of Bogra, from which they are gradually getting distributed westwards, and this of course has affected the demand for Government grain.

10. The Magistrate of Bogra is, and always has been, very strongly of opinion that the price at which Government rice is offered for sale is not sufficiently low to create a demand for it in the market, especially when country rice is being imported into the district. He has several times urged that the Government rice should be sold at a cheaper rate since his first application to that effect was submitted by me to Government and rejected as contrary to the rules laid down on the subject, and such being the case, I of course declined to forward his subsequent recommendations on the subject.

11. He still, however, urges this as the best method of quickening sales; and in a letter to me (demi-official) of 10th July says—

“I beg again to propose what I proposed a month ago, viz., to empower me to sell at a maximum of 16 seers for clean and 20 seers for mixed rice.”

I do not however, I confess, advocate this course myself, as I think it a mistake to be constantly changing the rates, and also that it would be a direct interference with private trade. The real cause of the comparatively small amount sold in Bogra I attribute principally to the slowness of the former Magistrate, Mr. Kelly, in making arrangements for transport and pushing forward his supplies of grain into the interior of his district. Had he been in a position to commence sales early in May, I have no doubt whatever that there would have been a very much greater sale of Government grain, but he was all behind hand, and by the time the present Magistrate got things straight, private trade had begun again, and as Mr. Barton says in the same letter from which I have previously quoted, “the markets have been falling ever since the 29th May until now, good clean country rice is selling for 13 pukka seers the rupee, where it was once selling for 8.”

12. I think, however, myself that a good deal more rice will yet be required in Bogra, and I think the expenditure will probably exceed a lakh and a half of maunds by the end of August. It may be more, but I don't think it will be less. If this rough estimate of mine turns out to be correct, there will be a surplus of Government rice in Bogra certainly (unless anything unforeseen occurs) of some ninety thousand maunds, allowance being made for some portion of the original lot having been damaged by rain or other causes. I enclose a copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Bogra on this subject regarding the reserves at Chandunbassia and Shariakandi.

13. It is of course a question for the Government to decide upon the course to be taken with regard to this rice, whether it is required more elsewhere or not, whether it shall be disposed of on the spot by lowering the price, or whether it shall be kept till we are perfectly certain that it will not be required, and then disposed of to the best advantage. If I may venture to give my own opinion, I should say the last course was the best, unless the grain is really wanted now somewhere else, and my reasons are these: I say that we are not certain, and that nobody can be certain, that we are out of our difficulties yet; that things are promising is true enough, but there is plenty of time for a change to occur, and it is, I maintain, quite possible that every maund of it will yet be required. If it is not, there is still a good chance of disposing of it hereafter, as the bulk of it is stored close to the Brahmapootra, and it might probably be disposed of for export to Assam.

No 1541, dated Bogra, the 10th July 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Bogra,
To—The Relief Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

	Mds	I HAVE the honor to call your attention to the marginally
Shariakandi	30,000	noted stores of grain in this district
Dhunat	8,000	
Madhupore	8,000	2 At Shariakandi, Dhunat, and Madhupore, rice is
	38,000	selling at 15 pukka seers per rupee. Generally in all the
Reserve at Chandunbassia	67,000	country commanded by these golas rice is selling so cheap
	93,000	that it is now, and always has been, impossible to effect sales
		at the Government rates.

3. Three things may be done with the grain, viz.—

(a)—It may be sold at such rates (say 20 seers for clean, and 25 seers for mixed grain) to the public as will ensure our getting rid of it.

(b)—It may be transferred to other districts where there is more distress.

(c)—It may be retained where it is as a reserve for this district

With regard to this plan, it is to be observed that there is a probability of prices rising again about October next, but I do not believe they will rise high if the prospects of the amun crop continue good

4 I believe it will continue to be impossible to dispose of this grain at the places where it is lying at the rates now fixed, as the amun crop in this part of the country is one of superlative excellence, and the bazars will certainly grow cheaper still.

5 I lay the matter before you for your orders. Meanwhile I suggest that no harm would be done if I were allowed to sell the Madhupore and Dhunat rice, and a few thousand maunds of the Shanakandi grain, at the rates quoted in paragraph 3 (a) of this letter.

No. 4839—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1874.

From—The Offg Secy to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

To—The relief Commissioner, Dinagepore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1564, dated 21st July, reporting upon the sales of, and the demand for, Government grain in the Bogra district. As Mr. Barton's letter of the 10th July, and his remarks at paragraphs 12 to 14 of his narrative of the 13th July, would show that he may have misunderstood the policy of Government as to sales of grain to the public, and as Mr. Glazier's remarks at section D. of the Rungpore narrative show traces of the same misunderstanding, I am again to explain, for the guidance of those officers, the rules under which sales of grain are regulated.

2. The instructions by Government to Relief Committees direct that the retail price of Government grain, where it is sold to the public, must be regulated by the prices ruling at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river. Under this rule 12 seers per rupee was settled, and for some months remained as the retail price of clean Government rice in the districts under notice. Afterwards prices fell somewhat in the marts near these two districts; but the district officers at the same time held that Government sales ought to continue. And therefore it was (on the 2nd July) decided that in accordance with the rule above cited, the retail price of Government rice should be 14 seers per rupee.

3 As you will recollect, the Rungpore and Bogra transport arrangements were not, at first, so successful as elsewhere. Government grain had been delivered in considerable quantities on the banks of the Berhampooter, and it was emergently wanted in the interior of the district. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned your selling Government grain on the river to wholesale dealers in the interior at a considerable discount on condition that they carried it into the interior.

On the same principle the Government authorized you to grant liberal discount to wholesale dealers in these districts who would, during the months of July and August, take the Government grain from the river-side depôts, carry it into the interior, and so save the Government the cost of distribution during the rains. Your action, as described in your letter under reply, has been quite within these orders.

4. You were, I am to add, quite right in declining to support Mr. Barton's proposal that the price of Government rice should be lowered in order to under-sell the rice privately imported. The Lieutenant-Governor's orders of the 5th July (copy of which is forwarded for facility of reference) are quite clear on this point. I am to request that a copy of the present letter, with the orders of the 5th July, and copy of your letter of the 21st idem, may be forwarded to the Magistrate-Collectors of Rungpore and Bogra for their guidance.

5. If there should be any surplus Government grain in Bogra, it should for the present be kept as a reserve against the possible requirements in neighbouring districts, and it should not be thrown on the market at retail rates lower than can be sanctioned under the standing orders of Government.

6. So also the Collector of Bogra (doubtless with the best intentions) writes of his wish to stimulate sales to the utmost, apparently supposing that if there be a prospect of surplus in Bogra, the Government would desire to begin to sell off the stocks. Now, on the one hand, Government does desire that grain should be distributed among the people in the several manners prescribed in the rules, so far as may be absolutely needed, and no further—so far as it cannot be otherwise supplied by private trade and the like—and no further; on the other hand, Government desires to avoid selling, where the need does not absolutely and especially exist, where private trade either brings in, or is likely immediately to bring in supplies. As to anything like competition on the part of Government with traders, it is the very thing which is most strictly prohibited.

7. Moreover the local authorities would be quite mistaken in supposing that there is at the present time any large quantity of disposable surplus grain. Whatever surplus may be found in any district, is much needed for the reserve supply, which we ought to have in hand for meeting contingencies or emergencies.

No. 190—S R, dated Burdwan, the 29th July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

1. I HAVE the honor to forward in original the accompanying district narratives for the fortnight ending Monday, 27th July

2. *Hooghly*—The report of the Collector is remarkable chiefly for the apprehensions arising from the want of rain, as the rainfall during the fortnight had been scanty and partial. So much misapprehension, coupled with a want of observation and recorded experience of the annual variations in agricultural processes seems to prevail, that I cannot attach much weight to these remarks on the prospects of the crops. Possibly the heavy rain of the last two days may have allayed some anxiety, but the Collector requires “twelve inches of rain at least, and in a short time, and fair showers afterwards, if the main rice crop is not to be a failure” Unfortunately the condition of the people is said to have much deteriorated during the last week in consequence of the want of rain, and the daily number of people receiving charitable relief has risen from 5,061 in the previous fortnight to 8,194 during the fortnight under report. On the other hand, the total daily number of laborers employed on relief works of every description has fallen from 3,555 in the last report to 2,851 in the fortnight under report.

3. The imports of Government grain appear to be well in advance of the local expenditure. Out of 20,438 maunds received, only 4,429 maunds had been expended up to date. Only 383 maunds have been expended in payment to laborers, and the road contractors decline to take the Government grain in part payment of their contract laborers, except at 20 seers for a rupee, as has been separately reported. The price of common rice has fallen in most parts of the district, and is at 11½ seers at Jhinkrapotagunge (French Chandernagore), where the Collector states that the merchants are anxious to get rid of accumulated stores for which they failed to find a market up-country.

4. *Howrah*.—The report for Howrah is similar to that for Hooghly in its tone regarding the want of rain. With regard to the cutting of Government embankments for irrigation purposes, I have instructed the Collector that this is only to be done with the approval, and under the direction of the executive engineer, and on the deposit by the applicants of the cost of cutting the embankment and refilling the cut. If this precaution is not taken, the Government is left exposed to every risk of loss, whilst the cultivator is to have all the gain.

5. *Beerbhoom*—The Collector's report is brief, but he states that there is no material alteration in the state of the country since the last report, though pauperism is gradually increasing. The average price of rice is the same as before throughout the district, with only slight local variations. The export of local grain still continues to the amount of 3,222 maunds during the fortnight, whilst the imports of Government grain amounted to 13,868 maunds. The average daily number of laborers on public works has fallen from 8,683 to 5,322, as shewn in the Collector's statement C. The daily average number of persons receiving charitable relief had risen from 20,154 in the previous fortnight to 24,515 in the fortnight under report.

6. The narratives for Burdwan, Bankoora and Midnapore will be forwarded as soon as they are received.

No 267, dated Hooghly, the 27th July 1874.

From—F. H. PILLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector of Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

2. *Abundance or scarcity of food-grain in the bazars*.—There is no scarcity of food-grains in the bazars.

3. *Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts.*

1	2	3	4	5	6					
	QUANTITY BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS									
Names of principal marts	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best		Rice, common		Gram	
	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return.
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers.	Seers.
Babookunge in Hooghly	12	12			9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13½ to 14	13 to 13½	18½	18½
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar	12	12			9½ " 10	9½ " 10	13½ " 14	13 " 13½	18½	18½
Balort							13½ " 14	13 " 13½	18½	18½
Jhinkrapottagunge.	12½	12½			9½ to 10	9½ to 10	14 " 14½	13 " 13½	18½ to 19	18½ to 19
Serampore	12	12	16	16	8 " 8½	8 " 8½	12½	12 " 12½	18 " 18½	18 " 18½
Chonditallah							12½	10 " 12½	12	12
Bydabatty	13	13	17½	17½	8	8	13½	12½	19½	18½
Bhudrassur	12½	12½	10	18½			13½	11½, 13	16	14

4 On the whole, there appears to be a further fall in the price of common rice, but the price is higher in some parts, viz., as much as 10 seers at Haripal. The fall in price is probably occasioned by the fact that the merchants of Jhinkrapotta (French Chandernagore) are anxious to get rid of accumulated stores for which they fail to find a market up-country.

5 *Information as to the kind and amount of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c*—No reliable information available.

6. *Rainfall, if any*—There were slight showers of rain during the fortnight in many parts of the district as shown below. The rain has been insufficient. Transplantation of the late rice has ceased for the present. It is fortunate that very little has been transplanted up to date, as most of what has been transplanted has withered. 12 inches of rain at least, and in a short time, and fair showers afterwards, are urgently required if the main rice crop is not to be a failure. At the same time heavy rain as above described would still restore the prospects of the crop. Other crops, including the early rice, are doing fairly.—

Date	Hooghly	Mahanad
11th July		
15th "		21
16th "		78
17th "	152	04
18th "		
19th "		
20th "		
21st "		71
22nd "		13
23rd "		
24th "		
25th "	30	not known
26th "	20	do
27th "	50	do
	252	193

At Serampore the fall has been 2.20 in the fortnight.

7. *Prospect of Crops*—Given under last head

8. *Condition of the People*—There is little doubt that distress is gradually increasing amongst the poor, sick, and infirm. The critical state of the main rice crop has made people apprehensive. There is little or no tillage left to do, and the only agricultural work remaining to be done for the present, viz., the transplantation of seedlings of late rice, is at a standstill for want of rain; hence the agricultural laboring population is out of work temporarily. I have been much engaged during the last week in providing work for able-bodied men and women of this class. Heavy and continuous rain would still, I believe, remove all cause for special anxiety, but it must be borne in mind that the country ought to be 6 inches deep in water, whereas the ground has been merely softened. On the 16th instant I rode over what are generally rice swamps in July, at full gallop, in Thana Dhunyakhally. On the whole, I am to report that owing to the unfavorable weather the condition of the people has deteriorated, especially in the last week, and the number of the recipients of relief is rapidly increasing. There have been no deaths from starvation, nor is there any danger of such.

9. *Grain-theft*—There are two cases of grain-theft reported—one in Bansberya, and one in Ballagurh. The cases are under police inquiry.

10. *Condition of special tracts*—There are no tracts here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

11.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

B—Statement of relief works during the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

Names of Roads	Number of coolies	Supply of food	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	REMARKS
<i>Hooghly Sub-division</i>						
Dhunyakhally road	216	Plentiful	Fair	Under contract, coolies are paid by task labor also at a daily rate of annas 3 3 each, taking Government rice in advance for khora-kee	Supplied by contractor	Greater portion are imported skilled coolies. The road is under contract
Sahagunge and Tribany road	"	"	"	"	"	No return
Tribany to Goopiparah road	"	"	"	"	"	Ditto
Pundooah to Cutna road, metalling	56	Plentiful	Fair	Under contract, coolies are paid by task labor, also at a daily rate of annas 3-3 each, taking Government rice in advance for khora-kee	Partly by contract or and the rest by department	All local. Greater portion are imported skilled coolies. The road is under contract
Muggrah to Tribany road	6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	By contractor	Ditto ditto
Moolye to Jamgram	11	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in Government rice only	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Koolahparah to Nischindipore	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies of agricultural classes
Dakchura to Ballaghur	32	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Khonyan to Chaptia	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Chandpore to Bukoolah	73	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Bakagore to Chandra	52	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Dhunyakhally to Khanpore	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Naksa to Digun	28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Tahurpore to Mamoodpore	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Pundooah to Cooltee	63	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Chaptia to Sikra	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Mahanad to Gopikantpore	111	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Road Jogodishur Bhattacharjee
Bhastara to Goorup	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Jogeshur Sing
Muggrah to Nowsera	"	"	"	"	Ditto	Under Joint Magistrate, return not received
Bhastara to Dhunyakhally	120	Plentiful	Fair	Paid in Government rice	Ditto	Under Baboo Jogeshur Sing
Dwarbasine to Kamrvo	28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Joykrishno Mookerjee
Digun to Pakree	59	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under executive engineer
Pakree to Mohibelpur	73	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Muggrah to Bhastarah	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies
Total	1,036					
<i>Serampore Sub-division</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road	20	Plentiful	Fair	Partly in Government rice	Partly by contract or and the rest by department	All imported. The circumstances under which cash is still paid partly for this road have been reported
Sheekhalla road, metalling	69	Ditto	Ditto	Employed in task labour taking khora-kee 1 seer rice and rest pie	By contractor	13 local all the rest imported skilled laborers the work is under a contract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only
Bydabetty feeder-road, metalling	30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Partly by contract or and the rest by department	12 local coolies, all the rest imported skilled laborers, the work is under a contract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only
Old Benares road, metalling	62	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nearly 12 local, all the rest imported skilled laborers, the work is under a contract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only
Bhola to Nalicoal and Junction of old Benares road.	14	Ditto	Ditto	Under contract, employed in breaking old metal at 9 annas per 100 cubic feet	By contractor	All imported coolies, the work is under a contract and the contractor has agreed to take a part in rice only
Bydabetty Strand road	7	Ditto	Ditto	Under contract	Partly by contractor	Ditto ditto
Connugger to Jonye road	3	Ditto	Good	2 of the work will be paid in rice if the contractors agree	By contractor	Coolies scarce.

Names of Roads	Number of coolies	Supply of food	Condition of laborers	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools	REMARKS
Bora to Nuchipore road	98	Ditto	Ditto	Partly paid in Government rice *		Under Baboo Anoorup Chundra Mookerjee
Jonye to Bora road	92	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto
Jonye to Barnset						Return not received
Harida to Baksah						Ditto ditto
Kristonugger to Sitapore	174	Plentiful	Good	Partly paid in Government rice		Under Baboo Kartic Chundras Dirbango
Dirghango to Durgarampore	61	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Under Baboo Sarat Chundras Banerjee
Bhudressur to Nuchipore						Return not received
Atpur to Rajbalhat	99	Plentiful	Good	Partly paid in Government rice		Under the Canoongos of Serampore
Hooghly	728 1,035					
Total	1,763					

* I have called on the sub divisional officer for explanation as to why cash payments as well as rice payments are still made to coolies on these roads which are not under contract, and on which the sub divisional officer can stop cash payments at pleasure. These payments have been made in disobedience to repeated orders from me.

12 The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah figures separately

13. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks and works in the municipalities, towns, and unions —

Hooghly and Chinsurah	282
Serampore	No return
Kotrung	26
Muggrah	57
Total	345

14 Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following work is in progress —

Thana	Name of work	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight	Condition
Hydabatty	Kannuddee and Surrooddy canal	185	Good
	Ordinary embankment repairs	about 73	Good
	Total	258	

15 The returns of works on tanks which are being dug or improved from tuccavi advances which have been received show a daily average number of 485 coolies employed, of whom 84 are local. Almost all the tanks are completed.

16. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report. —

	Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c, under chairman of the road cess	1,403	1,035
Municipalities, towns, and unions	663	728
	425	262
	Not received.	
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division	197	258
Employed on works executed from tuccavi advances	730	485
Total	3,555	2,851

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

17 The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874. —

Up—Outward.

STATION	UNDER 150 MILES		OVER 150 MILES		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain.	Rice	Other food-grain.
Serampore								
Chandernagore			577	.	1,749	..	2,326	.
Hooghly	1,931*	432	.	.	169		1,931	432
Muggrah		33	.	.			169	33
Pundooah								
Total	1,931	465	577		1,918		4,426	465

* Chiefly Government rice sent from Hooghly to Pundooah, Muggrah, &c.

Down—Inward

STATION	UNDER 150 MILES		OVER 150 MILES		OVER 300 MILES		TOTAL	
	Rice.	Other food-grain	Rice.	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain
Serampore	603	..		176			603	176
Chandernagore				919				919
Hooghly	85			186		202	85	388
Muggrah	88		24	6			62	6
Pundooah	232						232	
Total	958		24	1,287		202	982	1,489

Up—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES		OVER 150 MILES		OVER 300 MILES		TOTAL	
	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice.	Other food-grain
Serampore	1,600*					..	1,600	
Chandernagore								
Hooghly	7,459*						7,459	
Muggrah								
Pundooah	1,046*						1,046	
Total	10,005						10,005	

* Government rice

Down—Outward

	Under 150 miles
	Rice
	Mds
Hooghly	688
Chandernagore	13
Total	701

18

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED				AMOUNT SENT OUT				
STATION	QUANTITY		TOTAL	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE	QUANTITY		TOTAL	Balance in hand
	Up to date of last narrative	During the fortnight			Up to date of last narrative	During the fortnight		
	Mds S	Mds	Mds S		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Hooghly	8,106 30	7,815	15,920 20	Bullagurh	250 0 0		250 0 0	
Muggrah				Goopitparah	382 20 0		382 20 0	
Pundooah				Chapta	109 0 0	100 0 0	209 0 0	
Serampore	1,847 21	3,570	5,417 21	Pundooah	437 10 0	517 0 0	954 10 0	
Deduct amount transferred from Hooghly to Serampore	500 0	500	500 0	Boollangacha	98 0 0	300 0 0	398 0 0	
				Mahanad	401 0 0	300 0 0	701 0 0	
				Dwarhasmee	50 0 0	602 0 0	1 042 0 0	
				Boichoe	1 27 0 0	300 0 0	427 0 0	
				Haral	115 0 0	300 0 0	415 0 0	
				Bhastarah	312 0 0	100 0 0	412 0 0	
				Goorooop	160 0 0	300 0 0	460 0 0	
				Makhalpore	70 0 0	300 0 0	370 0 0	
				Basu	100 0 0	266 0 0	366 0 0	
				Dhunvakhally	100 0 0	291 0 0	391 0 0	
				Bhandarhatly	100 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0	
				Sahabarar	396 0 0		396 0 0	
				Mugrau	110 0 0	500 0 0	610 0 0	
				Hansberya	59 10 0	50 0 0	109 10 0	
				Executive Engineer	678 0 0	1,100 0 0	1 778 0 0	
				Police for serais, &c	16 20 0		16 20 0	
				Municipality	334 0 0	125 0 0	459 0 0	
				Bakoolah	100 0 0	300 0 0	400 0 0	
				Haana	100 0 0	302 0 0	402 0 0	
				Doomoordaha	100 0 0	278 0 0	378 0 0	
				Tarawonee	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	
				Rajhat	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	
				Sorhundhya	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	
				Harit	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	
				Serampore, by transfer	500 0 0		500 0 0	
Balance	1,947 21	3,170	5 017 21	Total	5 877 20 0	6,875 0 0	12 750 20 0	3,170-0-0
Total			20,988 1*	Amount sent out by the sub-divisional officer of Serampore	1,431 4 8	1 111 10 8	2,542 15 0	2,475-6 0
					7,508 24 8	7,084 10 8	15,592 35 0	5,645-8 0

* 500 maunds shown again in Serampore figures, as the amount was transferred from Hooghly to Serampore

19. Statement shewing the consumption of Government grain in the district of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.—

Name of circle. Date for which figures are given	Shewn in Statement D For the fortnight ending 25th July		
	Mds	S	C
Total allotment of Government grain	20,438	1	0
Total quantity of grain stored	20,438	1	0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date of last narrative	1,211	33	15
By gratuitous distribution in any shape during the fortnight—			
Hooghly	1,686	29	12
Serampore	1,196	38	3
Total	2,833	22	15
By payment in kind to labourers	883	35	6
Total consumption in fortnight	3,217	18	5
Total up to date	*4,429	12	6
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	6,000	0	0
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	6,000	0	0

* Returns imperfect.

20

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs	A	P
Advances for grain as already reported	18,000	0	0
Advances under the Tuccavi Act up to date of last narrative	39,461	0	0
During the fortnight—			
To Baboo Harihur Mookerjee in 2 cases	1,150	0	0
Total	40,611	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

21 Number of sub-committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	1
Sub-divisional Committee	1
Sub-Committees	50
Total	52

22 Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the 3 heads shewn below —

		B.		Total
		Sudder Sub-division	Serampore Sub-division	
Men	754			
Women	2,534		No details	
Children	1,429			
	4,717		2,321	7,038
C.				
		Sudder Sub-division	Serampore Sub-division	Total
Men	148			
Women	616		(No details)	
	764		61	825
* D.				
Men	77			
Women	165		(No details)	
Children	48			
	290		41	331
Add under heading B				7,038
			Grand total	*8,194

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

23 The disbursements to executive engineer and other officers in charge of re works are as follows —

During the fortnight.

To executive engineer	Nil
Advances for the purchase of food	Nil

* Returns from three committees were unintelligible and are not included.

Disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements—

To nasir for transport of Government grain for Government relief works (up to commencement of fortnight)	Rs	A	P
	420	0	0
During the fortnight	58	1	10
Payments on account of establishment for storage golas	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	5	0	0
	483	1	10

24. On account of advances for purchase of food—

Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	Nil
To traders for purchase of grain	Nil
To municipalities	Nil
To zemindars and others for land improvement during the fortnight	1,150 0 0
	1,150 0 0

25. Local subscription to relief committee—

Up to date of last narrative	7,245 15 0
In fortnight	165 0 0
Total	7,460 15 0
Government contribution up to date of last narrative	7,100 15 0
In fortnight	145 0 0
Total	7,245 15 0

Received from the central committee up to date of last narrative 18,000 0 0

26 The disbursements are as follows —

Up to date of last narrative	17,152 7 10
During the fortnight	1,715 10 3
Total	18,868 2 1

F H. PFLEW,
Offg Collector.

No. 283, dated Howrah, the 27th July 1874

From—J. B. WORGAN, Esq., Offg Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the weather, crop, and prices report for the fortnight ending on Saturday, the 25th instant.

2. The civil surgeon's sudder statement *rainfall report* for the first week of the fortnight shows very light showers on four days out of seven, only amounting to '29 for the week. The district superintendent's report for the same period shows that this was general, and that much need of water existed in the mofussil, and he stated that irrigation from the canals and the rivers Hooghly, Damoodur, and Roopnarayan would have to be resorted to. The rainfall of the second week is shown by the civil surgeon as 1.73, there having been showers every day for the last five days of the week. The district superintendent reports of this week that there was "some rain during the week throughout the district," but that much more is wanted.

3. I fear that *the crops* have, from the above mentioned insufficiency of rain, suffered a good deal, and that, unless heavy rain should fall soon, they will be seriously damaged. Near the rivers and canals aid can of course be afforded to the ryots by permitting cuts to be made in the embankments. On this subject I have been in correspondence with the executive engineer of the northern drainage and embankment division, and it has been arranged that applications for cuts in the embankments be entertained and acted on, on certain conditions, agreeably to instructions already received by Mr Whitfield from Government in reference to cases that have occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. These arrangements have been communicated to the Deputy Collector of Moherakha.

4. The *price of common rice* for the first week underwent very slight variation, rising 2 annas in Khanacool and 6 pie in Doomjoor per maund. In the second week it fell 2 annas in the Sudder Station, Bagnan, and Oolaberiah. The highest price continues to be at Juggutbullubpore Rs 3-10 per maund, the highest at Bagnan and Oolaberiah Rs. 2-12-6 and Rs. 2-12 respectively.

5. The district superintendent submitted an account of *relief expenditure* on the 24th, showing that by the amounts received by him up to that date Rs 4-14-9 had been expended on 29 persons since his last preceding report, or an average of 2 persons relieved per diem. The Deputy Collector of Moherakha gives figures (only up to the 17th) as Rs. 7-5 spent by the Khanacool relief committee. Accounts of expenditure up to the end of June, as called for in Government letter No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July 1874, will be submitted as soon as received from the district superintendent and Deputy-Collector.

6. The executive engineer's fortnightly statement shows 310 men employed in the Sudder and 159 in the Moherakha Sub-divisions. laborers reported as scarce

7. One case was decided under Act XXVI of 1871 during the fortnight, no fresh applications were filed, and none are pending.

Extract from the fortnightly return of coolies employed on the ordinary district road works during the fortnight ending 22nd July 1874

Name of road	Number of coolies	Supply of food	Condition of laborers	Mode of payments and rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	REMARKS
<i>Howrah Sub-division</i>						
Old Benares road*	80	Coolies purchase their own food	Good	Generally 2 annas per day given to each coolie to find food. Payment made at the end of the week men at 4 annas per day and women at 3 annas 8 pie per day each $\frac{1}{4}$ th the value of work to be paid in rice from hence forth if contractors will take it	The contractors supply the tools	Coolies scarce
Howrah and Doomjoor road	130	Ditto	Ditto			
Connuggur and Jonye road*	3	Ditto	Ditto			
Branch Grand Trunk Road*	70	Ditto	Ditto			
<i>Mohesrakha Sub-division</i>						
Ampla road	22	Food is supplied by the coolies themselves	Ditto	Rate of wages in average 4 annas payment made in advance and also daily	Tools are supplied by the contractors	Local coolies
Juggutbullubpore road	137	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Government rice has been sent to the contractor of this road for payment of coolies, but the result is not yet known

* Contractors of these roads are unwilling to take rice as already reported

W H. WELLS,

Exe Ergo, Hooghly and Howrah District.

No 426, dated Soory, the 27th July 1874

From—R D HIME, Esq. Offg Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

There is no material alteration in the state of the country since last report to notice Pauperism gradually increases, and will no doubt go on increasing till the end of August, when the harvesting of the aous crops in other districts, and the near prospect of the harvest in this, may be expected to cause a general fall in prices, but no great diminution in the numbers on the relief list can be hoped for till the end of October, when the reaping of the first early crop of any importance in this district commences. The crops continue to promise well, cultivation is going on energetically, and there is no sign of any check to agricultural operations from want of means to carry them on. There has been no failure of the markets or considerable rise in prices, no death from starvation during the fortnight has been reported, and the public health continues to improve steadily. Three grain robberies occurred during the fortnight. Prices are given in appendix I

B — RELIEF WORKS.

No new relief works have been opened during the fortnight. The returns show a large reduction in the number of laborers since the introduction of payment in grain

C — TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 3,222 maunds of rice having been exported against 3,238½ maunds of the preceding fortnight. The Government imports of the fortnight amount to 13,868 maunds

D — STORAGE OF GRAIN

The imports of the fortnight have been stored

E — ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shown in appendix, Statement II

F — CHARITABLE RELIEF

vide appendix, Statements III and IV

G — FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rupees 125 were paid to the zemindar in charge of the Naguri road on account of brick-burning and masonry, skilled laborers refusing grain payment, and the road being useless, unbridged; Rs. 1,000 were paid to Messrs Farquharson and Campbell on back accounts of weavers and spinners, and Rs. 2,790-4-3 were expended in the purchase of cotton. With these exceptions, and transport and storage charges, all payments connected with scarcity and relief during the fortnight have been made in Government grain.

APPENDIX I

Prices-current of food-grains and salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874

DISTRICT	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS							
	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT		RICE, COMMON	
	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year
DISTRICT	FIREWOOD		GRAIN		RICE, COMMON		RICE, BEST SORT	
	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year
	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return of last year
Soory (Sudder Station)	12 0	12 0	14 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0
Catha	14 0	15 0	15 0					
Purundarpore	12 0	13 0	14 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0
Futta, in re								
Balepore	13 0	13 0	15 0					
Doobrupore	14 0	12 0	16 0					
Almadpore	10 0	10 0	17 0					
Kinnahar	14 0	14 0	20 0					
Rajmagore	12 0	12 0	13 12					
Barwan	14 0	15 0	15 0					
Average	12 12	12 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0

APPENDIX RETURN II

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874

1	Name of Circle—Beerbhoom	
2	Dates for which figures are given—11th and 25th July 1874	
3	Total allotment of Government grain—uncertain	
4	Total quantity of grain stored	Mds. 13 868
TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE	5 By sale to the public or to laborers	
	6 By gratuitous distribution in any shape	3,637
	7 By advances to ryots	
	8 Drawn by zemindars under concession G	1 950
	9 By payment in kind to laborers	1,419
	10 Total	7,016
	11 Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	15,000
	12 Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	10,000

APPENDIX STATEMENT III

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874

1	Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	12
2	Ditto of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	23
3	Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	11
4	Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars and other residents	13
5	Ditto of work houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	27
6	Ditto of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily as on the 18th July	24,515

REMARKS—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 4,636 are spinners and weavers, and 1,410 are employed in light labor on village tanks, roads, and conservancy, leaving 18,469 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 100 pauper patients in receipt of rice at the dispensaries.

APPENDIX STATEMENT IV

Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to July 1874, submitted with reference to Government No 3216—S R of the 19th May 1874, paragraph 5

Total number of meals given up to 15th July 1874 i.e. persons fed for one day		Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in receipt present on the 15th July		Total disbursements up to 15th July in clearing cost of laborers employed on light cut over work		Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread and cotton and advance on the 15th July		Total disbursements to 15th July—weavers and spinners only		Total number of families relieved under heading for the 15th July		Total disbursement up to 15th July		Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 15th July		Total disbursements to 15th July and relief			
Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P			
8,67,065	18,420 Out of this, 157 are respectable persons	By cash for rice— 13,970 12 11		By cash— 21 900 5 9		By cash— 48 15 6		By cash— 48 15 6		By rice— 111 5 0		By rice— 111 5 0		By rice— 111 5 0		By rice— 111 5 0			
		By rice— 10,918 8 9		By rice— 780 0 0		By rice— 780 0 0		By rice— 780 0 0		By rice— 780 0 0		By rice— 780 0 0		By rice— 780 0 0		By rice— 780 0 0			
		Miscellaneous— 520 15 14																	
		31,420 15 10		6,076 0 0		22,110 5 9		18 families and 177 respectable persons		24,515		53,768 1							

REMARKS—Vide appendix return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874

R D HIMP,
Officiating Collector

No 192—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 31st July 1874.

From—C T BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept

In continuation of my No 190—S.R., dated 29th instant, I have the honor to forward in original the district narratives from Burdwan, Bankoora, and Midnapore, for the fortnight ending 27th instant.

2 *Burdwan*—The Collector's remarks on the condition of the people are important. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of distress and want among the crowded population of this district, in which there is always a large proportion of sickly and unhealthy and weakly beings, whom we are now absolutely preventing from dying in the ordinary course of nature. I was at Cutwa with the Collector and Dr. French, and I think that the people there were no worse than the people in Bood-bood. There were fewer lepers, but there was more ophthalmia. The marks of cautery for spleen are, I fear, to be seen on eight persons out of ten throughout the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, but this is as much due to the ordinary local fever and ague of a low marshy country as to the recent migratory fever, which has been more promptly fatal to its victims. With such a radically hopeless material to operate upon, it is in fact the verification of the Bengali proverb of carving rotten wood when we attempt to do good to these poor people.

3 With regard to the Collector's remarks on the difficulty of preventing impostors obtaining relief, I have no doubt that the best remedy is to be found in vigorous European supervision, but with the small European staff at our disposal, European supervision cannot stay long enough at any place thoroughly to sift the claimants for relief, and any hasty mistake in rejecting those who really need relief would have very disastrous consequences. The Collector does not state what use he has made of Captain King Harman's services, but he proposed to employ him at Sonamookhee, so as to supervise the southern or trans-Damooda part of the Bood-bood sub-division. Dr. French has been very useful, but his visits are made chiefly with the view of providing relief and seeing that none are neglected who require aid on medical considerations, and he cannot stop to eliminate unworthy applicants for relief. Unfortunately Dr. French has suffered severely from fever in consequence of the fatigue and exposure which he has undergone. I should be glad if another special relief officer could be added to the Burdwan staff, especially if an officer like Mr. Macaulay, who has been sent to Bankoora, can be found.

4 The number of laborers on public relief works has fallen from 7,711 in the previous fortnight to 3,334 in the present fortnight, but the number of persons receiving charitable relief had risen from 50,677 to 52,771 during the fortnight.

5 *Bankoora*—The report from this district seems to shew a general tone of improvement, but not so much as may be expected in the next fortnight, when the work of the special relief officers will have produced its effect.

6 *Midnapore* calls for no remarks.

No 810 F.R., dated Burdwan, the 27th July 1874.

From—E H WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Collector of Burdwan
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative due to-day.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

2. The Ranecgunge Sub-divisional officer says that there has been quite enough rice in the bazars, that the prices are 11 seers 4 chittacks ramsal rice per rupee 'down to 14 seers 4 chittacks coarse Midnapore rice per rupee, that the condition of the people is very fair, though they lost heart to some extent during the latter part of the fortnight in consequence of the absence of rain, that the total rain-fall in the fortnight was 3 inches, that the crops are doing very fairly; that there has been no starvation or real misery, that a death from starvation of an old woman of 80 was reported, but on local enquiry by the sub-divisional officer proved not to be due to that cause, that thefts are numerous.

The Bood bood Sub-divisional officer says that the supply of rice in the chief bazars is deficient, that the prices range from 12 seers 11 chittacks to 11 seers 13 chittacks, that the traders hold large stocks, but hold on for better prices; that the rain-fall at Bood-bood was 1.85 inches, but it was not general throughout the sub-division, that in some parts the crops have suffered and the transplantation of the aman has been delayed in consequence of the want of rain, that the condition of the people is better owing to the abundant relief given, that no cases of misery or starvation or grain thefts have come to light.

In the Sudder Sub-division the continued cessation of the rains has caused much anxiety and increased the rush of people to the food depôts. In the crowds of applicants for advances who daily throng my catchery, the number appearing really to require relief has increased. Instead of only one here and there, I find perhaps one in 20 or in 25 who may be reasonably supposed to be in want. Most of the distressed cases are found amongst the chowkedars, and the rest amongst the poorer ryots. The rain-fall during the fortnight has been 1.25 inches, all of which has fallen within the last few days. Previously to that the crops—and more especially those in the east of the sub-division—were looking badly. Prices of rice now range from 11 seers 4 chittacks to 12 seers per rupee. No deaths from starvation have occurred.

No narrative has been received from Cutwa. During the fortnight I spent some time at Cutwa and inspected various parts of that sub-division in company with Dr French. There is no doubt that distress has increased there. In almost every village visited by us, we found more or less distress. Some of the poorest persons were found to be eating grass seeds, and nearly every crowd appeared to contain a larger or smaller admixture of lean and badly nourished persons. The condition of the crops appeared to be fair throughout Thana Ketugram and the east half of Cutwa, but not so good in the west of Cutwa and east Munglecote. Irrigation seemed to be going on most actively throughout the sub-division, which is a most unusual thing at this time of the year. The population is decidedly, on the whole, a sickly one. The number who have scars on the left side of the stomach, indicating that they have undergone the native operation for cure of enlarged spleen, is very considerable. Eye diseases are also prevalent, not to speak of small-pox and other ordinary disorders. The rain-fall at Cutwa in the fortnight was 1.35 inches.

The Culna Sub-divisional officer says that the condition of the people is worse, though prices continue the same, ranging from Rs 3-8 to Rs. 3-4 a maund, that the rain-fall at Culna was 1.62 inches, that the prospects of the aman crop are far from good, though the rous is doing better, that though the lower classes are undergoing great privations, no deaths from starvation have been reported.

During the fortnight I visited the three Culna thanas—Poorbustholi, Moktessur, and Culna. The state of the crops along the bank of the Bhagnuthee seems to be as good as could be wished, but those inland, further to the west, are in anything but a satisfactory condition, and a good deal of the land is not cultivated, moreover, the tanks seem to have very little water in them. In several of the villages we passed through, we saw some lean and emaciated persons in the crowd, over and above the normal admixture of aged and diseased persons. Distress is certainly increasing in Culna.

The Jehanabad Sub-divisional officer reports no change in the condition of the people. He states that the rain-fall has been only 1.60 inches against 6.57 inches in the corresponding period of last year, that great anxiety is felt for the safety of the aous crop in the Jehanabad Thana, that the crops in Kotulpore and Roynah are doing well, that the absence of rain still keeps up prices; that there is no deficiency in the supply of rice in the bazars, that no cases of starvation or grain thefts have occurred.

The Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, reports that the supply of labor throughout the district is less than the demand. He quotes his sub-engineer as saying that the indiscriminate distribution of Government rice in unnochattias (food-depôts) has made some people quite independent. Before the establishment of these food-depôts the rate for earth-work was Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, and coolies were easily obtained, where is now, though the rate has been raised to Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8, there is very great difficulty in getting coolies. The small indigo-planters are said to experience similar difficulty. The executive engineer remarks on this "The rice-planting season, no doubt, has a good deal to do with the difficulty in procuring local coolies, but the gratuitous distribution is fast converting a large portion of the population into mendicants." The executive engineer concludes by recommending sales of Government grain where employment is obtainable instead of gifts and advances.

After the alarmist reports that relief was insufficiently given, &c, received in the last fortnight, it is somewhat consolatory to encounter a piece of criticism of the above tenor. That relief is somewhat indiscriminately given must, I am afraid, be admitted. Discrimination is a faculty which appears to be absolutely non-existent amongst the members of the rural sub-committees, and to be very imperfectly developed even amongst the Rs. 50 relief inspectors. If we could secure the exercise of proper discrimination, I believe our expenditure on relief would be at once very largely curtailed, but as that is impossible, it is likewise impossible to avoid relieving a large number of impostors along with the persons in real distress. Every increase of real distress seems to be attended by a proportionate, or perhaps a more than proportionate, increase of imposture, and this element of imposture it is impossible to keep out. There are superior relief officers who visit the depôts and check the admittances, but, as I have myself found by experience it is not by any means an easy matter to discern the proper recipients of relief in the midst of a crowd all pressing and clamouring for relief, the stoutest individuals and those least requiring it clamouring loudest, and the weaker ones hardly able to make themselves seen or heard. Though the crops are, on the whole, in an unsatisfactory condition, I may note that seed-grain appears to have been forthcoming everywhere, and the alarmist stories about the want of it have been utterly exploded.

B—RELIEF WORKS

3. The relief works are shown in the statement annexed. All the laborers, except those in town committee, chowkeedary union, and embankment works, are now paid in grain. The new roads in Cutwa appear to have been very fairly made, they are now being tufted.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

4. The export of grain, public and private, by rail in the week ending 18th July was 2,498 maunds, and the import in the same week was 12,981 maunds. The import of grain into Bood-bood from the south appears to have stopped, owing to the rise of the Damoodab.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

5. The quantity of Government grain now in store, the localities of the golas, and the consumption, are shown in statement II.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

6. Advances under the Land Improvement Act have now ceased to be made, as the season for tank-digging and earth-work is over. The total sum advanced is Rs. 68,959 on 216 applications. Applications are now coming in freely for the remission of one-third of the debt in each case in which the money has been used in improving the general water-supply of a village under paragraph 23, Government circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873.

The advances of grain are shown in statement III. The Bood-bood Sub-divisional officer reports that some of those who have already received advances once are now applying for more; I have directed him not to comply with any such second applications till he has disposed of all the first applications. It is becoming clear that every one is asking for these advances, and many more than once. I have impressed on the sub-divisional officers the necessity for careful personal examination of all applicants, and I hope they will exercise proper discrimination in making these advances. The applicants in the Sudder Sub-division I examine myself. Advances of grain are being freely made to weavers, to be repaid in cloth.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are shewn as usual in statements Nos. IV and V. The numbers are increasing, and I am afraid will increase. During the fortnight Captain King Harman, appointed to assist in relief matters, has joined.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

8. These are shewn in statement No. VI.

The new statement required by Government letter No. 4640—S R., dated the 24th instant, will follow.

I.

Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

NAME OF ROADS	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages	Price of rice	REMARKS
Buddipore road Undal to Aokrah road	179	Rs. A P 0 2 6 per chown	Rs 3-8 per maund	Earth-work nearly completed Work was stopped during the last fortnight owing to rice not being available on the road for payment to the coolies, work has again commenced
Rittarpore to Samdih road	97	0 2 0 per chown	13 seers per rupee	
Doorgapore to Kooldeah road	400	0 2 0 "	16 " "	
Mancoor to Shyambazar road	388	0 2 0 "	16 " "	
Sowata to Shilla road				
<i>In charge of Raneejung sub-divisional officer</i>				
Munglepore road	40	0 2 0 to 0 2 0 per 100 cubic feet	14 seers per rupee	
<i>In charge of Culna sub-divisional officer</i>				* Road works were closed during the fortnight, but will re-open from the 28th instant
<i>In charge of Jehanabad sub-divisional officer</i>				
JEHANABAD UNION				
Strand road	10	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet	13 seers per rupee.	
Brahminpooker road from basar	5	Ditto	13 " "	Works on these roads are executed from Chowkeedary and union funds
Mataker Para ditto	4	Ditto	13 " "	
Mesh's road	8	Ditto	13 " "	
Road from Moonsiff's office to Burdwan road	5	Ditto	13 " "	
BALLY UNION				
Kanalpore road	30	Ditto	13 seers per rupee	
SHAMBAZAR UNION				
Shymlapooker road	20	Ditto	13 " "	
KOTULPORE UNION.				
Siromonipore to Bramonari	28	Ditto	13 " "	
<i>In charge of Cutua sub-divisional officer</i>				
Cutua to Bhulpore road, and Bellessar	148		Rs 3-10-6 per maund	The laborers are paid in Government grain
Shyambazar road	93		Rs 3-10 6 "	
Kotoogram "	32		Rs 3-10 6 "	
Patuoli "	144		Rs 3 10 6 "	
Nohapora "	103		Rs 3-10 6 "	
Bijungur road	34		Rs 3 10 6 "	
Bedshai "	71		Rs 3 10-8 "	
Barotia "				
<i>In charge of Bood-bood sub divisional officer</i>				
Gooskurra to Aousgram	907	2 seers of rice per 100 cubic feet	16 seers per rupee	Ditto ditto
Gulal to Ruseikp "	45	Ditto	16 " "	
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company</i>				
Doobrajapore road	80	0 6 0	Rs 3-4 per maund	
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer Northern Drainage and Embankment Division</i>				
Kauna Nuddee works	180	0 3 0 to 0 3 8 per 100 cubic feet	13 seers per rupee	
<i>Adja's sub-division.</i>				
Embankment repairs	73	Ditto	13 " "	These works are not under the control of this office
<i>Edilpore sub-division</i>				
Ordinary embankment repairs	147	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	13 " "	
Total	3,334†			

† The decrease in the number of laborers is owing to the completion of works, and to the agricultural employments now offering

BURDWAN,
The 27th July 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman.

II.

NAME OF CIRCLE	Dates for which figures are given	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE										REMARKS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Total all kinds of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored in the granaries	By advances to treasury	By payment in kind to treasurers	Total	Estimated grain received for the month	Estimated grain expended for the month	Estimated grain expended for the month	Estimated grain expended for the month																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Burdwan	25th July 1874, 10,000, 10,000, sent to Curva for the month	55,000 0 0	22,139 0 0	12,801 0 0	0,554 0 0	1,000 0 0	37,500 0 0	12,000 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 25th July 1874

STATEMENT No III

Advances of Grain up to the last fortnight ending 27th July 1874

NAME OF SUB DIVISIONS	Number of applications made	Amount	Number of applications granted up to the date	Amount in quantity	Quantity advanced	REMARKS
Sudder	560	18,000	399	7,402	7,402	As the sub divisional returns do not show the money and grain advances separately the exact sum of money advanced cannot be given
Ranagunge	78	Not stated	9	Not stated	541	
Boof-hood	879	18,136	724	16,176	15,160	
Cutwa		Not received from Cutwa			15,037	
Culna	227	36,735	4	2,800	750	
Jehanabad	23	5,501	7	1,880		
Total	1,794	78,372	1,143	28,258	38,883	

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg Collector

IV

SUB DIVISIONS	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees	Number of relief circles opened and maintained	Number of relief circles opened and maintained by planters	Number of work houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF				Number of weavers and others to whom advances have been made	Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance	REMARKS
					Men	Women	Children	Total			
Burdwan	District Committee 1 Sub-Committees 39	1		27 of which 1 fever food depot and 1 of Maharajah	1 465	4 773	3 349	9 587 66 1,100	87	Rs 705	
Culna	Sub-divisional Committee 1, Sub Committees, 30	1		4 of which 1 of Maharajah	Closed during the fortnight						
Raneekunge	Sub divisional Committee 1 Sub Committees, 35	3		7	272	752	413	1 440			
Cutwa	Sub divisional Committee 1 Sub-Committees 34	1		15	436	1,795	1 821	4 042			The sub divisional officer reports that some more food depots have been opened, but no specification given
Jehanabad	Sub divisional Committee 1, Sub Committees, 43			3, of which 1 private food depot 2 fever food-depots	14	89	124	227 126			
Bood hood	Sub-divisional Committee, 1, Sub-Committees 50	1		51 of which 1 of Maharajah	4,131	17,553	13,211	34,895 700			
	District Committee 1, Sub-divisional Committees 5 Sub Committees 241										
	Total	6		107	6,318	24 952	18,921	52 771	37	705	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874

E H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

V.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief given to respectable persons, required by Government letter No 3261—J. R., dated the 19th May 1874

No	Names of Relief Houses	No relieved	No	Names of Relief Houses	No relieved
1.	Polashdanga	150	21	Mullickpore	200
2.	Tasooloo	100	22	Jarah	150
3.	Kistonagor	2,500	23	Hargram	80
4.	Nowa	150	24	Shor	90
5.	Kolekole	381	25	Shibbattee	250
6.	Mallosarool	75	26	Mirzapore	10
7.	Dignagor	800	27	Chotkund	15
8.	Ranchunderpore	600	28	Royan	12
9.	Gooshkura	300	29	Korui	125
10.	Sonamookhy	103	30	Bhatkunda	70
11.	Aousgram	400	31	Debsihala	60
12.	Pattaspore	60	32	Hitta	30
13.	Gula	350	33	Maharajah's food depôt	40
14.	Khano	275	34	Shaldanga	25
15.	Joykistopore	150	35	Baghar	15
16.	Aral	100	36	Goopenathpore	40
17.	Bhedra	525	37	Narigram	30
18.	Ramnagor	100			
19.	Omerpore	60			
20.	Sreepore	150			
				Total	8,561

VI

Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to 23rd July 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sub divisions	Local amount of subscription	Local subscription realised	Amount realised, doubled by Government	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee	Total of columns 4 and 5	Expenditure	Balance
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Burdwan	8,110 8 0	7,731 0 0	15,468 0 0	80,000 0 0 39 10 3*		29,312 15 0*	37,160 10 9
Raneegunge	2,740 0 0	2,740 0 0	5,480 0 0			8,822 7 3	2,907 8 9
Culina	5,900 0 0	4,717 0 0	9,434 0 0			3,931 10 3	6,452 5 9
Jehanabad	2,123 0 0	1,789 0 0	3,578 0 0			3,288 8 7	1,823 7 5
Bood-bood	1,182 5 0	1,182 5 0	2,364 10 0			14,292 12 11½	2,071 13 ½
Cutwa	1,226 0 0	921 1 0	1,842 2 0			7,309 3 3	782 14 9
Total	21,287 13 0	19,083 6 0	38,166 12 0	80,039 10 0	1,18 206 6 3	67,007 9 9½	51,198 12 5½

* Refunded by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector

No. 748, dated Bankoora, the 27th July 1874

From—W. R. LARMINE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

2 The price of rice has varied but little except in Moheshra, but it has shown a general tendency to rise. The supply is sufficient in the chief bazars, but in the more out-of-the-way villages, especially in pergunnah Moheshra, it is sometimes difficult to procure grain. Prevailing rates are given below —

	Wheat	Barley	Rice Best sort	Rice Common ordinary	Gram
	Mds S C	Mds Srs Ch	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bankoora	0 13 12	0 21 0	0 10 8	0 12 8	13 12 0
Chatna	0 13 8	0 17 8	0 12 12	0 13 12	0 13 0
Bushenpore	0 12 0	0 23 0	0 11 8	0 13 8	0 14 0
Oudah	0 13 0	0 22 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Gungayulhaty	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 10 8	0 11 0	0 13 0
Burjorah	0 14 8		0 11 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
Saltoora	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 8 0

3. During the last fortnight the rainfall has been not only scanty in general, but uneven in its distribution. Great anxiety has been experienced, but there have been some good showers the last few days, and the situation is improved. The aous crop is in many places very good, and is a more extensive one than usual. The late showers have rendered this crop almost safe. Very little progress has been made in transplanting the amun seedlings, and unless heavy rain fall within the next week or ten days, I fear the crop will be a short one. Mr Macaulay reports that the prospects are extremely bad in the west of Chatna, but the rain of yesterday and the day before must have done much good.

4. Distress has not abated. The continued want of rain has thrown the laboring classes out of work, and of course the condition of the weavers and other manufacturing classes cannot yet be expected to improve. There have been no serious cases of grain theft or robbery reported.

I am glad to say we have had no further reports of deaths by starvation either true or false.

The fourth case mentioned in my last report turned out to be as unfounded as the others.

RELIEF WORKS

5. The number of laborers is given below. I fear it will be necessary to commence some new roads. Those in progress are rapidly approaching completion, and although our rates are very low, coolies are not being absorbed by cultivation. This is partly caused by want of rain and partly by the fact that many cultivators, who, in ordinary years, pay laborers, are this year, in consequence of straitened circumstances, obliged to do the work themselves. The decrease in the numbers shown in the statement annexed is doubtless due to the gradual completion of the different works.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES

6. The total amount of grain advances sanctioned up to date is about Rs 54,000, representing about 22,000 maunds. This is still being given in instalments in consequence of the insufficient supply of Government grain, but although some inconvenience is caused in this way to the recipients, we secure an increased chance of testing the securities pledged. I have already had several applications from creditors of those to whom grain had been advanced, alleging that the property pledged to Government was already encumbered. Where such statements are substantiated, additional security is called for. In one case I handed over to the criminal courts some persons who deliberately asserted that they were in possession of property to which they had no claim. Their punishment has acted as a warning to others. It has been asserted that the temptation of getting a loan from Government without interest is very great, but I think Government conditions are severer than those of most mahajuns. The latter, as a rule, lend grain and demand 50 per cent interest in grain, we lend *grain* say at 18 seers per rupee, and demand repayment at that rate in cash when grain may be selling at 26 seers per rupee. From the ryot's point of view this is a payment of 100 per cent. I feel quite sure they are sensible of this fact, for in several cases in which I had sanctioned an advance of grain the applicants, before getting their certificates, appeared and stated that having succeeded in getting grain from their mahajuns, they did not wish to receive their advances from Government.

7. The Ghitwals have received from me through their sirdars advances to some considerable extent, many of them being very badly off, and no mahajun being willing to lend on the security of tenures which are held at the will of Government.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD

8. There is nothing worthy of note under this head, except that rice is still being imported from Raipore in Manbhoom.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

9. The annexed table will show the amount received and expended. The supply is, of course inadequate for our needs, but the amount imported will be largely increased now that a regular transport service has been organized, and in a few days I hope to be able to meet all demands in every part of the district. This it would be impossible to accomplish without the aid of the transport officers who have been entrusted with the duty of getting the grain across the river Damudah. I thought at one time of importing into the north-east of the district from Durgapore Railway Station, but after consultation with Captain Grant, it appeared to me that the extra expense that must be incurred in doing so would not be compensated by the saving in cartage. I have, therefore, abandoned the idea. Our present arrangements are as follows:—

10. Two large guls will be established, one at Mejia and one at Bankoora. Captain Grant will pour as much grain as he can into these, and an independent carting agency will supply all other relief centres. In this way, I think most work will be done.

11. As already reported, the expected consignment from Balasore will not exceed 350 maunds.

CHARITABLE RELIEF

12. It will be seen from the statement annexed that there is an increase in the numbers relieved under classes (a) (b) and (c), and a decrease in class (d). The total increase is, however, less than that observed in the preceding fortnight. Mr. Macaulay has commenced work on the

western side, and has already effected considerable improvement in the centres which he has visited, enforcing the labor test as far as possible, and weeding out those who do not require relief. It is perfectly clear that thorough and constant European supervision is necessary, and I have no doubt that succeeding reports will shew a great change in the proportion between classes (b) and (c), but any weakening of my relief staff would, doubtless, undo all the good I anticipate from the work of the special officers now placed at my disposal.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 One central committee | 4 None. |
| 2. Thirty-five sub-committees | 5 Thirty-eight. |
| 3. Thirty-eight | 6 Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight |

CLASS B		CLASS D — Respectable persons in distress obtaining relief	
Moohesha		Moohesha.	
1 Mejia	1,281	21 Taldangra	502
2 Saltora	909	22 Koorpa	744
3 Kuthalia	1,358	23 Harmasra	319
4. Pahra	1,014	24 Amdangra	904
5 Tihiri	689	25 Mukra	1,150
6. Bakulie	572	26 Lodua	1,452
7. Gogra	804	27 Buhempore	1,973
8 Dhabon	832	28. Joypore	1,050
9 Bankoora	1,694	29 Teleshair	402
10 Rajgram	501	30 Ramangore	399
11 Chatna	745	31 Chowamooona	1,212
12 Arrara	387	32 Malara	662
13 Jeghoru	434	33 Susunia	121
14 Gungajulghati	677	34 Kotalpashkurin	85
15 Boryara	1,519	35 Showla	574
16 Dhabori	1,047	36 Ajudhia	} Just opened
17 Konamara	755	37 Bhora	
18 Godardhi	1,299	38 Bankadaha	
19. Shabarjora	664	Total	30,255
20. Oudah	1,453		

Class C — Light Work

Tank-work	682
Husking	1,032
Weaving	2,948
Jute-spinning	1,241
Shell-lac	73
Shankari	63
Braziers	241
Total	6,280

Men	628
Women	1,362
Children	873
Total	2,863

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund

	Heading B	Heading C	Heading D	Total
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight	17,457. 14 10	25,436 11 0	2,423 0 0	45,317 9 10
Amount expended up to the end of this fortnight	9,389 7 2	7,350 0 0	950 0 0	17,689 7 2
Total	26,847 6 0	32,786 11 0	3,373 0 0	63,007 1 0

Account of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 27th July 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF GOALS.	Date for which figures are given	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED					
			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
Bankoora.	From 11th to 25th July 1874	Balance in hand 78 20 13 Received 2,996 8 4 Total 3,074 29 1		3,229 32 67		3,029 32 67		
Gungajulghatty	From 11th to 24th July 1874.	Balance in hand 161 10 4 Received 1,318 36 8 Total 1,379 12 12	302 20 12	1,007 32 0		1,370 12 12		
Mejia ...	From 11th to 24th July 1874	Balance in hand 17 26 12 Received 1,461 20 12 Total 1,482 16 8	687 27 8	777 2 0		1,464 29 8		
Saltora	From 3rd to 23rd July 1874	Balance in hand 141 6 94 Received 1,641 37 12 Total 1,783 4 54	607 16 12	1,062 18 6	77 24 4	1,747 19 6		
Total ...		Balance in hand 388 30 64 Received 7,321 32 4 Total 7,710 23 104	1,597 25 0	5,237 4 124	77 24 4	7,812 14 01	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0

Statement of Labor.

No	NAME OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.			Total
		Men	Women	Children	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	26	18	.	44
2	Ditto to Roghoonathpore	18	12	.	30
3	Ditto to Beersingpore	16	12	.	28
4	Badulara road	15	12	.	27
5	Station roads	5	3	.	8
6	Bishenpore to Namchurra (Jeypore)	48	32	...	80
7	Kolanpore to Joyrampore	9	7	.	16
8	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (provincial)	62	39	.	101
9	Ondah and Taldangra road	25	17	..	42
10	Gungajulghatty to Saltora	265	109	..	374
11	Morloo and Mejia road	352	213	6	571
12	Municipal work in Bishenpore	27	18	.	45
13	Digging tank at Jeypore	8	7	.	15
14	Dullubpore to Mahara	157	119	..	276
15	Mejia to Burjorah <i>via</i> Mahara	413	322	.	735
16	Bankoora to Taldangra <i>via</i> Kurpa	210	150	15	375
17	Ditto to Judpore	167	56	10	233
18	Dolepore to Mohisua	205	107	15	327
Total		2,028	1,253	46	3,327

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,
The 27th July 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Offy. Collector.

No. 206, dated Midnapore, the 27th July 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report for the period terminating on July 25th.

2. In the beginning of the fortnight I made a brief tour for three days into the thanas of Salbunny, Gurbeta, and part of Beenpore; the fields were then getting dry from short rainfall, and from that date up to the 22nd no rain of any consequence fell in the greater part of the district, though very heavy and ample but partial rain fell in one or two places. Had this report only extended up to the evening of Wednesday the 22nd, it would have been a very gloomy one, as the aous crop was reported from all quarters, except those specially favored with rain, as beginning to suffer, the people were clamouring for work, the numbers at the food depôts were increasing, and prices were rising rapidly. Worse than that, all those who had stores were holding them back, and in many quarters it was reported that rice could not be procured. Dr. Phillips at Beenpore in West Salbunny (not Beenpore thana) could not purchase it for his orphans, and begged the committee to send him rice from their stock.

3. All the relief roads were set working again at full power, and those in charge received orders to refuse no one who would give a full day's work. The Jambonee estate rice, which was being sold, was readily purchased at 12 seers the rupee, *i.e.*, 2 to 3 seers less per rupee than the price a fortnight before; but the availability of this rice stopped all panic in the west of the district. I ordered 100 maunds of the committee's rice to be sent to Dr. Phillips for sale, and I hope that this will suffice to bring out further stores in that neighbourhood. In the north-east of the district the temporary Deputy Collector reported that rice was almost unprocurable and asked for 500 maunds; but I know that large stocks are held in that neighbourhood; and as the rain has since come down copiously, I hope that it will bring an ample supply into the market, and have asked if it has done so before sending any from here.

4. From the 22nd to the 26th we have had an abundant rainfall in the Sudder Station;

To-day's news shows that it has been abundant everywhere except in the north-east. Some rain has fallen there, but less than might have been wished. It is probable, however, that rain has fallen there during this day.

H. L. H.

except that in parts the aous crop will have

Reports give an average of 3 annas loss of aous

it is known that it extended to the south-east of the district, and partially at least to the west; but I shall not, till after this report goes, obtain complete information. If it has been abundant everywhere the threatened crises will be averted, permanently suffered somewhat, and the amun will be rather too late to give a very full crop unless the rains continue up to November.

5. The information called for in Government orders No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd July cannot be given in this report, it will be sent separately afterwards.

6. The financial condition of the relief fund is as follows :—

	Rs	A	P
Opening balance	15,116	15	3
Subscriptions collected	443	0	0
Central Committee's donation	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,559	15	3
Expenditure	2,187	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,372	15	3

7. I enclose the reports from Gurbetta and Tumlook. The latter gives the statistics of the Rajnagore food depôt. The statistics of those at Chunderkona, Keerpoy, Radhanagore, and Dasspore, have miscarried and I am unable to give them.

No. 2441, dated Chota Nagpore, the 23rd July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—C. BERNARD, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department

I HAVE the honor to submit my half monthly narrative for the fortnight ending Monday the 20th instant. I have delayed three days to obtain all the information I could up to that date.

2. From all the districts except Palamow, comes the cry of "more rain wanted." Up to the 17th July, in the Hazareebagh district, the prospects of the crops were excellent, but during the week ending on that date, only 1·89 inches of rain was registered; and from some of the police reports it appears that owing to want of rain transplanting of paddy, which had commenced, had been suspended; still no apprehensions of any failure were entertained. There was time for transplanting if the rain has since fallen sufficiently or soon comes, and the crops on the ground were uninjured. The gondli, which in some places will be ready for the sickle by the close of the month, is represented as particularly luxuriant, murwa, which will be ready a few days after the gondli, is also expected to yield abundantly, and the makai, though reported from some quarters to have suffered from the heavy rain in June, is on the whole fair.

3. In the Sudder sub-division of the Loharduggah district, the bhadoi crops are at present in first rate order, but transplanting of the great rice crop is, in the neighbourhood of Ranchi, postponed for rain, and the paddy in the seed-beds is rather overgrown, but that which has been planted broadcast in low lands, and the gora, or early rice, on the high lands, are still in excellent condition. Gondli and murwa well-advanced, and makai luxuriant. In the remote quarters of the Sudder sub-division I hear there has been sufficient rain, and transplanting is reported to be progressing favorably, nevertheless, the lull in the rain during the last week has affected the market. On Saturday last rice was selling at Ranchi at 17½ seers for the rupee; yesterday it rose to 15½

4. The Palamow reports are quite satisfactory, as will be seen from the half monthly narrative* of the sub-divisional officer, received on the 21st and submitted herewith.

* No. 548, dated 18th July 1874

5. The Manbhoom people, except those in the Govindpore sub-division, where the weather has been seasonable, are becoming most anxious in consequence of the long intermission of rain. The Deputy Commissioner's report of the prospects up to the 17th instant, is in the hands of Government. In that, he stated that the hopes of a bountiful harvest from the early crops were unabated, but the deficiency of rain during the fortnight had put a stop to the transplanting which had commenced. Writing on the 22nd, Colonel Rowlatt says :—"In continuation of my demi-official of yesterday, I regret to report that for the last eight days, no rain whatever has fallen in this part of the district, whilst for the weeks ending 11th and 18th, only 0·50 and 1·14 fell, the consequence of which is that the crops on the high lands, consisting of gora (aous), gondli, kodo, Indian corn, and pulses (beri and mung) are now suffering from want of moisture and are beginning to dry up, the gora has apparently suffered the most, and the others in a less degree. The most serious effect of the drought is that the seedling (called "afar" in this district) has, when sown on high lands, partially withered, and on the lower lands is becoming so tall as to be a good deal injured for transplanting." This is a very gloomy account; he, however, adds, "should rain fall within a day or two, not very

* No. 1866, dated 22nd July 1874

much damage will have been done." I append a copy of the letter* from which I have extracted the above. These bad prospects are in the Purulia and Manbazar relief circles, the central and south east parts of the district, the large pergunnahs of Burraboom, Patkum, and Bagmundi have not suffered. The Purulia market is sharply affected by the cessation of rain. Rice was at 14 seers in the previous fortnight; it fell to 11 seers on the 22nd.

6. The reports from Singbhoom, though less gloomy, are of the same hue. Captain Garbett.—on the 15th writes, "The rain is still holding off, and matters begin to look serious. The fields are beginning to look dry, and the dhau to look bad; but what I like least is, our Kols are getting frightened and discouraged. They flock to the bungalow every day to ask if the rain is coming, and when."

7. Since yesterday, we have had here indications of a change. There was a smart shower in the evening, and to the west there was heavy rain; and I trust that I shall soon hear that the crisis is past, and find prospects more favorable in Manbhoom when I go there.

8. The Hazareebagh report for the month of June, I received since the despatch of my narrative for the fortnight ending the 6th instant. I have not obtained any later statistics from Mr. Beadon. His sub-divisional officers and the managers of the Wards Estates are objectionably slow in transmitting intelligence. The report above referred to is an unnecessarily voluminous production, with its four sets of weekly reports from police stations, all of which so resemble each other that the information might have been compressed into a very brief space in Mr. Beadon's own narrative.

9. From that narrative we learn that the rains set in on the 22nd June, and from early in the month, the payment of laborers in rice at 11 seers for the rupee, commenced. This change, and the agricultural labor now open to the people reduced the numbers engaged on relief works to about one-fourth of the number previously employed.

10. I have approved of the proposal in Mr. Beadon's 17th paragraph, to the effect, when the advances now being made to ryots and others of rice are brought to a conclusion, and the stocks of grain on the Grand Trunk road exhausted, that Major Preston and Mr. McCarthy's services be dispensed with.

11. The average number of work-people continuing on the road and other works, was 2,569 adult males, 2,278 females, and 901 children, total, 5,748. Those who had withdrawn from the works had, for the most part, obtained employment in the fields.

12. The persons employed on roads in the west and south of the district where there was no Government rice, had been paid in cash, altogether Rs. 3,734 had been thus disbursed, but the payments in kind were equivalent to a cash disbursement of Rs. 3,617. In addition to the above, nearly 9,000 maunds of Government rice had been given out in loans, and applications, for such are still complied with.

13. On the whole Mr. Beadon is quite justified in considering that all danger is now past in the Hazareebagh district. For the main cost incurred in relieving distress, we shall have good and useful lines of roads to show and some fine reservoirs, and when the advances are recovered, the cost of relieving distress in the Hazareebagh district will appear moderate, though in very few districts have the prices of all kinds of food-grain risen higher.

14. Throughout the Hazareebagh district, at the various centres, beggars and all feeble paupers are still fed by the relief committees. The disbursements by relief committees accounted for up to the 20th instant, have altogether amounted to Rs. 5,406, leaving a balance to credit of 15,658, which is considered sufficient.

15. I am very glad to be able to submit on this occasion an unqualified favorable report on the Palamow sub-division by Mr. L. R. Forbes. It leaves nothing to be desired. The crops on the ground are luxuriant. There is full promise of an unusually fine bhadoi crop. The weather has continued favorable, and the usual field operations of the season are going on satisfactorily, and in regard to the destruction of embankments by heavy floods which was the dark shade in the last narrative, Mr. Forbes has, during a recent tour, visited several villages and found that the breaches in the embankments had, for the most part, already been repaired. Relief operations have been all closed, except those carried on by relief committees. The quantity of Government rice disposed of during the fortnight appears small, but Mr. Forbes hopes to sell 15,000 or 16,000 maunds before his next narrative is due. I have authorized sale of cargo rice at 16 seers, under orders of Government No. 4265—S.R. of the 4th instant.

16. *Singhbhoom*—In this district all goes well except that anxiety is felt in consequence of the discontinuance of rain, during the week ending 19th instant, only 1.19 inches had been registered, and apparently there has been no more since, but prices were not affected, common rice was selling at Chaubassa at 20 and in Dhalbhoom at 24 seers for the rupee, and the condition of the people is reported to be very good. The only relief work now open in the Kolhan is clearing out a large tank at Chaubassa, on which there is an average daily employment of 118 persons, and finishing irrigation works opened in Dhalbhoom, 1,976 persons. These laborers are now paid in grain from stores laid in at the commencement of the season. The Deputy Commissioner has about Rs. 1,000 worth of rice in the Kolhan which he wishes to dispose of to the Kols, and I have told him to do so.

MANBHOOM.

17. The untoward withholding of rain reported above has clouded, temporarily I hope, the prospects of Manbhoom, but Colonel Rowlett's report of the 17th instant, which is now in the hands of Government has some interesting features.

18. I demur to the account given of the effect of the reduction in wages of persons employed on minor and local works by Mr. Hare, the relief officer of the Purulia Circle. This was ordered by me, because I believed that the rates paid were higher than those which it was customary for farmers to offer for field labor, and I was right, but it has this good effect those who remain on the works find they can make more at piece-work than on daily wages, and many now take to piece-work in preference, even some who have been employed on light labor gangs. It is necessary now to be careful that the piece-work of 2 annas for 100 cubic feet of earth is a fair rate, considering that the earth is now soft and easily removed. I have called for information on this subject, Colonel Rowlett's statistics are up to 4th July only. It was then shown that the numbers employed on the roads had

fallen from 12,082 to 6,832, the number employed for minor works, from 3,993 to 3,243, but since that time the payment for one day's work in pice instead of rice has stopped, and his, it is said, has caused a further reduction.

19. But it is unsatisfactory to find that the number now in receipt of food from the sub-committees has risen in the same period from 6,470 to 8,843, and the number now reported as in receipt of uncooked food, has gone up to 11 222. The figures in previous narrative are too incomplete for comparison, but the increase appears excessive, though in the previous report Colonel Rowlatt informed us, he had addressed the relief officers, pointing out the absolute necessity of reducing the numbers as much as possible, but Colonel Rowlatt says that he can only attribute the increase in the number of persons relieved by the committees to many of those who maintained themselves by working on minor relief works having come to the sub-committees when they found the rate of wages had been so much reduced. I have requested him to cause inquiries to be made on this point, and to direct the sub-committees and relief officers to give no charity to persons in health who leave honest labor of any kind to get fed for nothing.

No 548, dated Daltongunge, the 18th July 1874

From—L. R. FORBES, Esq, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,

To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C S I, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, my eleventh fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-division for the fortnight ending Saturday, 11th July 1874.

2. All relief operations except those under the charitable relief committees having closed, I presume there is now no longer any necessity for a detailed report under the several heads, I shall therefore confine myself to what is actually going on and of interest.

A

Kind and prices of grain selling in one or more principal marts—The table below will show that there has been a further fall in the price of grain during the fortnight, and with the large stocks in hand and the early millets nearly ripe, there is every reason to expect a still further fall in prices.

NAMES OF MARTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SFEER OF 80 TOIAMS					
	Wheat	Barley	Rice		Munwa	Indian corn
			Wholesale	Retail		
Daltongunge	13		14 06	12 94	60 75	15 75
Garwah	12 38	16 75	14 63	13 60	60 75	16 81
Hosamahad	13 50	18 00	12 38	11 24		16 18
Satherwah	13 50	20 25	14 75	13 63	61	16 62
Manka		19 25	14 75	13 63	67	16

Rainfall—The amount of rain registered during the fortnight was 11 27 inches, making a total to date of 37 04, or very close upon the total fall of last year.

State of the crops.—I have just returned from a tour in the district and can speak confidently as to the state of the crops. Where it was sown early, the makai crop is well advanced, and in splendid condition, but where otherwise, the constant rain has been too much for it, and the plants are rather stunted, and in some places turning yellow. The fine hot sun of the last 7 or 8 days has, however, gone a long way to invigorate the crop, all the other rainy crops, particularly oonid and cotton, are all in excellent condition, sawan and gondli in many places are ripening, and will be ready for cutting in a week or 10 days. To the south-west the bhadori crops are described as being really splendid. Some of the farmers of Simah tell me that they have not known such a bhadori for years. The prospects of the dhan crop are everywhere said to be most favorable. With regard to the destruction of bunds and embankments reported in my last, I am unable as yet to give details of loss, as I have not yet received the thana returns. During my recent tour, however, I visited many villages, in fact I observed every where I passed that the breaches in the embankments had, for the most part, already been repaired, and the probability is that only in the cases of large embankments, where the damage has been very extensive, the work of repair will have to stand over. I was informed by Mr Charles Davies of Akharpore, whom I met at Hydarnuggur, that such a flood of rain as passed over the country on the 20th and 27th June had not been known for 26 years, when he remembers just such another fall. We registered only eight inches of rain in Daltongunge on those two days, but from the height to which the Amanut river and other rivers to the north of it rose, I estimate the fall of rain within the cycle of the storm to have been something like 24 inches in the 48 hours.

Condition of the people—Everywhere excellent, a few stray cases of small-pox still reported.

B—The works on which laborers were employed during the fortnight—No 1, Daltongunge Station road. 2 Chandwa road. 4. Maharaizunge road, 9, petty irrigation works.

10, Baloomath road, and the number of laborers on each was, No. 1, 29; 2, 18; 4, 72; 9, 495; 10, 39, total 653

With the exception of those on relief work No. 9, who are engaged in completing the petty repairs to irrigation works in Government Farms, the others, 158 in number, were employed in assisting masons on bridge work, and since the close of the fortnight all bridge work has been closed. The establishment is now engaged in clearing up accounts.

Petty repairs to irrigation works are being done by contract according to pergunnah rates; and the professional munials are paid in cash. Rice, and nothing but rice, has been paid to other laborers, at the rates mentioned in my last narrative.

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

Though the rice arrived after the close of the fortnight under report, I may state that Mr. Hodges brought up by boat from Dehri to Japla about 6000 maunds of rice for storage at Hosainabad. I went to Japla myself to arrange for the proper storage. I am in hopes that the Government telegram directing the rice to be sent to Sarun reached Dehri in time to prevent its being despatched to this.

D—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS

The accompanying statement, 1, exhibits all necessary information under this head. The sales during the fortnight were only half what I estimated, but since the close of the fortnight they have been much brisker, and I trust to be able to show in my next that some 15,000 to 16,000 maunds have been disposed of. The zemindars are freely accepting responsibility and taking rice wholesale for distribution to their ryots. The rice in the Panki-Parassia kote and Nowa golas has been all got rid of, and a large quantity in Belounjah and Japla has also been disposed of. The following exhibits the disposal of rice during the fortnight under review.

	Mds	Srs	Chs
(1) Grain disposed of up to date of last report	2,526	39	13½
Grain disposed of during the fortnight—			
(a) By payment to laborers	477	7	8
(b) By sale to the public	465	31	8
(c) In charitable relief or any other shape			
(d) By advances to ryots	732	36	0
Total	1,675	34	11
Total to end of fortnight	4,202	34	8½

Condition of storage houses—These are all in good order.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS

The Bistrampore Jagirdar, Babu Latchmi Baksh Rai, has refunded the unexpended portion of his advance.

Advances to private parties for land improvements—The circle officer in charge of this work is now employed in preparing his final report, and I expect to receive it in a day or two, when, by order of the Commissioner, he will proceed to Ranchi. Some few inquiries as to work done remain, these will be made by the Sub-Deputy Collector.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realized during the fortnight—

Subscribed				Realized			
	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Amount subscribed up to preceding fortnight	8,139	12	0	Realized up to preceding fortnight	6,741	12	0
During the fortnight	59	0	0	During fortnight	119	0	0
Total	8,198	12	0	Total	6,860	12	0

and the expenditure for the half month ending 30th June—

	Rs	A	P
Under heading B	130	4	4
" " C	63	0	0
" " D			
Miscellaneous			
Total	193	4	4

The average number of persons relieved were—

Under heading B	284	73
" " C	84	61
" " D		
Total	369	34

During my recent visit to Hosainabad, the committee brought to my notice that some of the respectable Mahomedans in receipt of relief were almost destitute of clothing, I saw

some of the men and they were in rags, I directed the committee to give them a suit of clothing each; some few of them who are possessed of a little landed property are, I believe, about to apply for small loans to enable them to live decently till they can collect their rents at the time of the Dassahara; as they promise good security the loans may be safely given.

G — FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE PORTNIGHT

Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative		2,07,219	5	
<i>Detail of above</i>				
Disbursement to out officers in charge of Relief work No	1	1,19,77	1	0
Ditto ditto	2	11,900	0	0
Ditto ditto	3	20,200	0	0
Ditto ditto	4	18,722	12	0
Ditto ditto	5	11,025	0	0
Ditto ditto	6	27,025	0	0
Ditto ditto	7	9,850	0	0
Ditto ditto	8	11,800	0	0
Ditto ditto	9	5,600	0	0
Ditto ditto	10	11,500	0	0
Ditto ditto	11	5,000	0	0
Ditto ditto	12	1,000	0	0
Total		1,48,800	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain		40,000	0	0
Charges for conveyance of Government rice from Delhi as per contract		3,768	11	8
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lashgunge		58	12	0
Payment on account of establishment at storage golas		350	5	3
Charges for conveyance of tools from Delhi as per contract		126	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of Land Improvement		14,115	0	0
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight</i>				
Disbursement to out officers in charge of relief works		105	0	0
Payment on account of establishment at storage golas				
Total of fortnight expenditure		105	0	0
(a) Final payments				
(b) Advances repayable				
Grand total to end of fortnight		2,07,324	5	3

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-Division of Palamou for the Fortnight ending 11th July 1874

NAMES OF VILLAGES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE												
			Total quantity of grain exchanged to other districts	By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payments in kind to laborers	Total	Estimated grain receipts on the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight					
											Mds	Sr	Ch	Mds	Sr
1 Daltongunge	11th July 1874	From Debra	83 0 11 7	381 4 10		501 0 0	57 14 4	1 403 19 31							
2 Parasia	Ditto	" Lehardurga	1 49 12 14			35 20 0	31 4	0 11 4							
3 Panki	Ditto	Rs 4000 advanced to 12000 tractable ryots residents for purchase of rice for consumption representing about	1 573 0 0	4 8 0		1568 32 0		1 573 0 0							
4 Nowa	Ditto		1 2 0 34 1	7 20 0			14 20 8	137 0 8							about 2,000 0 0
5 Morbey	Ditto		1,382 30 0	10 28 11				10 28 11							
6 Surki	15th June 1874		1,572 21 4				0 0 0	99 0 0							
7 Nuggur	31st May		3,052 25 0				9 30 6	9 30 6							
8 Marjhuwan	15th June		1,105 27 7				0 16 4	0 16 4							
9 Hosamalsad	11th July		2,293 25 4 1/2	371 9 0		107 16 0	87 29 0	510 14 0	5,000 0 0						
10 Kote	Ditto		728 0 4	10 8 0		308 20 0		318 28 0							
11 Sathurwa	15th June		115 10 0												
	Total		23,104 1 7 1/2	790 38 10		9,771 8 0	440 27 14 1/2	4,292 34 8 1/2							

DALTONGUNGE,
The 18th July 1874.

L R FORBES,
Offg Asst Commissioner

No. 1668, dated Purulia, the 22nd July 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore

IN continuation of my demi-official letter of yesterday, I regret to have to report that for the last 8 days no rain whatever has fallen in this part of the district, whilst for the weeks ending the 11th and 18th, only 0.50 and 1.14 fell, the consequence of which is that the crops on the high lands, consisting of gora, gondli, kodo, Indian corn, and pulses (biri and mung), are now suffering from want of moisture, and are beginning to dry up and wither away, the gora has apparently suffered the most, and the others in a less degree, the most serious effect of the drought, however, is that the seedling (called afar in this district) has, where sown on high land, partially withered and dried, and on the lower lands, is becoming so tall as to be a good deal injured for transplanting, as when too old it does not form itself into bunches of 7 or 8 stems, but shoots up singly, the produce of grain from which is very small. Should rain fall within a day or two, not very much damage will have been done, but on the contrary, should there be none for the next week or ten days, the most serious consequences will result, I therefore report the matter at once, as I consider the state of the country to be very critical, and present prospects very gloomy. The best reports come from the northern part of the district, but those from the central and south east are alarming, the large pergunnahs of Burrahoom, Patkum, and Bagmundi do not yet appear to have suffered.

2. Rice which was selling in Purulia at 14 seers per rupee a fortnight ago, is now at 11 seers, with every prospect of a further rise in price taking place if rain does not fall.

No. 1742, dated Purulia, the 31st July 1874

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No. 151—S.R., dated the 16th January 1874, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 25th instant

A.—STATE OF RIL COUNTRY

During the past fortnight, owing to the want of rain, the prospects of the crops, which were so good up to the end of the previous fortnight, have become very seriously imperilled. Only 1.25 inches of rain fell at Purulia between the 11th and 21st instant, and during most of this time a scorching hot sun shone out, which withered and dried up the crops to a most alarming degree. The early rice (gora) and Indian corn suffered the most, but the gondli, kodo, and pulses were all injured to a certain extent. The seedling paddy was also beginning to die out, and had this kind of weather continued another week or ten days, all would have been lost, but happily rain began to fall again on Saturday, the 25th, and continued on Sunday, during which two days 1.58 inches fell, which for the present had saved the crops on the high lands, and will prevent any further destruction of the seedling paddy taking place, but there has only been rain enough to admit of the very lowest lands being planted out, and more is still urgently required. From Manbazar the Relief Officer writes "The distress is much greater than in June, there is no work to speak of being done in the fields, and altogether matters are looking very black." In the Govindpore and Roghoonathpore circles more rain had fallen and less damage has been done by the drought than further south, but even there the effects of the dry weather were beginning to be felt. Mr. Gupta, the Relief Officer of the Roghoonathpore eastern circle, reports "The want of rain during the greater part of the past fortnight threatened serious injury to the early crops, but I am glad to report that the showers which have set in since the day before yesterday have removed all cause of apprehension for the present, and as the sky still continues cloudy more rain is expected. The temporary drought rendered cultivation very slack, the ploughing of land and the transplanting of paddy were brought to a standstill, and the demand for labor in the fields became very much less the inevitable consequence of this was, that large numbers of laborers who had left the relief works for the fields migrated back to our tanks and roads in spite of the very hard terms offered them." The district has, I may say, but just escaped a far worse famine than that it has just passed through. The crops will not be full ones, but should the weather now continue favorable to the close of the season, ample grain will be secured to provide for all the wants of the people, with probably something to spare.

The public health is good. Cholera has now quite disappeared, and small-pox is diminishing, and no other forms of disease are at all prevalent.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that no grain robberies, or other crimes due to the scarcity and high prices of food which have prevailed, have taken place. The country is, in fact, remarkably peaceable and crime is less rife than usual, which can only be attributed to the complete and all-sufficient amount of relief which has been afforded to the people by the employment afforded them on the roads and tanks, and the distribution of rice by the group officers and sub-committees.

The usual table showing the price of rice and pulses, as given by the police up to the 25th instant, and those of the previous fortnight, is given below —

NAME OF BAZARS.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE		PULSES	
	Last report	Present report	Last report	Present report	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore ...	Srs 16 ¹ / ₂	Srs 14	Srs 15 ¹ / ₂	Srs 12	Srs 12	Srs 12
Manbazar . . .	12 ¹ / ₂	12	11	11	10	10
Burrabazar . .	14	13	11	12	11	11
Echagurih . . .	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda . . .	14	13	13	12	11	11
Purulia . . .	14	14	13	13	12	12
Govindpore . .	13	13	12	12	11	11
Roghoonathpore ..	13	13	11	11	11	11
Nirsha . . .	12 ¹ / ₂	12	11	11	10	11
Gourandih . . .	12	12	11 ¹ / ₂	11	10	11

It appears from the above that prices have risen in 5 out of 10 of the places named, which, there is no doubt, was caused by the paucity of rain which fell during the past fortnight, as this induced those who have only small stocks in hand to withhold them from the markets for their own consumption, and those who have larger, in hopes that prices would rise still higher, in Purulia the price of coarse rice rose to 11 seers per rupee on the 23rd instant, but fell again on the 25th to 14 seers per rupee.

Exportation to Ranigunge still goes on, but only on a small scale.

B — RELIEF WORKS

Owing to the want of rain and the consequent stoppage of field-work, the number of people who were still seeking employment on the relief works was large, many of those who had left the relief works again returned to them, as work in the fields had ceased to be procurable; on some of the roads, notably that opened out as a relief work from Manbazar to Rughunathpur, there was no diminution of laborers on account of the change in payment from pice to rice. On the Jhalda and Chandil road, however, the people all struck work early in the fortnight, and subsequently those on the Purulia and Chass road have all left it, so that the work on these two roads is now closed. The number of roads being constructed as relief works is therefore now reduced to 16, and during the ensuing fortnight it is probable that some others will have to be discontinued, as now that rain has again come on, work will no doubt be procurable in the fields. This, however, will only last for about a month, after which, that is, from the beginning of September to December, work will again be required to enable the laboring classes to support themselves, until the great harvest time comes round.

The average number of persons employed on the roads during the fortnight under report was 5,285 against 6,382 during the previous fortnight, showing a decrease of 1,097.

The number of minor relief works carried on by the Relief Officers is entered in the margin. They now number 52, which is 7 less than were under construction during the past fortnight. The numbers employed on them have increased by 16 only, and on an average amounted to 3,227 persons daily, of whom 1,456 were men, 1,303 women, and 468 children.

The laborers were all entirely paid in grain, the money wage being converted into grain at the rate of 12 seers per rupee, clean rice. At this rate a man working on daily wages of 1 anna 6 pie per diem could only make 1 seer 2 chittacks, a woman getting 1 anna, 12 chittacks, and a child on 9 pie, 9 chittacks, this being found insufficient to live upon, one-half employed on these works have taken to piece-work by which they can, by working hard, of course make much more, and according to the returns it is now found that out of the total number of persons working on these tanks, 1,601 were doing task-work, and 1,626 taking daily pay. This effect is certainly a desirable one, it teaches the people the advantage of industry—a lesson they very much require;—and instead of idling away their time on a daily wage, now give a good day's work for what they are able to earn.

The quantity of grain expended during the fortnight in payment to laborers on these tanks amounted to 1,042 maunds 26 seers 13¹/₂ chittacks in the Purulia and two Roghoonathpore circles. The returns from Govindpore and Manbazar do not show what has been expended.

C — TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The transport of the whole allotment of Government grain, with the exception of about 3,000 maunds for the Manbazar circle, was completed during the fortnight. Each of the

other four circles had received its full quantity, but the previous allotment of 2,10,000 maunds was found to be insufficient, and 30,000 maunds more were therefore applied for, which have been ordered, and which is now on its way to Burrakur by rail, and by cart to Roghoonathpore, half being required there and half at Purulia; it is expected that the transport of the whole of this quantity will be completed in fifteen or twenty days

The Relief Officer of the Govindpore circle having reported that he would probably have a small surplus of grain, he has been directed, in communication with the Relief Officer of the Western Roghoonathpore circle, to transfer 3,000 maunds to Mahal, which is now being done, from Mahal this grain will be conveyed to Arta, in Pergunnah Khaspel, belonging to the Purulia circle, by the Assistant Relief Officer there, where it is urgently required, for loaning out to the ryots in that direction, to enable them to go on with their cultivation

The distance from Burrakur to Arta *via* Govindpore is about the same as by Roghoonathpore and Purulia, by which the grain to Arta had previously been sent, so that no extra carriage has to be paid for by the means which have been adopted of adjusting the supply as required in each circle.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

The total quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which this district has been divided is given below.—

	Mds	S	C
Govindpore circle	68,182	5	10
Roghoonathpore, west circle	10,021	36	4
Ditto east "	44,767	31	11
Purulia circle	28,106	10	0
Manbazar "	18,272	26	6

The Manbazar circle had therefore to receive 2,727-13-11 maunds to complete the allotment of 21,000 maunds, which is all fully required; of that which has reached, 1,000 maunds was sent to Raipore in that circle from Bankoora

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS

No further advances had been made during the last fortnight

The loaning out of the Government grain to cultivators and others on security, and the quantity given to the chowkidars and paid to tabedars employed on relief duty up to the 25th July, was as follows —

To cultivators—		Mds	S	C
In the Govindpore circle		46,305	8	0
" Roghoonathpore, west circle		20,049	3	0
" " east "		4,700	20	0
" Purulia circle		20,619	22	0
" Manbazar "		11,941	31	10
Total		1,12,775	4	10
To non cultivators—		Mds	S	C
In the Govindpore circle		308	11	11
" Roghoonathpore, west circle		628	28	0
" " east "		528	0	0
" Purulia circle		87	0	0
" Manbazar "		Nil		
Total		1,549	39	14
To Chowkidars—		Mds	S	C
In the Govindpore circle		284	0	8
" Roghoonathpore, west circle		260	20	0
" " east "		318	0	0
" Purulia circle		255	8	0
" Manbazar "		81	20	0
Total		1,197	8	8
To tabedars whilst employed on relief duty		...	194	10 0

In most of the circles the cultivators are applying eagerly for further advances of Government rice to enable them to get the seedling rice transplanted out into the fields. Owing to the late long drought this important operation has been unusually delayed, and it is therefore necessary that no time should be lost in carrying it out, which the additional allotment of 30,000 maunds of Government rice, will, I hope, enable them to do, and thereby give employment also to the laboring classes, who look to this work to enable them to purchase clothes for themselves and their families, and pay off any debts they may have contracted during the previous months

F (a)—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT

There has been no actual change in the number of groups since last report, into which the distressed pergunnahs have been divided, which number, correctly, 235 instead of 241

Govindpore circle	1,855
Roghoonathpore west circle	1,885
Ditto east circle	2,465
Purulia circle	2,545
Manbazar "	1,950
Total	10,700

as entered in the last narrative. In the margin the number of persons receiving uncooked rice from the group officers during the past fortnight is given for each of the 5 circles, and amounts altogether to 10,706, and the quantity of grain expended to 1,587 maunds 20 seers 8 chittacks. The numbers relieved are not quite correct, as reports from several of the group officers had not been received by the

Relief Officers up to the date of their making up their returns. Compared with the returns for the last fortnight, there has really been a decrease, though what this decrease has actually amounted to cannot accurately be given, as the figures from Manbazar are incorrect, and the remaining 15 groups in the Roghoonathpore west circle have only since the date of

the previous report, taken over the distribution of uncooked food from the sub-committees. The people supported in the several groups are, I may say, all of them quite unable to earn their own livelihood, and until their relatives and others, who usually contribute to their support, are able to do so again, they must continue to be provided for by the group officers. A large number are children, whose parents are barely able to support themselves. The Relief Officers are, however, quite alive to the necessity of reducing the numbers as much as possible, and are gradually weeding out all those who have now become strong enough to labor for their own maintenance.

Govindpore circle	52
Roghonathpore, eastern circle	19
Purulia circle	775

Total 846

In the three circles in which there have been no changes, and the returns have been received correct, there has been a decrease in the numbers supported in their groups, as per margin, amounting in all to 846

F—(b) CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES

The Relief Committees having now been entirely relieved by the group officers of issuing uncooked food to those who are unable to work, the relief now dispensed by them consists of providing cooked food at the poor-houses, and relief in other forms to such persons as are classified under c and d in the returns prescribed by the Central Committee.

Classified as directed, the sums expended during the fortnight, according to the returns submitted up to the 25th July, are as follows—

	B			C			D.		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
In the Govindpore circle	603	5	3						
„ Roghounathpore, west circle	191	5	9	19	5	0	14	0	6
„ Ditto east	382	0	0	57	6	0½			
„ Purulia circle	348	1	9	575	2	0	61	12	6
„ Manbazar	161	4	0	195	1	3	271	7	0
Total	1,071	1	9	816	15	0½	347	4	0

The numbers receiving relief according to the above classification during the fortnight under report amounted to—

	B	C	D
In the Govindpore circle	537		
„ Roghounathpore west circle	909	631	30
„ Ditto east	1,341	143	
„ Purulia circle	642	232	119
„ Manbazar	260	86	586
Total	3,679	1,091	735

From the above and the returns of the number of persons being provided for by the group officers, it appears that there are 14,385 persons being supported in this district who are totally unable to provide for themselves. There can, I think, be no doubt but that there are at least 20,000 persons in this district who are permanently incapable of supporting themselves, and therefore have to live on the charity of others, it is a large number, and amounts to about 2 per cent on the total population, and is, I believe, a larger percentage of destitution than is to be met with in most other districts.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative Rs

Rs A P
2,36,229 7 11

Expenditure during the fortnight

On relief works—

No. 1—1st Section Chabasa road Purulia to Kunaladi	158	1	0
2—1st Ditto, Kantuli to Chota Urima	41	3	9
3—2nd „ Chota Urima to Jajodi	162	8	0
4—3rd „ Jajodi to Jamdi	224	0	0
5—4th „ Jamdi to Subanarekha	580	0	0
6—Road from Hospital to F School	48	14	0
7—1st Section, Bankoora road—Purulia to Singbazar	214	5	6
8—2nd „ Singbazar to Ludhurka	172	8	0
9—3rd „ Ludhurka to Hurah	134	2	6
10—4th „ Hurah to Chatna boundary	198	8	0
11—Chatna junction	178	8	0
12—Road from Dumda to Burabazar	86	5	3
13—1st Section, Manbazar road—Purulia to Chipida	180	12	0
14—Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	16	9	6
15—Hazareebagh road, from Gou to Hazareebagh boundary	1,240	7	6
16—Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	451	5	9
17—1st Section, Manbazar road—Chipida to Kenda	310	9	0
18—2nd „ Kenda to Manbazar	222	3	0
19—Hazareebagh road F to K	190	13	3
20—Raneegunge road, Baltoia to Bancoora boundary	63	10	0

Total 4,853 6 0

Establishment and contingencies

2,008 3 9

Transport of Government grain

5,269 0 0

Storage of ditto

120 0 0

Total 7,397 8 9

Grand total up to end of fortnight

2,48,480 1 8

Disposal of Government grain—

1st—Grain disposed of up to date of last report

M 8 C

2nd—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—

1,57,417 23 10

A—By sale to laborers

613 9 16

B—Ditto to public

24 0 0

C—In charitable relief or in any other way

10,205 1 12

Total

1,67,646 5 6

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoon on the dates nearest the 25th July 1874 for which Returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.							Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers	Total				
Mds	Mds. S C	Mds S° C	Mds S. C	Mds. S C	Mds S C	Mds. S C	Mds S C	Mds. S C	Mds S. C.	Mds	Mds.	
Govindpore	16th July 1874	70,000	68,182 5 10	1,432 8 8	1,202 18 0	46,673 19 14	586 19 8	49,941 15 14	...	1,000	1,000	
Roghoonathpore, W C	23rd "	47,500	46,021 36 4	3,100 0 0½	559 24 12	29,677 31 9	514 20 5½	33,851 36 10½	2,000 0 0	7,000	7,000	
Ditto, E C	23rd "	47,500	44,767 33 14½	1,948 27 7½	5,547 15 9	35,322 20 0	1,459 20 14	44,278 3 14½	1,000 0 0	2,000	2,000	
Purulia	25th "	40,000	28,106 10 0		2,270 29 12	22,116 0 0	2,090 18 3	26,477 7 15	10,000 0 0	10,000	10,000	
Manbazar	26th "	21,000	18,272 26 5		1,347 23 15	11,944 31 10	516 39 5	13,708 24 14	...	...	...

PURULIA,
The 31st July 1874

E A ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F. of 5th May 1874.

No	NAME OF WORK	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED						Total number of laborers on each work	
		On daily wages			On piece-work			On daily wages	On piece-work
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children		
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
1	1st section—Chybassa road, from Purulia to Kantadihi	19	28		37	12	.	47	49
2	1st section Chybassa road, from Kantadihi to Choti Urma	5	30	5	5		.	40	5
3	2nd section—Chybassa road, from Chota Urma to Jogodi	8	1		60	11	.	9	71
4	3rd section—Chybassa road, from Jogodi to Jamdi	41	5		106	22	1	46	129
5	4th section—Chybassa road, from Jamdi to Sooburnekha	19	.		185	44	30	19	259
6	Road from Hospital to English School	2	3	.	11	4		5	15
7	1st section Bankoora road, from Purulia to Singbazar	20	73		44	..		93	44
8	2nd section—Bankoora road, from Singbazar to Ludhurka	19	9		66	13	2	25	81
9	3rd section—Bankoora road, from Ludhurka to Hurah	23	14	3	21	3	1	40	25
10	4th section—Bankoora road, from Hurah to Chatna boundary.	11	15	.	82	13	5	20	100
11	Churna junction	10	17		74	12	2	27	88
12	Road from Damdih to Buriabazar	7	5		30	11	.	13	41
13	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (A, Puruli to Chipida)	25	1	.	66			26	66
14	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (B, Ludhurka to Lecah)	.			16				16
15	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Ledadi to Palgaon)			...	11	..		..	11
16	Road from Purulia to Chass				52	12			64
17	Road from Jhalda to Chandil				7	5			12
18	Road from Gowa River to Hazarcebagh boundary	33	40	20	413	87	46	93	564
Total P W D laborers		239	241	28	1304	249	87	508	1,640
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE									
19	Raneegunge road, Roghoonathpore to Saltora	66	174	5	172	55	3	245	230
20	Bankoora " (C to D)	14	25	1	115	99	21	40	235
21	Hazarcebagh road, F to K	27	2	.	123			29	125
22	17 M. road from Dubia to Damuda, near Kurgah			...	51	3		..	54
23	Road from Telkupi Ghât to Chehama	.		.	14	2			16
Total P W D laborers		107	201	6	475	161	24	314	660
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE									
24	Raneegunge road, Saltora to Bankoora boundary		..		35	14	2		51
25	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (A, Gourandi to Lecah)	5	11		17	2	..	16	19
26	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Kasipore to Palgaon)	.	...	.	9				9
27	Bankoora road (E, Gourandi to Bankoora boundary)					.	.		...
Total P W D laborers		5	11		61	16	2	16	79
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
28	Govindpore and Tundi road	7	7	1	12	33	5	15	79
29	Road from Nissa toward Jamtara	4	3	1	4	3	1	8	8
30	" " Poddardi to Kipasara	1	...	...	32	18	5	1	55
31	" " Nissa to Telkupi Ghât on Damoodah	3	3		27	14	5	6	46
32	" " Govindpore to Damuda	47	49	5	109	72	10	101	190
Total P W. D laborers		62	62	7	213	139	26	131	378

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T F., of 5th May 1874.—(Continued.)

No	NAME OF WORK	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages			On piece work			On daily wages	On piece-work
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children		
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
33	Road from Manbazar to the end of Manbhoom pergunnah	..			77	21	8		106
34	Road from Manbhoom pergunnah to Judpore	18	8	14	160	123	43	40	326
35	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore				119	61	18		200
36	" " Manbazar to Lalpore (B Lalpore to Ledadi)				236	134	59	...	429
37	1st section—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (Chipidg to Kenda) "	54	95	15	51	40	.	164	91
38	2nd section—Manbazar road, from Kenda to Manbazar.	11	3	..	100	76	7	14	189
	Total P. W. D. laborers	83	106	29	749	457	135	218	1,341
(B)—Minor Relief Works under Circle Officers									
PURULIA CIRCLE									
	Biralgoria tank	..	2	10	1	15	2	13	17
	Siju "		13	9		8	7	22	15
	Dimdiha "		3			32	21	4	57
	Tetlo "		1	2		4	1	3	5
	Jambad "	..	10	13	6	8	6	29	18
	Pichasi "		18	30	9			57	
	Bhangra "		3	4	1	39	34	8	77
	Ludhurka "	.	12	25	2	..		39	
	Aymundi "		1			5	4	1	11
	Heslah "		17	21	9	2		47	2
	Mudali "		6	22	6			34	
	Jarah "		14	47	19	17	1	80	18
	Urusaram "				6	3	4		13
	Joytorah "				1				1
	Pundra "				8	9	...		17
	Ganara "				14	9	6		29
	Kusumkari tank		31	63	14	13	11	108	27
	Artah and Chaudunkari road	.	1	.		6		1	6
	Total	132	246	67	168	115	20	445	303
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE									
	Anerah tank	.			40	38	4		82
	Para "				57	11	10	..	78
	Phusabad "	.			27	14	5		46
	Total				124	63	19	..	206
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE									
	Bortorah tank		6	24	10	3	3	2	40
	Juganpore "		12	45	23	18	4		80
	Murardi "	..	8	32	6				46
	Dhuluri "		26	51	28	8	1		108
	Ryedih "		13	22	6	27			41
	Upadrah "	.	73	140	76				289
	Kustow "		19	28	8	1			55
	Sirjam "		5	22	9	30	23	13	36
	Katonkari "		16	51	38	40	3		108
	Gourandih "		23	34	10	85	3		67
	Gopalpore "		2	8	12	61	72	4	22
	Bhatin "	..	2	11	7	11	10	9	20
	Sootabajco "		11	36	8	1			55
	Bansosole "	.	2	6	1	2	2	1	9
	Ramboin "		34	64	13	1			115
	Total	..	252	584	255	288	121	29	1,091
MANBAZAR CIRCLE									
	Kajolkoora tank	.		...	164	50			214
	Kaloo "				41		9		50
	Total	...			205	50	9	..	264

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No 144—T F, of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded.)

No	NAME OF WORK	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages			On piece-work				
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	On daily wages	On piece-work
	GOVINDPORE CIRCLE								
	Upchuria tank	3	6	1	8	8	4	10	20
	Chelagi "				48	3			51
	Belghurka "				15	14	10		39
	Ghagra "	15	40	21	8	9	4	76	21
	Gorgoro "	2	1	1	59	15	4	4	78
	Surmara "				80		7		87
	Mera "				14	9	7		30
	Macha Mohal "				18	10	6		34
	Jopechansi "				17	9	4		30
	Total	20	47	23	267	77	46	90	390
(C)	Court of Wards								
(D)	Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	371	487	95	1,472	364	107	953	1,943
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonathpore, West Circle	107	201	6	599	224	43	314	868
	Grand total of laborers in Roghoonathpore, East Circle	257	595	255	319	137	31	1,107	517
	Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle	82	109	30	480	216	72	221	768
	Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	83	106	29	954	507	144	218	1,605
		Men		Women		Children		On daily wages	On task-work
	Total number of laborers on all works in the district	4,754		2,946		812		2,813	5,699

PURULIA,
The 31st July 1874

E. A ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom

No 42M.A, dated Calcutta, the 28th July 1874

From—LORD H ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of my No. 38M A, dated 15th July 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 18th July 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

2. The rain which is still falling will do much good over the whole division, and I expect the aous rice crop to be a very good one. If the rain continues a little longer, which seems likely, there will be enough for transplanting the amun.

No. 846—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 27th July 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq, Collector of Nudda,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 25th July 1874.

2 The bazars have generally been sufficiently supplied with food-grains to meet the local wants. The insufficiency of the stock in thanas Kaligunge and Nakasiparah has been made up by the importation of Government rice. The stock of food-grains in certain portions of thanas Karimpore and Tchatta, in sub-division Meherpore, and in thana Jaguli, in sub-division Ranaghât, is reported to be low, but I expect that, with moderately favorable weather for the coming crops, it will be all either lent or thrown into the market without reserve. This, with the aid of importations by private traders, will prove sufficient for the localities till the aous crop is gathered.

The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts of the district :—

Common rice per maund							Common rice per maund								
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
Kishnaghur	2	12	0	to	2	14	0	Comercolly	2	13	0	to	2	14	0
Santipore	2	11	0					Choodangali	2	12	0				
Ranaghat	2	12	0					Bongong	2	10	0				
Chogda	2	12	0					Alumdanga	2	12	0				
Kooshtea	2	12	0	to	2	14	0	Jeebunnaggur	2	8	0				

3 The price of rice during the fortnight under notice shows a little downward tendency. The fall would doubtless have been greater had it not been for the drought. Now that the rain has fallen, holders of rice will be more ready to part with their stock, and lower prices may be anticipated.

4. No additional information has been received regarding the actual stock in hand, so that I have nothing to add to what I said in my last narrative

5. *State of the Crops.*—Nearly all the joldhan, bhuro, and china, have been harvested, and a fair yield secured. I regret to report that the want of rain has done some damage to *aous* paddy, which had been previously so promising. The prospects of the *amun* crop had also become very gloomy. But very little transplanting has taken place, and the young seedlings are said to have dried up in places. In Kooshtea the *aous* crop has sustained damage by the unusual rise in the rivers. The sub-divisional officer of Kooshtea reports that he has not been able to ascertain the extent of the damage done; but it is satisfactory, he says, to find that the river is falling once more. The drought now seems to have come to an end. Rain is known to have fallen in several parts of the district, and from the state of the weather for the last two or three days it seems probable that the rain has been general. On Saturday it rained here (at Kishnaghur) for four or five hours, and more rain still may be expected. We have now good grounds for hoping that, though the *amun* crop has been thrown back, no very serious damage has been done to the *aous*. The indigo is being manufactured, and promises a good outturn. Jute is doing very well, sugarcane and chillies are being transplanted.

6 Though the drought has produced great anxiety, I do not think that upon the whole distress has increased. No special cases of misery or actual starvation have yet been brought to light. Seven grain-thefts have been reported by the police during the fortnight, the total value of the grain stolen being Rs 26-8. There is no doubt a certain amount of pressure felt all over the district, but not enough, to the best of my judgment, to require relief at the hands of Government.

7. No marked decrease in excisable articles is observable, but I have no doubt that the high price of food-grains has had some effect in diminishing consumption.

8. All classes of people expect that the pressure which they feel will cease in about a month more, when the growing *aous* crop has been harvested. I do not think it likely that any tracts in the district will need relief measures, except those in which such work has been already undertaken; but all means in our power are being used to watch the state of the country.

9. The steps which the sub-divisional officer of Meheipore has taken to alleviate the distress in certain portions of thanas Karimpore, Tehatta, and Gancee, have proved adequate. The aspect of affairs there has improved, and no fresh measures will be necessary. I apprehend nothing serious in those parts of Bongong where it was reported that distress to some extent prevailed. Since my return from a visit to Debogram, and some of the distressed tracts in the neighbourhood, everything has been going on satisfactorily. Mr. Dutt, in whose energy I have much confidence, has now immediate charge of relief operations. Cooked instead of uncooked rice is now being distributed at Debogram to all persons requiring relief who live within a circuit of two miles, and a necessary consequence has been that candidates for gratuitous relief have greatly decreased in number. In order, however, to provide for the cases of respectable persons, Mr. Dutt has arranged that they shall receive their relief apart. This he has been enabled to do by the help of Baboo Bamundaas Mookerjee, who has kindly permitted the distribution to be made at his house. The recipients are content with this.

10. In the distressed tracts, roads (chiefly village roads) and embankments are being resorted to by increased numbers. The numbers may be expected to continue to grow till the reaping of the *aous* and the transplanting of the *amun* have fairly begun. The number of persons employed at present may be estimated at 3,000 per diem.

11. Traffic has increased in sub-divisions Ranaghat, Kooshtea, and Sudder, owing to the rise of water in the several rivers.

12. As previously reported, the distribution of charitable relief is going on both in the Debogram and Moofagatcha circles. In addition to the 5,000 maunds of rice already received from Government for charitable relief, a further supply of 2,000 maunds for general purposes has been sanctioned, and I hope by this time has reached Kalgunge. This supply I hope will be quite sufficient to carry the people of the distressed tracts through till the coming *aous* crop is harvested.

13. *Financial Results—*

	Rs	As	P
Treasury advances up to date of last report	1,31,297	10	8
" " during the fortnight under notice	600	0	0
Total	1,31,897	10	8
Expenditure on account of minor relief works and gratuitous relief up to date of last report	18,312	10	9
Expenditure on account of minor relief works and gratuitous relief during the fortnight under notice	2,529	0	3
Total	20,841	11	0
Grand Total	1,52,739	5	8

No. 540, dated Julpigoree, the 3rd August 1874.

From—CAPTAIN R. C. MONEY, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative report from 15th to 28th of July 1874.

Special Narrative of Julpigoree District for fortnight ending 28th July.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

There has been no great change to report this fortnight, but what change there is, is indicative of the steadily improving condition of the people

2. Cutting of bhadoi has commenced, and this crop is now coming into the market, though not as yet in sufficient quantities to affect the rates

3. Taking the same hats as I mentioned in my last fortnightly, the following table will show that in north and south the prices are gradually falling. The rates given are the quantity obtainable per 1 Re in seer of 80 sicca weight —

<i>North of District</i>			
Name of place	13th July.	28th July	
Julpigoree	Srs 10½	Srs	12
Titalya	11		11
Suligoree	10		10
Samyaskuta	9		10
<i>South of District</i>			
Mulkadoho	14		14½
Sonahar	10½		12½
Chengti	14		14
Chuckla Boda	12½		13
Debigunge	10		14

4. The bhadoi will not be regularly in the market for another fortnight.

5. Though not belonging to this fortnight, I must notice with regret that we are now having too little rain. I write on the 1st August. We have now for 8 days not had a full half inch of rain. So far this has done no harm, but it now begins to delay hymanti transplanting, and a continuance of this weather would most seriously affect the whole hymanti crop.

6. The jute crop does not now promise as well as it did, the rain which has been so beneficial to the dhan has been too much for the jute, and a comparatively poor crop may now be looked for

7. Physical condition of the people is every where good, cholera has ceased in Patgram, and health of people all over the district is very good

RELIEF WORKS

8. There is a slight numerical decrease only in the number employed daily this fortnight as compared with the fortnight before, there being 2,370 at work on the latest reported date of this fortnight to 2,478 of the week before

9. The following table will, however, shew that there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of men on the works, and that it is the increased number of women and children which counterbalance this —

	Last fortnight	This fortnight	Decrease	Increase	Total decrease
Men	1,740	1,038	672		
Women	431	675		284	
Children	337	637		300	
Total	2,478	2,370	672	684	108

10. It would seem that the men who left the works for field labor had sent in their place women and children, and this is very probable, as until the bhadoi is well in there will be a class who can only obtain rice by work, a few days now should alter this, as daily the bhadoi is ripening and being cut.

Relief Work Table.

Month and date.	Name of work.	No. of people employed			Total.
		Men	Women	Children	
28th July 1874 ..	Repairs to Julpigore and Boda road	8			8
21st ditto ..	Khochabary gola building	3			3
18th ditto ..	Ditto to Koluhat road	27	4	2	33
18th ditto ..	Ditto to Moolkadoho road	39	13	2	54
25th ditto ..	Sankooah to Saldanga road	39			39
28th ditto ..	Saldanga to Sankooah road	73	42	61	176
16th ditto ..	Saldanga road	23	14	40	77
16th ditto ..	Magurah tank work	80	19	30	129
25th ditto ..	Nizard bund	18		2	20
28th ditto ..	Salga to Moolkadoho cutcherry road	52	89	77	218
17th ditto ..	Sonahar bund	86			86
28th ditto ..	Dorashund	25	7	9	41
28th ditto ..	Moolkadoho to Sonahar road	59	51	51	160
28th ditto ..	Sonahar to Moolkadoho road	51	59	12	122
22nd ditto ..	Doodooah road	12	3		14
28th ditto ..	Road from Chengtihat	130	84	120	340
20th ditto ..	Moolkadoho building work	15			15
28th ditto ..	Debigunge to Saldanga road	30	28	44	102
28th ditto ..	Ditto to Moolkadoho road	107	200	85	392
28th ditto ..	Debigunge road	34	44	65	143
28th ditto ..	Chillahati to Julpigore road	61	30	20	117
28th ditto ..	Magurah to Rajnuggur	76		25	101
	Total	1,038	605	637	2,370

TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. Barring the removal of rice from one gola where not needed, to another where needed, transport is closed.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

12. The following table shows in the south a very small decrease in sales to the public, but a great decrease in the total of grain disposed of during the fortnight as compared with last. Thus the total disposed of this fortnight has been 10,451 maunds to 15,290 maunds of last. This is significant of the gradual self-closing of all our methods of relief.

13. The end of the fortnight finds us with only 32,032 maunds in stock, both in north and south, of this, judging by what we have seen of short weight, 6,000 may at least be put down to wastage, and the balance is little more than it will be well to keep in hand as a reserve for possible wants in October and November.

14. I am about to order wholesale sale of rice to be stopped, also to limit the retail sales, and have recommended that no more advances be made to ryots in Boda.

GOLA TABLE.

Golas in Boda.

No	Name of gola.	Stock in hand	Sold to those on works	Charitable relief	Sold to public	Loans to tenants	Total expenditure	Balance in hand
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
1	Chillahati	1,006 5 8	80 26 8	53 5 9	546 0 0	136 0 0	815 32 0	280 13 5
2	Debigunge	2,457 6 9	443 22 6	36 30 8	1,584 5 0	576 0 0	2,640 17 14	818 28 11
3	Moolkadoho	2,118 31 34	193 0 5	33 20 0	605 10 8	538 0 0	1,069 30 13	549 0 64
4	Sonahar	2,114 2 11	275 20 1	50 0 0	474 36 3	281 20 0	1,072 5 4	1,041 37 7
5	Haldibary	634 24 2			320 0 2		320 0 2	313 18 0
6	Sankoo	2,810 30 0	15 15 0	136 20 0	339 26 8	327 20 0	829 1 8	1,987 28 8
7	Magurah	407 7 6	28 20 9	4 20 0	55 12 8	28 0 0	116 13 1	250 34 5
8	Boda S station	2,173 32 4	5 25 5	55 0 0	340 25 4	661 20 0	1,052 30 0	1,665 1 15
9	Saldanga	308 25 12	60 1 2	0 20 0	168 34 2		210 18 4	89 7 8
10	Hajradanga	213 15 94	58 4 114		112 20 0		70 31 114	42 21 14
11	Rajnuggur	2,296 17 0		11 0 0	463 10 8	97 26 4	611 36 12	1,684 20 4
12	Gosohat	712 30 1	5 34 3	20 20 0	234 24 9		270 38 12	463 0 5
13	Barooahary	1,604 22 0			253 20 1	0 0 0	348 20 1	1,345 1 15
14	Bhojanpore	3,126 26 13		3 0 0	140 5 11	141 3 0	324 8 11	2,802 4 2
	Total	24,773 32 3	1,466 22 24	414 16 0	5,658 6 0	2,012 0 5	10,451 13 64	13,322 18 124

Golas in north of the District

No.	Name of gola	Stock in hand	Sold to those on works	Charitable relief	Sold to public	Loans to tenants	Total expenditure	Balance in hand
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C.
1	Mynagore	15 4 4		0 23 0	14 23 8		15 4 8	
2	Jorepackree	1,807 37 0			308 26 13		308 26 12	1,559 10 4
3	Bannysakata	3,260 39 3			537 28 14	200 0 0	737 28 14	3,261 10 5
4	Julpigore	6,920 11 14			290 18 11	2 0 0	288 18 14	6,631 33 0
5	Ambaroo	3,362 0 0	0 11 4		375 15 4		375 20 8	4,986 13 8
6	Biligronee	2,573 39 2			596 18 8	214 0 0	810 18 8	1,763 20 10
7	Titalya	2,684 35 2		3 0 0	217 29 4		220 35 4	2,464 39 14
8	Joreddighi	82 17 10	0 7 0	6 10 0	18 29 1		25 8 1	57 11 9
9	Bheekarpore	87 3 8	14 14 4			7 25 8	23 2 13	65 0 12
	Total	21,534 37 13	14 32 8	9 33 0	2,375 29 1	423 38 8	2,834 8 1	18,710 10 14

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

15. The amount advanced to ryots by the manager of Chucklajat is only 2,912 maunds this fortnight to 6,686 maunds last. This is owing to the fact that the ryots no longer feel the pressing need for those advances, and do not therefore come forward for them as before. This branch of relief will shortly be closed.

CHARITABLE RELIEF

16 I regret, owing to the neglect of Mr Jones, relief superintendent, who has not submitted his returns, I can only give returns of a few of our Boda relief committees. This is the second return running which I have had to send in without returns from these committees owing to this officer neglecting to supply them.

Relief Committees

No	Names of places where committees have been established	Latest date of return	DESCRIPTION OF PAUPERS RELIEVED			Total	REMARKS
			Men	Women	Children		
1	Chuckla Boda	25th July	30	30	26	86	
2	Rajnuggui	Ditto	4	7	...	11	
3	Nuggur Meergh	Ditto	30	66	77	173	
4	Magurah	Ditto	16	26	5	47	
5	Jholai	Ditto	8	19	4	31	
6	Sankooah	Ditto	28	47	29	104	
7	Panchpore	Ditto	44	56	* 72	172	
8	Saldanga	Ditto	15	21		36	
9	Hareepore ..	Ditto	9	28	20	57	
10	Blujonpore	Ditto					Not received
	Total		181	300	233	717	

17. This shows a decrease of 555 on the total of last week. The charitable relief we give is small, and I believe that as the people begin to cut their own crops, the number of applicants for it will rapidly decrease

18. In fact everything now indicates that the time for closing our relief works has just arrived. One road I have closed this fortnight, and in my report for the fortnight now passing, I shall be able to report the closing of several others

19 We have tided the people over their time of distress, during which they have been well fed and supported either by advances, sales, or work, and with the new bhadoi crop, they should all be in a position to provide for themselves once more without help

FINANCIAL RESULT.

Cooch Behar.

	Rs.	A	P
1 Relief loans to ryots			
2 Laborers wages	18,633	11	3
3 Charitable relief	88	1	0
4 Transport	22,120	15	4
5 Purchase of grain	58,219	0	0
6 Miscellaneous	7,108	1	10
Total	1,06,169	13	6

Government.

	Rs.	A	P
1. Relief loans to ryots			
2 Laborers wages	283	6	9
3 Charitable relief			
4 Transport	31,228	12	10
5 Purchase of grain	37,006	4	0
6 Miscellaneous	4,591	8	6
Total	73,110	0	1
Grand Total	1,79,279	13	6

R. C. MONEY, *Captain,*
Deputy Commr. of Julpigoree.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY
FOR 1873.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
MUNICIPAL

Calcutta, the 5th August 1874.

Read again—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1872.

Read—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1873

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta, was absent on leave for nearly ten months of the year 1873, and was therefore unable to record any personal experiences of the subjects under report. The thanks of Government are, however, due to Mr. S Hogg for a clear, able, and suggestive report compiled from information derived from the records of the office, as well as for his vigorous and efficient administration of the affairs of the Calcutta Municipality since his return from leave.

2. In more than one passage it is remarked that the Justices are, as a body, taking a more active interest and part in the control and executive management of the town of Calcutta, especially in details connected with financial arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this a healthy sign, and will be glad to hear of the further development of this feature of the administration.

3. The great progress made in the drainage works, so that nearly 56 miles of sewers have been completed out of a total of $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a matter for sincere congratulation to all inhabitants of the town. It is very important that all the main drains should be completed, as expected, before the close of the cold season of 1875, and it is to be hoped that the residents in the northern division will have applied by that time for the extension of the drainage scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor can, from personal observation, fully corroborate the statement that the improvement effected by the thorough drainage of a considerable area round the Medical College Hospital is very great. He has noticed the opinion formed by competent persons in favour of departmental over contract work in drainage matters.

4. The connection of 1,286 houses during the past year with the water-supply works, bringing the total number up to 7,160, is satisfactory. With respect to the increasing demand for filtered water, and the schemes under discussion for the supply of the additional water required, the Lieutenant Governor would be willing to consider the feasibility of doubling the water-supply at Pultah and providing a second main from Pultah to Tallah. But as this measure would necessitate a large outlay of money, His Honor would not be disposed to sanction it before other alternative schemes have been thoroughly investigated, and until the bearing of the project upon the finances of the municipality shall have been examined.

5. The roads have been allowed to be opened to make 1,562 water-supply and 1,130 drainage connections, and in 920 different places for repairing or laying down gas-pipes. This work was supervised by the Road Department. These facts are accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor as encouraging.

6. Conservancy must always be a difficult, expensive, and harassing branch of the administration of a large town. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Health Officer, with his staff of overseers, has the subject thoroughly at heart, and is indefatigable in his supervision. He desires, however, that caution may be exercised in the institution of petty prosecutions, lest they be turned into an engine of oppression. He fully concurs in the opinion held by the Chairman in common with many members of the corporation, that petty prosecutions are of small avail, and that the proper system is to inflict adequate fines on refractory persons only. His Honor will hear with much pleasure that some of the Justices are willing to accept the general supervision of sections of the town and dispose of conservancy cases within that area.

7. The subject of the *bustees*, or native villages, in the town, is one that should specially commend itself to the numerous wealthy native gentlemen residing in Calcutta. The idea of forming *model* villages out of them is an excellent one, though the work, under this name, scarcely comes within the legitimate functions of the Municipality. Sir R. Temple desires that the subject may be pressed on the attention of leaders of the native community.

8. The remarks made in the concluding portion of paragraph 93 of the Chairman's report, regarding the construction of cheap urinals, are very important to the well-being of the crowded parts of the town. He should give this matter his early consideration.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor deems it satisfactory that six new markets were licensed during the year. He cordially thanks the Maharajah of Burdwan and Baboo Damoodar Doss Burmun for the extensive improvements carried out by them in the Postah Bazar and in Choonee Beebee's Postah in Durmahatta street respectively. He trusts that their excellent example will be extensively followed.

10. Although the promoters of the proposed Company for the reclamation of the Salt-water Lake were unable to carry out their schemes, notwithstanding the concessions they obtained from the Justices, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this very important object should be borne in mind; and he would wish to hear what the Justices now propose to do with the property, which is again thrown on their hands by the inability of a lessee to carry out his part of an agreement. The municipal line from the town to the Salt-water Lake His Honor believes to be an excellent work.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with regret the account of the failure of the Municipal Tramway as explained by the Chairman, but observes that this need not prevent Government from reconsidering the best means of introducing tramways on an improved and more comprehensive plan. Meanwhile certain preliminary steps have been taken before proceeding further with the negotiations with Mr. Macallister, who was prepared to accept on certain conditions the franchise for laying a tramway through the thoroughfares.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the sum—upwards of Rs. 20,000—expended by the Justices in order to convert the Sealdah market building into a suitable pauper hospital was well spent, as it is a capital building for the purpose. He understands that "The Campbell Medical School and Hospital" at Sealdah are working well under Dr. Woodford's supervision.

13. His Honor would be glad to hear what prospect there is of an organ being obtained for the Town Hall. He has heard complaints from time to time of the dimness of the gas lamps in the town, and desires that the Chairman will report whether the lighting has recently been giving more satisfaction.

14. It is important that the working of the Jute Act should be carefully watched, and convictions obtained, if possible, for wilful infringement of its provisions.

15. The revision of the assessment of the town by Mr. Rowe appears to have been effected with tact, equity, and considerateness, and to have proved satisfactory even to the rate-payers. His merits, as a valuable officer to the corporation, are fully acknowledged by the Government of Bengal.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot close this report without placing on record his high appreciation of the valuable and lasting services rendered to the corporation and residents of Calcutta by Mr. W. Clark, late Engineer to the Municipality, whose name will be ever honorably remembered in connection with the great schemes for water-supply and drainage of the town.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY FOR
THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1874.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Howrah Municipality for the year 1873-74.

Read again—

The Annual Report for 1872 73

RESOLUTION.—*Income*—The total income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,67,456-2-4, as compared with Rs. 1,49,182-0-5 in the previous year. This increase is due partly to the imposition for the first time in the past year of a lighting rate, which produced for the part of the year for which it was levied Rs. 5,715-0-9. The collections on account of house rate were on the whole successfully realized, leaving a smaller balance than in the previous year. The question of the levy of tolls in the Municipality is the subject of a separate correspondence which is still pending. There has been a slight diminution of the receipts under this head, due, it is said, to the correction of an abuse which existed in the levy of toll on carts, &c, plying only within the town. The receipts on account of fines were Rs. 6,274-8-6, against Rs. 3,736-0-6 in the previous year. It is explained, however, that the fines imposed by the Municipal Commissioners were actually less than in the previous year, the excess arising from receipts from the Magistrate, of fines levied by him under Act XXI of 1857. The question whether the fines under this Act, which were credited to Government from 1869 to April 1873, should be placed to the credit of the Municipality, will be further considered on receipt of the Commissioners' application. A sum of Rs. 6,939-8-9, the surplus receipts under the Jute Warehouse Act, have been placed to the credit of the Municipality. It is explained that a separate account of this is kept, so that the fund cannot be encroached upon for general purposes, and the manner of the application of these funds will be disposed of on the receipt of further information which has been called for from the Municipality. The introduction of a new scale of fees for licenses to carry on obnoxious trades, in place of the objectionable uniform rate of Rs. 25 formerly charged, has resulted in no loss to the town, the receipts under this head showing some increase.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 1,51,188. One of the heaviest charges, that of lighting, will in future be met by the special rate under Act V (B.C.) of 1873. On the roads, was spent Rs. 21,628-3-6. The report, paragraph 62, would seem to show that the results attained were not commensurate with the outlay, seeing that the improvements effected extended only to 4½ miles out of 58 miles of roadway in the municipality. The rates at which the brick-metalling of the roads was executed appear extravagantly high, and the matter deserves the attention of the Commissioners. The expenditure on conservancy amounted to Rs. 28,911, a proportion of which would seem to be properly debitable to the head of roads; the repair of cutcha-roads and of the margins of pucca-roads being executed by the Conservancy Department. The increasing strictness with which the conservancy rules as to the disposal of night-soil are enforced is satisfactory. The practice, however, of disposing of the sweepings of the streets in tanks and hollows within the town is objectionable and should be discontinued. The cost of the Police, so far as it was a charge on the Municipality, was Rs. 30,392, or somewhat less than the estimate. The miscellaneous expenditure is put down at Rs. 13,715-13-2. Of this, however, Rs. 6,277-1-3, which is debitable to the drainage works, should appear under the head of Local Improvements. So far as the works have been executed, the result appears to have been satisfactory. The next yearly account should show clearly an increased expenditure on them, the means having been provided by the Government loan.

Mortuary Returns.—The improvement in the method of collecting these statistics is satisfactory. The result is to show a death-rate of 30 per mille, which is a heavy rate of mortality, attributable in great part to the prevalence of fever and cholera. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know whether all deaths in the Howrah Hospital are taken into this account.

The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. S. H. Robinson, R. Pearce, and Dr. R. N. Burgess, and to Baboos Kedar Nath Bhattacharjea, Tara Prosunno Mookerjea, Raj Mohun Bose, Nundo Gopal Chunder, and Gour Dass Bysack, for the attention they have given to Municipal business and the disposal of cases tried under the Municipal Act. Baboo Raj Mohun Bose has been particularly conspicuous for the number of municipal cases which he tried, and Messrs. Reily and Kiernander also took a large share of this work. There seems no just ground for complaint on the score of the severity of penalties imposed. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the favorable mention which is made of Mr. Donnithorne, the Secretary, for his thorough knowledge of his duties and the zeal with which he discharges them. His attention should be drawn by the Commissioners to the not unfrequent recurrence of frauds in the Account Department, and the special necessity for its careful supervision. His Honor would wish to know whether any steps were taken to prosecute the Accountant and his Assistant for their criminal proceedings.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for information and for communication to the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF THE BURDWAN MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 25TH JULY 1874.

BURDWAN.

Relief House—The daily average of applicants for food at the annachattrā at Burdwan has continued high, but a slight decrease in the number was beginning to be perceptible during the last two or three days of the fortnight. 1,450 have been daily fed, among whom there were a good number from the outlying villages, particularly those on the other side of the river Damooda. Though some of these, when they first come in, declare that they have been in great distress, there is nothing like starvation visible in their appearance.

About 100 persons are still employed on the tanks in Burdwan, but, as before stated, there is no demand for employment.

CULNA.

Relief House.—The average number receiving relief at the Culna Sudder Butea has been 630, of whom about 300 work for their food and the rest are old, infirm people, and young children. In addition to this number, about 70 respectable persons are receiving uncooked rice, and it is anticipated that this number will be considerably increased as pressure is increasing on the middle classes as the season advances.

BOOD-BOOD.

Bood-bood returns show a decrease in the number of applicants for relief at the annachattrā, but severe distress is reported among the middle classes, and orders have been sent to feed all respectable persons whom the relief superintendent may certify as requiring aid. These persons will receive uncooked food in rations for five days at a time. It is anticipated that the number will be very large.

KEDMAH.

The numbers at Kedmah have increased and are daily increasing. 875 has been the daily average during the fortnight, and 105 respectable persons have received raw rice daily.

A tabulated statement is annexed.

Statement showing the Number of People relieved during the Fortnight ending 25th July 1874.

Number of people employed at different relief works—

Rassan Bagh	...	...	...	...	44
Tara Bagh	...	...	...	...	15
Ryan Tank	...	...	...	...	40
				Total	99

Number of people receiving gratuitous food—

Culna	...	...	...	...	640
Bood-bood	...	...	...	...	630
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	1,450
Khadina	...	...	...	...	875
				Total	3,595

Grand Total . 3,694

RAJBARIE, CULNA, the 27th July 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, *Maharaj Adheraj*

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			BULURUS MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA		
	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
BENGAL															
<i>Western Districts</i>															
1 Burdwan	13 4	13 4	13 4	16 0	17 4	26 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	12 12	17 0			..
2 Bankoora ..	13 0	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 4	15 4	11 4	12 0	17 8			...
3 Beelbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0			..
4 Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0				13 0	13 5	19 0	13 0	14 0	24 0			...
5 Hooghly ..	12 8	12 8	13 0	E to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 26 0	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	13 0 and 13 8	13 0 and 13 8	18 0			...
Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 0				10 12	10 12	15 8	13 0	13 0	20 0			...
<i>Central Districts</i>															
Calcutta ..	13 0	13 0		16 0	16 0		9 0	9 0		12 0	12 0				...
6 24-Pargunnahs	11 8 to 14 4	11 8 to 13 12	13 5 to 14 8	E to 14 0	11 0	26 8	F 8 0	8 0	8 0	12 13	12 5	19 0			...
7 Nuddea	12 5	13 5	14 8			39 0	9 8	10 0	15 4	10 5	10 10	17 0			...
8 Jessore ...	10 12	12 4	14 0				11 0	11 0	18 0	12 12	12 13	25 8			..
9 Moorshedabad	14 0	13 to 14	17 0	E to 20	17 to 20	17 to 19	30 to 32	9 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	30 0
10 Dinagepore	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	32 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0			
11 Maldah	15 0	14 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
12 Rajshahye	12 12 to 13 8	12 12 to 13 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0 to 15 0	10 8 to 12 12	18 0			
13 Rangpore	12 0	12 0	15 0				7 8	8 0	12 10	20 13	18 0	18 0			
14 Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0				6 0	6 12	13 8	17 8	16 8	24 0			...
15 Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0				8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	12 12	24 0			
16 Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	12 0	8 0	6 4	14 0			
17 Jalpore*	8 0	8 0	12 0				8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	11 2	20 0			
18 Cooch Behar†															
<i>Eastern Districts</i>															
19 Dacca	11 0	11 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 8	25 0			..
20 Feni	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0		6 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	23 0			
21 Backergunge							13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	27 0			
22 Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0				10 0	10 0	21 0	12 8	12 8	26 8			
23 Sylhet*	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	12 4	23 0	16 10	16 10	31 8			..
24 Chittagong*	13 0	12 0	9 0				13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0			
25 Noakhally*							12 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	24 0			..
26 Tipperah*	10 0	10 0	12 0				10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	25 0			
27 Chittagong Hill Tracts							11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8			
Hill Tipperah	8 8	8 8	10 0				12 0	10 0	17 7	16 0	13 9	20 0			

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette

† Return not received

A In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 14 8 seers, barley 21-4 seers, best rice from 10-12 to 11 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 13 8 seers, and gram from 13-12 to 18 8 seers, per rupee

B In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 12 8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 10 8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 13-8 seers, maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee

C In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, barley 14 seers, best rice from 10 4 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers, per rupee

D In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 12 to 13-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 14 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers, per rupee

E In the interior only

F In the interior price of best rice ranges from 7 to 8 seers, common rice from 10 to 14-6 seers, and gram from 13-5 to 15 3 seers, per rupee

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee

H In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 11-4 to 15 seers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 8th August 1874.

THE BEER OF 80 TOLAS

GRANAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN			GRAM			FIRE-WOOD			SALT			DISTRICTS
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	BENGAL
Western Districts.																		
									16 8	16 8	19 0	100 0	100 0		9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan
								16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	20 8	440 0	440 0	7 14	Baukoora
									13 0	13 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom
									12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	Midnapore
									11 8	14 0		30 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hooghly
									15 0	11 0	20 0	120 0	120 0		8 8	8 8	9 0	Howrah
Central Districts.																		
12 8	12 0					13 0	13 0		15 8	15 8		100 0	100 0		8 0	8 0		Calcutta.
									15 8	15 4	20 0	100 0	120 0		8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs
									16 0	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0		8 7	8 7	8 10	Nuddea
									14 8	14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0		7 1	7 4	8 0	Jessore
									17 0	17 0	24 0	120 0	120 0		8 0	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.
									13 4	13 4	18 12	170 0	170 0		7 8	7 8	6 12	Dinagore.
						16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Maldah
									15 0	15 0		21 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	6 8	Rajshahye
									13 0	15 0	14 0	107 0	128 0	128 0	7 6	7 6	6 0	Rungpore
									10 8	11 4	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	6 12	7 8	Bogra
									15 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0		7 12	7 11	8 0	Pabna
			5 8	6 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling *
									10 0	10 0	14 0	160 0	160 0		6 1	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree *
Eastern Districts.																		
									14 0	14 0	29 0	80 0	80 0		8 0	8 0	8 8	Dacca
									13 0	13 0	20 0				7 8	7 8	7 8	Furzedpore
									13 8	13 8		120 0	120 0		8 0	8 4		Bakergunge
									13 4	11 4	17 8				7 12	7 12	7 8	Mymensingh
									13 0	13 0	17 4	107 0	107 0		7 12	7 12	8 0	Sylhet *
									12 0	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong *
									11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0		6 8	6 0	7 8	Noakholly *
									12 0	12 0	16 0				7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah *
												320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts
									10 0	8 8	11 4				7 2	7 6	7 2	Hill Tipperah

- I In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 12 8 to 13 8 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 10 8 seers, common rice from 11 8 to 13-4 seers, and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee
- J The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10 to 14 seers, common rice from 15 to 20 seers, and gram from 11 to 16 seers, per rupee
- K Prices much easier in the Bhowanunge sub division
- L In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 10 seers, common rice from 8 to 16 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers per rupee
- M In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 16 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.
- N In the interior prices range as follow —Best rice from 13 to 14 seers, common rice from 13-2 to 16 seers, paddy from 34 to 40 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee
- O In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11 6 to 18 seers, and gram from 11-6 to 16 seers, per rupee
- P In the interior prices range as follow —Best rice from 11 to 13 8 seers, common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 14 to 15 seers' per rupee.
- Q In the interior price of best rice ranges from 15 to 16 seers, and common rice from 16 to 18 seers, per rupee.
- R In the interior price of best rice from 13 to 16 seers, and common rice from 13-6 to 18 seers, per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.									
BEHAR.																									
27	Patna ...	16 12	16 12	24 0	20 0	20 0	31 4	12 0	12 0		17 0	16 0	31 0												
28	Gya ..	11 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0												
29	Shahabad ..	14 8	15 8	18 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	...									
30	Tirhoot ..	14 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 8	7 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	17 8			..									
31	Saun ...	15 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 8	14 0	16 8			...									
32	Chumparun*	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	...		.						
33	Monghyr ..	17 3	16 8	16 8	23 1	23 1	26 1	8 4	9 4	12 6	13 6	13 6	15 7			.									
34	Bhagulpore ..	15 2	14 8	16 6	18 0	18 0	20 0	10 1	10 11	15 2	12 0	12 0	16 6		...	...							
35	Purneah ..	13 0	13 0	14 0				12 0	10 8	15 0	14 0	11 0	16 0			..									
36	Southal Pergunnahs	11 0	10 8	13 0	18 to 20	18 to 20	30 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	11 0	11 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	27 0									
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack*	13 12	14 7	19 11				18 6	18 6	23 10	26 4	26 4	31 8			..									
38	Pooree ..	11 13	11 13	17 1				17 1	19 11	21 0	21 0	26 4	35 7			.									
39	Balasore*	12 0	12 0	12 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0			.									
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency																									
40	Hasareebagh ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 to 16	14 0	20 to 24	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 8			...									
41	Lohardugga	11 8	11 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0			.									
42	Singbhoom*	11 0	11 0	18 0			24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0			.									
43	Manbhoom	10 8	11 0	12 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	40 0									

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last *Cassette*

† Return not received

S In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 13-8 seers, barley 16 8 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 14 8 seers, per rupee

T In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 13 8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 12 to 13 seers, bulrush millet 17-8 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram from 16-8 to 18 seers, per rupee

U In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11 to 20 seers, barley from 13 to 24 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 16 seers, common rice from 9 to 20 seers, maize from 12-8 to 22 seers, and gram from 13 to 21 seers, per rupee

CALCUTTA,
The 11th August 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 8th Aug 1st 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR			LESSER MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD			SALT			DISTRICTS	
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year		
S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch		
10 8	10 8					17 0	17 0	14 8	20 0	19 12	14 8	150 0	150 0		7 8	7 8	8 0	Patna	
			10 0						13 8	13 8	18 0	180 0	180 0		6 6	6 6	7 6	Gya	
E	18 0	18 12	16 0			18 0	17 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Shahabad	
			E	14 0	13 0	15 0			16 0	16 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	140 0	140 0		Tirhoot	
				30 0	30 0	18 0			18 0	18 0		18 8	19 0	24 8	160 0	160 0		Varan	
19 0	20 0	23 0		19 0	19 0	30 0	18 0	18 0							7 4	7 0	7 4		
			16 0			40 0	15 0	17 8	38 0	15 0	15 0	28 0			6 4	6 4	6 12	Chumpanun *	
							17 8	16 8	20 1	20 4	19 9	26 1	117 0	117 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	Monghyr	
			E	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 2	15 2		17 11	17 11	25 4	151 8	176 12	7 9	7 9	7 9	Bhagulpore	
										14 0	13 0	23 0	100 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Purneah
			E	20 to 24	20 to 24	*	12 0	12 0	28 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs.
BEHAR																			
			17 1	17 1		...			24 15	25 1	24 15	200 0	200 0		9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack *	
									21 0	22 5	22 5	100 0	100 0		12 0	12 0	9 0	Pooree	
									11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0		7 8	7 8	7 0	Balasore *	
ORISSA																			
CHOLA NAGPORE																			
South-West Frontier Agency																			
			19 0	19 8	25 0	F	12 to 16	11 0	23 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 12	6 8	6 10	Hazaribagh
			25 0	21 0	37 0		17 0	17 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0		5 4	5 4	6 4	Lohardugga
										13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0		5 8	5 8	5 8	Singbhoon *
						E	18 0	18 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Manbhoom

- V In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11-4 to 14 seers barley from 15 to 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 15 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 21 seers, maize from 13-4 to 18 seers, and gram from 11-8 to 17 seers, per rupee
- W In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 seers, maize from 14 to 27 seers, and gram from 12 to 28 seers, per rupee
- X In the interior price of common rice ranges from 32 to 42 seers per rupee
- Y In the interior price of best rice from 12 to 17 seers, common rice from 11 to 24 seers
- Z In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 11 to 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 9 to 16 seers, per rupee

Published for general information

R. KNIGHT,
Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th August 1874

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches	Character of the weather state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL			
<i>Western Districts</i>			
BARDWAN DIVISION	1. Bardwan, 10th* Aug 1874	1 32	Rainfall at Culna 4 99, at Cutwa 1 40, at Jhannabad nil, at Rineegunge 1 17, at Bood boud 3 12 inches. More rain wanted. Prices higher at Sudder. Public health fair. Fever as before.
	2. Bankoor, 8th "	1 92	Rain has fallen more or less heavily in the greater part of the district, but there has been no general run. The sown or early rice crop is a fine one, and is doing well. The prospects of the aman or late rice in the east and south are improved. The Janur or Indian corn crop in the east is very good. Indigo is also fine. More rain is wanted, especially in the north, to complete the transplantation of the late rice. Telegraphed on the 10th. Heavy rain yesterday and to day reported from all sides. Prospects much improved.
	3. Beerbhoom, 8th " "	3 41	Showery during the greater part of the week. The state and prospects of the crops are generally excellent, in some parts in the east of the district the crops are comparatively backward, owing to want of run. Export by rail of week ending 1st August, 2,538 mounds, chiefly to the Bhagulpore Division. Prices stationary.
	4. Midnapore, 8th " "	2 58	Alternate showers and sunshine, very favorable everywhere, except in the north where the rainfall continues insufficient. Indigo has suffered much in yield from the rain but the early rice has benefited, and transplanting of the late rice have been facilitated. The present week shows a decided improvement but more rain is wanted in the north, and prices continue to rise all over the district.
	6. Hooghly, 8th " "	2 30	Cloudy, with occasional smart showers, east and southerly breeze. Rainfall at Serampore 6 08. Less rain in the interior than at Hooghly. Early rice and miscellaneous crops are flourishing but the condition of the main rice crop is rapidly becoming very critical. Very heavy rain is required to save it. Little or none is yet has been transplanted.
	Howrah, 8th " "	2 31	There has been rain during the week throughout the district. Weather sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear, wind from south and east and once north varying. The rain has done much good to the crops. The ryots are preparing lands for transplanting late rice, and transplanting has commenced in some parts, but more rain is wanted throughout the district. Late, sugarcane, and early rice are good, and have been greatly benefited by the late rain.
<i>Central Districts</i>			
PRESTEWY DIVISION	6. 24. Patgunnahs, 10th† Aug 1874	1 70	Warm and showery. The prospects of the sown or early rice are favorable. Transplanting of the late rice continues backward. With the exception of the Sudder and Barrpore Sub divisions there was no heavy fall of rain in the district during the week. More rain is still required, particularly in the Satkhira Sub division. Jute being cut. Fever of an ordinary type prevailing in Satkhira, Basserchut and Diamond Harbour. Malarious fever continues in Barrpore. A few deaths from cholera reported from Barrpore. A few cases of small pox from Kaniro. The outbreak however appears to have subsided.
	7. Nuddea, 8th Aug 1874	1 65	The rainfall has been very insufficient. In the distressed part of the district the early rice has been so much injured by the drought that at the most not more than half a crop is expected. In the rest of the district, some damage has been done, but not much. The crops on low grounds will give good returns. The late rice crop is thrown back very much for want of rain. Prices nearly stationary.
	8. Jessore, 8th " "	2 33	Generally cloudy and overcast with a south east wind. The light showers that have fallen have done good, particularly to the early rice, and prospects are generally favorable.
RAJSHYEE DIVISION	9. Moorshedabad, 8th Aug 1874	0 66	The rainfall of the week has been quite inadequate for the late rice crops in the Sudder Sub division. The Sub divisions of Lullbough and Rampore Hat have been somewhat more favored and the heavy rain which fell on the 7th at and about Jungpore will do a great deal of good in that sub division. The prospects of the aman or late rice crops in the thanas of Bhurutpore, Gokurn, and parts of Kullimgange are gloomy. There has been no improvement since the last report, and unless heavy rain falls very soon, there will, it is apprehended, be greater failure in these thanas than last year. The showers of the past week were of benefit to the sown. Prices stationary except at Gais, Jellinghce, and Nowada. At the two former places there has been a fall of 3 seers, and at Nowada a rise of one seer. In the two former hardly any winter rice is grown. In the last named, late and early rice are grown in about equal proportion.
	10. Dinagpore, 7th Aug 1874	2 9	Showers all over the district of varying duration. Bhadoi or early crops being cut in many places the crop is a very good one. The transplanting of the late rice on their lands nearly completed, on pole lands being pushed on. The weather has been on the whole favorable for both crops.

* Telegram of the 10th August received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 10th August, received on the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL. — (Contd.)			
Central Districts — (Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVN — (Contd.)	11 Maldah, 8th Aug 1874	0 61	Cloudy and sultry with occasional rain. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops are still very good and reaping has begun in several places. Some of this crop has been destroyed in the low lands, but less than was anticipated. Indian corn has begun to ripen, and promises very well. The cultivation for the hymanti or winter rice is going on. The sudden fall of the Mohamudi has damaged this crop slightly but the river is rising again. Rice is selling at head quarters from 12 to 13-8 seers.
	12 Rajshahye, 8th " "	2 95	There has been rain generally in all parts, in many places so much as to be very beneficial. The aous or early rice is being cut, the yield is generally very good. The amun or late rice crop is growing well, but more rain is necessary, and unless it falls more plentifully than it has within the last three weeks, this crop will be very seriously affected. Jute, sugarcane, mulberry, and arhur (pulse) are all thriving. Prices have fallen almost everywhere, in the town of Bhulach considerably. In a few places there has been no change. Public health very good.
	13 Itungpore, 7th " "	0 53	Very stormy and threatening, and occasional slight falls of rain. Rain is much wanted, transplantation of the late rice is being retarded on the high lands, and some plants are withering, but in many parts there is abundant water in the fields, and active operations are in progress. There has been a good fall of rain to the north, and prospects there have much improved. Aous or early rice harvest is approaching completion, and is ample.
	14 Bogra, 8th " "	13	There is nothing to complain of. The transplanting of the amun or late rice crop is nearly finished, and aous or early rice of unprecedented excellence, is being cut. Crops should, however, be better off if there were good heavy rain now, as the rivers and tanks have fallen very low and the fields are getting dry.
	15 Pubna, 8th " "	0 60	Slight rainfall on the 3rd and 5th, and a strong east wind blowing. The greater portion of the aous or early rice and bhari and kown (millets) crops is cut, and they have been of much use to the people. Prospects of the late rice are good. Fever prevails.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN	16 Dargeling, 7th " "	4 73	A little more rain than there was last week, but still a deficiency for this time of the year. In the plains the juncia or early paddy is being reaped in some parts, but this is a very insignificant crop. The bhadoi to be reaped in about a month or three weeks, is progressing favorably. There are, however, complaints of want of rain. In the hills the early maize and kown (millet) is being reaped, and a good outturn is expected. The early potatoes have come into the market, and are very fine and abundant.
	17 Tulpore, 7th " "	3 51	Bhadoi or early crop is now being cut everywhere, and fully comes up to the expectation that it would be a first rate crop. Heavy rain set in on the morning of the 7th, and if it continues, all apprehension as to the late rice crops will be removed. As far as the late rice promises well. The rain will enable the transplanting, which has been suspended for a few days, to go on well.
	Cooch Behar, 6th " "	3 51	Hot at the beginning of the week, afterwards cool and showery. Same as last week. Very good. Jute will be less than an average crop.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca, 10th* Aug 1874	0 15	Weather hot and little rain, rivers falling fast. Crops not injured as yet.
	19 Ferozepore, 8th " "	1 91	Rain on Monday and Tuesday (3rd and 4th) accompanied by strong wind the rest of the week bright and sunny with alternations of cloudy weather. The rivers continue falling, and unless copious falls of rain occur very shortly, the late rice crop weakened previously from rapid growth, will be seriously injured. Price of coarse rice has fallen at Ferozepore, Gholando, Bhanga, and Gopalgunge owing, in some measure to the aous or early rice which is in course of being reaped, coming into the market, but it has risen at Madirapore from 16 to 12 seers per rupee, owing to the strong wind preventing boats from coming to the bazar. No sickness.
	20 Buckerpunge, 6th " "	2 02	Plenty of rain without, however, the weather being cloudy for any length of time and with ample sunshine. Prospects of crops good. The aous or early rice harvest has begun in places.
	21 Mymensingh, 7th " "	0 27	Three and one fourth inches of rain in the east and two inches in the western portion during the week. The prospects continue satisfactory throughout the eastern portion of the district as well as in the Atr Sub division, but the want of rain in the centre and north is a serious matter, since the time for planting out seedlings is nearly past.
	22 Sylhet, 11th " "	5	Oppressive nearly all through the week. Prospects of crops good. Aous or early crop is being cut. Suh or late rice transplanting commenced. District still a little unhealthily. Fever prevalent. The rivers have fallen a good deal.

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No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL. — (Concl'd)			
<i>Eastern Districts — (Cont'd)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN	23 Chittagong, 6th Aug 1874	1 36	Showers daily, but no very heavy fall 15 22 inches reported from Cox's Bazar to 3rd instant The amun or early rice is being reaped all over the district Transplanting of the amun or late rice is going on Prospects generally favorable Cholera not reported the last few days
	24 Noakholly, 6th Aug 1874	7 71	Cloudy, rainy and windy The rain has done good to the crops, but more is wanted. Reaping of the amun or early rice has commenced in places
	25 Tipperah 7th " "	2 55	Cloudy and showery cooler than last week The amun or early rice is being harvested, it promises to yield a good outturn The prospects of the amun or late rice are also good up to date
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4th Aug 1874	2 92	Hot during the first part of the week, cool and pleasant during the latter part Seasonable weather, the falls of rain during the week have generally improved the prospects The early crops are now ripening in the jooms More rain is wanted by the plough cultivators for transplantation
	Hill Tipperah, 5th Aug 1874	2 38	Rainy and cloudy during the latter part of the week Reaping of the amun or early rice crop, and planting of the amun or late rice going on More rain wanted
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVISION	27 Patna, 10th* Aug 1874		Weather most favorable for the bhadoi or early crops, though in some parts of the district more rain is wanted to allow of the transplanting the paddy Health of the district generally good, though cholera has made its appearance in some parts
	28 Gaya, 8th " "	4 46	Seasonable weather Murwa (millet) ripening Bhadoi or early crops exceedingly promising, and rice strong and healthy
	29 Shahabad, 8th " "	2 57	Cloudy with heavy showers at intervals Extremely heavy rain on the morning of the 8th August Prospects of the crops generally good The rain this week has enabled the cultivators to transplant their rice in all directions The bhadoi or early crops promise well More rain still required for the late rice Public health on the whole good Cattle disease here and there in the Sasaram Sub division, but not in a severe form
	30 Sirhoot, 7th " "	0 09	Cloudy and hot In the Darbhanga Sub division the continued drought, which, with but an insufficient break, has now lasted nearly three weeks, has had an injurious effect on the prospects of the bhadoi crops, which in places are assuming an unhealthy color Transplanting winter rice has also been checked by want of moisture Clouds have been gathering for the last two days
			In the Mudhoobunnee Sub division early murwa (millet) and sama (grass seed) are being reaped in a few places The other bhadoi or early crops, that were sown early, are reported to be in a good condition, except "gumhi" or "sathi," which requires more rain The later sown bhadoi is drooping for want of rain, and the drought has stopped transplantations of paddy in the high land though much remains to be done If rain keeps off much longer, very serious damage will be done
			In Sacamurhi Sub-division the crops are apparently thriving, but zemindars complain that rain is much wanted to bring on the sati, syma, and murwa Mr Tripe of Amoonah writes—"the bhadoi will be next thing to a failure, unless we get four or five inches of rain within three or four days" There has been no heavy rain for a fortnight, and rain is needed to ripen the crop which will be cut after next week Fever of ordinary malarious type prevails in a few villages
	31 Saran, 8th " "	1 10	In the Fapore Sub division the continuous dry weather has seriously affected the crops There is no chance whatever now of the full bhadoi crop once promised; later rain may yet ensure a 10-12 anna crop, but every day a drought cuts about an anna off the outturn Much of the makai or Indian corn is coming to flower before it has obtained its full growth, and the cobs forming on that full grown are shrivelling from want of moisture Kowni (millet) and sama (grass seed) are in fine ear but much will fall away without rain Murwa is looking burnt, and in some places comes prematurely into ear Dhan is backward, and there is still some to be transplanted
	32 Champaran, 7th " "	0 15	The prospects of bhadoi crops are deteriorating in the Sudder Sub-division Public health good
			In the Hajepore Sub division rain is much wanted for the low-lying dhan crops Gunduck has risen very high, and done some slight damage near Hajepore Cloudy since Wednesday, east wind prevailing Partial showers throughout the district generally of a slight nature The bhadoi or early crops are all thriving very well and promise an abundant harvest Steady and heavy rain is much required for the rice crop in all parts Manufacture of indigo is going on, but the outturn is small Three fourths of the lands in the Dighmarah Thana as well as the Desroby of the Chupra Thana are stated to have been submerged, owing to a rise of the River Ganges, and the crops are still under water The extent of damage done will be reported on the subsidence of the flood Prices have slightly risen in consequence of the falling off in the importation Cholera in a mild form has broken out in the town, and also of a more virulent type in parts of the interior
			Very slight showers with sunny breaks in the north. Elsewhere rain threatening, and not falling Some injury has been done by the prolonged break in the rains. A few crops have withered and transplanting has been impossible On the 7th a very heavy shower has fallen, and looked as if it were general and more was coming

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No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR—(Contd)			
BHAGPORE DIV.	33 Monghyr, 8th Aug 1874	2.97	Showery and seasonable. The rain has been generally beneficial. The rivers in the district have risen very high during the week, and large tracts of land under bhadoi or early crop have been flooded and the crops damaged. The rain has been very beneficial for transplanting rice, which is going on all over the rice tracts of this district. On the whole the prospects are good.
	34 Bhagalpore, 10th* „	2.30	Rainfall at Soopool over 1.50, Banka, 2.32, Muddelpoora about 3 inches. The rain is just what is wanted for the late rice. No rain could now harm the early crop which is splendid. Ganges in very high flood and still rising. Prices falling. General health good, but fever and cholera are still hanging about.
	35 Patna, 8th „	4.99	Light showers in the beginning of the week, weather most seasonable. Heavy rain on the night of the 7th, weather cooler. State and prospects of crops excellent. A little bhadoi or early crop is being reaped, yield excellent. Late rice being transplanted everywhere.
	36 Sonthal Perzudintha 8th Aug 1874	7.10	Very heavy rain in Dooars on the night of the 6th. Deochar 2.97 in showers. Gidda not received. Reaped unmarketable, but rain was wanted in both places. Mitha or Indran very splendid in Dooars, not so good in Gidda. Everything good in Deochar and Mitha except a little <i>sathi dhan</i> in Moheshpore suffering for want of rain. If the late Dooars rain goes north, nothing could be better than general prospects.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION	37 Cuttack, 10th* Aug 1874	7.50	Rainfall at Typore 3.85. Heavy rain throughout the district till end of the week when the weather cleared a little. Floods in all the rivers. Crop will not suffer from want of water, provided the floods dry up soon as seems probable. A little cholera still in some places.
	38 Pooree, 6th „	5.05	There has been general and ample rain. The rain has done good. The weeding of the early rice crop is going on well. Transplantation of the late rice is progressing satisfactorily. Sugarcane is thriving, cotton being gathered. Mandia is being planted and also partly weeded. Arhar (pulse) castor and teel (oil seed) plants are growing well. Prices are stationary in the metropolis. Cholera and fever continue, especially in the city, but are much diminished.
	39 Balasore, 7th „	6.21	The flood spill of the different rivers throughout the district is gradually subsiding. The rain has ceased, and the earthing up of the crops is being actively carried on.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, 7th Aug 1874	4.21	Abundant rain and sunshine. The millet is being reaped, it is a splendid crop and the other bhadoi or early crops are expected to be as good. There is a good deal of cholera in the Pichambra Sub-division and small pox in the district. There has been also typhoid fever in the European barracks for some time. The season is doubtless unhealthy.
41	Lohardigh, 8th Aug 1874	6.90	Seasonable alternate rain and sunshine. Rain has fallen plentifully. The high land crops have been reaped and transplantation has been carried on vigorously during the last fortnight. All the crops are going well. The goondhi (millet) is being harvested and is reported to be a full crop. In P. Lumow, the weather has been very favorable for the crop and the prospects both of the bhadoi or early and late rice crops are excellent. In rainfall there was 3.11. Prices falling. General health good.
42	Singbhoon, 7th Aug 1874	5.43	Cloudy and damp. Rain in small amount all over the district. Agricultural operations active. Transplantation of rice in full swing. Fields full of water and up-planting of the crops excellent. General health good, but cholera here and there in some villages. Condition of crops satisfactory.
43	Manibhoon, 8th Aug 1874	3.11	Seasonable. Since the 1st of the week the weather has continued very favorable, and all the high land crops have very much benefited thereby. The goondhi (millet) is being cut and is nearly ready for being gathered. The rice crop has already received a full supply of water and will produce a 14 anna crop. The pulse, mung, and other crops could not be done better. All other state and prospects of the crops are highly satisfactory. Transplanting is now going on vigorously all over the district.

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Published for general information

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th August 1874

R. KNIGHT,
Asst Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Rainfall of the present season compared with the Average or Normal Monthly Rainfall in all the Districts of the Lower Provinces.

Districts	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	DIVISIONAL AVERAGE
Burdwan { Normal 1874	0.53 1.20	1.01 4.07	1.78 2.45	2.02 1.77	4.08 3.05	10.43 17.48	12.02 5.90	11.71	8.75	5.75	0.47	0.46	59.11	
Bancoorah { Normal 1874	0.33 1.45	0.87 2.84	1.40 0.74	1.99 0.07	3.06 2.75	9.81 11.04	12.0 7.35	10.04	8.17	4.59	0.18	0.08	53.27	
Beerbhoom { Normal 1874	0.43 0.53	0.73 3.80	0.72 1.31	0.89 0.51	2.68 2.06	8.28 11.28	12.45 7.18	11.09	8.65	4.47	0.13	0.17	51.54	
Midnapore { Normal 1874	0.78 1.50	0.36 2.32	2.05 1.00	1.53 0.52	5.47 1.25	12.40 7.04	11.24 5.83	11.50	9.64	6.92	0.42		62.28	
Hooghly { Normal 1874	0.70 0.84	1.71 4.08	2.79 0.60	4.10 0.98	5.15 5.22	12.44 3.69	13.23 6.37	14.0	9.40	4.14	0.51	0.13	69.02	
Howrah { Normal 1874	0.16 0.55	1.20 3.40	2.88 0.86	2.36 0.37	3.43 1.92	15.07 4.57	13.1 6.38	12.09	10.80	4.00	0.4	0.02	66.22	
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) { Normal 1874	0.5 0.95	0.8 4.13	1.4 1.80	2.4 0.52	5.3 1.84	12.8 5.10	13.4 8.38	14.4	9.9	5.4	0.7	0.2	67.2	
Nudda { Normal 1874	0.40 1.27	0.90 4.08	0.85 1.10	4.17 0.70	7.13 5.61	11.31 11.65	9.25 5.69	9.44	7.58	4.98	0.33	0.16	56.93	
Jessore { Normal 1874	0.23 0.22	0.50 2.35	1.82 1.61	1.50 0.84	7.27 5.88	11.42 10.11	10.09 3.42	10.01	9.52	6.39	0.90	0.01	66.41	
Moorshedabad { Normal 1874	0.31 1.10	0.94 1.07	1.09 0.21	2.27 2.60	1.17 3.97	9.89 9.51	10.14 6.10	9.80	9.60	6.13	0.20	0.10	54.99	
Dinapore { Normal 1874	0.18 0.13	0.68 1.82	0.80 0.91	2.61 3.06	8.22 5.81	19.91 14.23	17.49 17.31	14.38	13.78	6.30	0.10	0.02	84.50	
Maldah { Normal 1874	0.76 0.55	1.51 1.25	1.53 1.55	1.78 2.61	3.38 3.09	9.00 8.90	10.15 11.90	9.48	10.49	4.80	0.72	0.18	53.88	
Rajshahye { Normal 1874	0.12 0.45	1.24 2.51	1.30 0.21	2.14 2.73	5.53 6.82	11.1 6.24	13.11 5.03	9.54	11.19	5.81	0.11	0.05	61.71	
Rungpore { Normal 1874	0.12 3.80	0.27 1.55	0.97 1.10	2.68 4.30	10.08 5.71	21.68 18.80	18.80 19.76	15.57	12.50	5.01	0.13	0.12	88.19	
Bogra { Normal 1874	0.29 2.40	0.92 5.60	0.91 0.10	1.69 6.90	9.57 8.01	17.10 16.55	19.91 10.85	12.16	15.52	5.90	1.36	0.08	89.41	
Pubna { Normal 1874	0.31 0.75	0.76 1.80	1.53 1.66	4.92 5.22	5.97 10.57	13.02 8.55	12.9 8.15	11.57	10.6	5.03	0.62	0.01	66.89	
Darjeeling { Normal 1874	0.59 1.00	1.30 1.00	1.69 0.82	3.90 6.95	6.87 1.30	27.64 29.57	29.67 14.71	26.99	17.60	8.14	0.24	0.11	124.95	
Julpigore { Normal 1874	0.28 1.15	0.62 0.78	1.86 0.96	3.26 3.54	7.96 11.74	30.54 21.09	26.82 21.06	26.48	21.5	6.2	0.02		128.24	
Cooch Behar { Normal 1874	0.4 1.10	0.6 0.63	0.8 0.95	5.3 8.01	5 15.71	31.6 29.91	14 19.76	15.13	12.1	4.1	0.1		87.33	
Dacca { Normal 1874	0.58 0.88	0.75 1.88	1.78 4.07	6.91 3.00	9.87 1.04	14.60 6.30	13.22 6.18	12.19	9.12	5.84	0.82	0.05	74.43	
Furcedpore { Normal 1874	0.55 1.16	1.21 1.07	1.97 3.31	6.96 2.58	10.77 14.13	15.18 7.31	15.07 4.31	12.03	8.94	5.18	0.54	0.01	75.83	
Backergunge { Normal 1874	0.4 1.01	0.28 3.67	1.80 0.95	1.52 1.02	9.27 1.19	15.76 15.65	14.86 17.21	13.21	11.08	5.67	0.32	0.13	76.50	

DISTRICTS		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	DIVISIONAL AVERAGE
Mymensing	Normal	0 23	1 23	1 23	7 97	13 41	23 30	20 19	15 08	14 39	5 74	0 13		103 05	
	1874	1 14	3 84	3 77	6 33	8 88	15 43	10 60						154 31	
Sylhet	Normal	0 13	1 47	4 65	14 36	23 57	31 72	23 39	25 50	15 05	9 00	0 66	0 13	154 31	
	1874	1 81	4 60	8 51	20 70	10 23	22 35	10 79						119 72	
Cachar	Normal	0 44	3 05	6 03	12 29	15 09	19 67	23 39	16 85	14 32	8 25	6 82	0 62	119 72	
	1874						17 58							105 79	
Chittagong	Normal	0 29	1 30	1 40	5 08	8 70	22 62	21 95	22 03	13 06	7 03	1 79	0 48	105 79	
	1874		2 77	1 66	0 59	17 07	15 88	13 99						101 70	
Noakhally	Normal	0 38	0 08	1 66	4 16	9 42	21 56	17 40	20 32	16 08	8 53	1 48	0 04	101 70	
	1874	0 24	3 14	2 38	0 25	14 74	19 79	13 07						93 50	
Tipperah	Normal	0 61	0 94	2 28	8 17	11 39	19 14	17 50	14 03	10 57	6 97	1 63	0 07	93 50	
	1874	1 10	1 89	3 39	2 24	15 94	9 70	13 13						90 9	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Normal	0 1	0 7	1 6	6 1	10 1	15 9	18 1	17 6	11 0	9 3	0 2	0 2	90 9	
	1874	0 20	2 07	3 14	1 30	13 09	14 93	9 33						40 15	
Hill Tipperah	Normal	0 1	0 05	0 8	3 4	2 7	5 7	2 6	11 3	9 4	4 6		0 5	40 15	* Not received.
	1874	1 44	2 88	2 09	6 11	10 12	2 28	*						37 61	
Patna	Normal	0 03	0 80	0 25	0 44	1 15	6 59	10 37	7 25	7 43	2 55	0 69	0 06	37 61	
	1874	0 46	0 58	0 37	0 37		10 66	15 00						41 02	
Oya	Normal	0 83	0 63	0 56	0 00	0 86	6 52	12 34	10 14	7 17	3 24	0 05	0 09	41 02	
	1874	1 27	1 26	0 07		0 07	11 58	8 10						48 99	
Shahabad	Normal	0 96	0 56	0 62	0 85	1 32	7 30	13 85	9 75	10 14	2 89	0 23	0 06	48 99	
	1874	0 31	1 00	0 25		0 05	17 32	8 31						45 47	
Tirhoot	Normal	0 82	0 57	0 55	0 45	2 12	6 62	10 98	9 93	8 84	3 36	0 63		45 47	* Not received
	1874	0 00	0 80	0 30	1 07	0 09	8 95	*						37 87	
Sarun	Normal	0 78	0 48	0 41	0 53	1 29	6 54	9 29	8 36	7 15	2 72	0 02		37 87	
	1874	0 22	0 87	0 19			9 67	12 01						45 69	
Chumpran	Normal	0 27	0 28	0 40	0 37	1 47	8 64	10 96	10 78	8 34	3 29		0 10	45 69	
	1874		1 10	0 21	0 10	1 56	12 32	7 74						40 04	
Monghyr	Normal	0 42	0 63	0 51	0 45	1 55	5 92	10 96	7 75	7 92	3 77	0 05	0 11	40 04	
	1874	0 40	1 26	0 33	0 31	1 85	15 75	11 48						48 63	
Bhagulpore	Normal	0 49	0 72	0 42	1 06	2 61	4 25	11 41	10 45	8 19	4 93	0 03	0 07	48 63	
	1874	0 33	1 47	0 05	0 90	2 13	15 99	5 21						41 92	
Purneah	Normal	0 42	0 99	0 73	2 38	4 02	15 43	16 9	11 08	9 20	2 78	0 05		41 92	
	1874	0 11	1 59		3 06	0 76	13 78	17 84						46 80	
Sonthal gunnahs	Normal	0 11	0 46	0 42	1 10	2 12	5 41	1	9 54	7 7	5 7		0 02	46 80	
	1874	0 20	2 17	0 25	0 47	0 50	14 11	7 13						54 25	
Cuttack	Normal	0 45	0 61	1 02	1 66	1 87	9 89	11 21	10 51	9 01	6 31	1 07	0 61	54 25	
	1874	1 52	2 23	0 64		3 18	16 42	16 13						55 53	
Pooree	Normal	0 09	1 30	0 66	1 56	2 27	8 85	9 75	11 94	9 42	7 82	1 66	0 74	55 53	
	1874	0 66	1 00	0 05		0 35	10 84	11 55						67 30	
Balasore	Normal	1 01	1 22	1 79	2 94	4 39	12 09	9 49	12 03	11 76	7 61	0 83	0 11	67 30	
	1874	0 33	3 47	0 70	0 67	1 30	5 08	1 13						50 37	
Hazareebagh	Normal	0 29	0 46	0 71	0 51	1 27	8 58	1 72	12 93	8 15	3 56	0 12	0 07	50 37	
	1874	0 79	3 19	0 42	0 31	1 18	10 82	9 78						43 29	
Lohardugga	Normal	0 87	0 91	1 53	0 62	1 48	7 35	10 37	9 71	6 91	3 27	0 13	0 10	43 29	
	1874	1 36	3 48	2 01	0 27	1 38	6 37	11 13							

DISTRICTS		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	DIVISIONAL AVERAGE
Singbhoom	Normal	0 3	0 2	0 7	1 2	2 5	7 5	1 3	10 6	10 2	4 1	0 2	0 1	40 6	
	1874	0 77	3 18	2 42	0 03	1 84	7 20	11 05							
Manbhum	Normal	0 27	0 11	0 70	0 83	1 30	0 50	8 84	10 40	6 40	4 80	0 00	0 21	41 04	
	1874	0 07	2 07	0 15	0 67	0 31	7 57	3 10							
Cachar	Normal	0 34	3 03	6 03	12 23	15 03	18 57	21 30	10 95	14 37	8 25	0 82	0 62	110 72	
	1874	2 21	7 5	9 03	9 84	10 21	16 38								
Goalparah	Normal	0 7	0 8	1 71	4 33	12 07	20 88	20 19	12 33	13 00	6 33	0 53	0 13	98 75	
	1874	0 33	1 3	2 64	9 33	20 12	16 37	21 53							
Kamrup	Normal	0 11	1 0	1 33	4 1	10 12	13 60	12 38	11 54	8 29	9 33	0 57	0 09	70 32	
	1874	0 1	1 30	1 3	7 27	1 43	5 11								
Durrung	Normal	0 7	0 06	1 33	6 97	10 36	11 33	15 33	15 42	9 03	3 09	0 97	0 70	70 52	
	1874	0 18	1 7	3 4	8 22	1 23	28								
Nowgong	Normal	1 35	1 4	2 80	6 70	1 33	12 16	11 14	18 07	12 40	3 60	0 58	0 29	87 52	
	1874	0 10	2 32	3 33	3 07	13 13	6 80								
Soelhaingoi	Normal	1 02	2 18	4 03	10 08	11 01	10 01	16 51	17 79	11 37	4 02	1 46	0 66	94 18	
	1874	2 31	2 3	3 17	13 18	23 76	20 8								
Lukhimpore	Normal	0 1	3 4	5 3	6 9	7 6	24 0	22 9	19 6	18 4	4 2	2 2	0 5	113 4	
	1874	1 53	5 40	11 8	8 40										
Naga Hills	Normal	0 4	0 7	1 4	3 00	3 3	7 1	7 3	9 5	5 4	3 3	0 1	0 06	42 36	
	1874	1 20	2 1	1 8	2 31	6 12									
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Normal	0 04	0 71	0 83	3 07	9 30	11 38	13 80	10 11	18 33	7 78	1 38	0 08	77 94	
	1874	1 30	3 31	1 10	3 14										
Garo Hills	Normal	0 1	0 1	1	7	5 7	17 1	3	13 1	22 6	7 3	0 1		102 3	
	1874	14	383	3 13	30	1 87	1 7								

CALCUTTA,
The 11th August 1874

R. KNIGHT,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt of Bengal

Rainfall of 1874 compared with the average or norm alfall, by seasons.

DISTRICTS		TILLAGE	BOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING	GROWTH	MATURING
		January to April	May to July	August—Sep- tember	October to December
Burdwan	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 94 9 40	27 03 27 33		
Bancoorah	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 64 5 10	24 87 21 75		
Beerbhoom	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	2 77 6 19	23 37 23 52		
Midnapore	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 70 5 93	29 11 14 12		
Hooghly	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	9 09 5 86	31 12 15 28		
Howrah	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	6 60 5 27	31 60 12 75		
24 Pargunnahs (Alipore)	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	5 10 7 26	31 50 15 32		
Nuddes	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	6 30 7 73	28 05 22 99		
Jessore	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	7 11 7 02	31 67 10 75		
Moorshedabad	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 60 5 85	24 50 19 62		
Dinagepore	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 30 5 92	45 62 36 09		
Maldah	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	5 58 5 96	22 83 23 89		
Rajshahye	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 80 5 96	30 01 18 99		
Rungpore	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 04 11 05	52 62 47 29		
Bogra	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	6 81 15 15	46 59 35 10		
Pubna	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	7 32 9 92	31 94 22 30		
Darjeeling	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	7 65 8 77	64 17 47 38		
Julpigoree	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	6 72 6 45	65 32 57 79		
Cooch Behar	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	6 30 10 99	49 60 86 43		
Dacca	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	9 06 9 92	36 75 25 62		
Fureedpore	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	10 72 12 15	39 02 25 80		

DISTRICTS		TILLAGE	SOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING	GROWTH	MATURING
		January to April	May to July	August—Sep- tember	October to December
Backergunge	{ Normal fall	6 20	39 69		
	{ Present year 1874	6 05	37 05		
Mymensing	{ Normal fall	10 64	50 00		
	{ Present year 1874	14 08	34 01		
Sylhet	{ Normal fall	20 61	81 68		
	{ Present year 1874	35 62	58 37		
Chittagong	{ Normal fall	8 07	53 33		
	{ Present year 1874	5 03	46 94		
Noakhully	{ Normal fall	6 88	48 38		
	{ Present year 1874	6 21	48 40		
Tipperah	{ Normal fall	12 00	48 24		
	{ Present year 1874	8 62	38 77		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	{ Normal fall	8 50	41 10		
	{ Present year 1874	6 80	38 27		
Hill Tipperah	{ Normal fall	3 14	11 00		
	{ Present year 1874	12 51	12 40		
Patna	{ Normal fall	2 12	18 11		
	{ Present year 1874	1 78	25 66		
Gya	{ Normal fall	2 62	19 72		
	{ Present year 1874	2 60	19 75		
Shahabad	{ Normal fall	2 09	22 57		
	{ Present year 1874	1 56	25 08		
Tirhoot	{ Normal fall	2 39	19 72		
	{ Present year 1874	2 26	9 04		
Sarun	{ Normal fall	2 20	17 12		
	{ Present year 1874	1 48	21 68		
Chumparun	{ Normal fall	1 72	21 37		
	{ Present year 1874	1 41	21 02		
Monghyr	{ Normal fall	2 01	18 43		
	{ Present year 1874	2 30	20 06		
Bhagulpore	{ Normal fall	2 60	22 27		
	{ Present year 1874	2 81	26 83		
Purneah	{ Normal fall	4 52	30 25		
	{ Present year 1874	4 75	32 38		
Bouhal Pergunnahs	{ Normal fall	2 08	21 06		
	{ Present year 1874	1 09	22 06		
Cutlack	{ Normal fall	3 74	22 97		
	{ Present year 1874	4 73	36 58		
Pocret	{ Normal fall	3 61	20 37		
	{ Present year 1874	1 71	22 07		
Balasore	{ Normal fall	4 06	25 94		
	{ Present year 1874	5 26	19 81		
Hazaribagh	{ Normal fall	1 97	23 57		
	{ Present year 1874	4 71	21 78		

DISTRICTS		TILLAGE	SHOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING	GROWTH	MATURING
		January to April	May to July	August-- September	October to December
Lohardugga	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	3 97 7 12	19 20 18 88		
Singbhoom	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	2 40 6 90	22 00 20 60		
Manbhoom	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	2 47 6 06	19 72 12 97		
Cachar	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	21 81 26 58	57 05		
Goalparah	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	7 59 13 06	60 04 61 58		
Kamroop	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	10 10 11 88	36 40		
Durrung	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	9 07 13 87	39 98		
Nowgong	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	12 27 9 82	41 23		
Seebsaugor	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	17 00 23 60	42 36		
Jukhnupore	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	16 00 20 41	55 10		
Naga Hills	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	5 50 8 84	24 50		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	4 44 8 61			
Garro Hills	{ Normal fall Present year 1874	6 90 10 59	50 10		

DIVISIONAL COMPARISON

Burdwan Division	{ Normal 1874	31 34 37 84	167 10 114 75	
Presidency	{ Normal 1874	19 20 22 01	92 22 58 06	
Rajshahye	{ Normal 1874	17 45 56 21	254 10 204 37	
Cooch Behar	{ Normal 1874	20 07 26 22	179 09 191 00	
Dacca	{ Normal 1874	37 83 77 82	254 24 141 45	
Chittagong	{ Normal 1874	38 63 39 16	202 04 184 87	
Patna	{ Normal 1874	14 04 11 09	118 71 124 43	

DIVISIONS		TILLAGE	SOWING AND TRANS- PLANTING	GROWTH.	MATURING
		January to April	May to July	August-September	October to December
Bhagulpore Division	Normal	13 90	98 61		
	1874	12 95	108 83		
Orissa	Normal	14 31	69 23		
	1874	11 70	79 31		
Chota Nagpore	Normal	10 61	84 40		
	1874	24 79	74 32		

NOTE

The peculiarities of the present season thus far, are almost as marked as were those of 1873. The season of tillage (January to April) was characterized by a rainfall above the average in almost every division, and conspicuously so in Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore. In the Behar, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Districts, the rains during this period were a little below the normal fall, but to no very material extent. On the other hand, the rainfall of the sowing season (May, June, July,) has been abnormally and almost dangerously scanty in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca divisions, but a little better than average in Behar and Bhagulpore. Tirhoot however, has been again most unfortunate. It is the July fall in particular—the month for transplanting the late rice—that has been so deficient [pp 2726-2727.]

R. KNIGHT,

Asst Secy. to the Govt of Bengal

CALCUTTA,
The 11th August 1874

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION.	Rain from 18th to 25th July 1874	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874		REMARKS
					Inches	Up to date	
BENGAL.							
BARDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	1874		
	Bardwan	Bardwan	0 96	2 03	37 66	1st Aug	
		Cutwa	0 12	0 07	28 00	ditto	
		Culina	1 72	4 40	26 22	ditto	
		Bood-bood	2 60	2 33	29 25	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1 04	1 00	21 56	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0 96	2 05	23 10	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1 31	0 97	27 06	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	0 01	1 82	29 71	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1 78	3 88	17 28	ditto	
		Tumlook	1 93	4 41	26 41	ditto	
		Gurbeta	2 35	1 23	29 62	ditto	
		Contai	{ Dy Collr's Office Exe Engr's Office	3 00 3 14	9 80 10 37	31 10 39 33	ditto
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0 65	2 07	21 14	ditto	
		Serampore	1 51	5 00	23 62	ditto	
Howrah	Howrah	1 72	3 73	18 05	ditto		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
	24-Pargunnahs	Sangor Island	2 40	6 40	36 05	ditto	
		Calcutta	1 89	5 27	26 81	ditto	
		Alipore	1 37	5 22	23 13	ditto	
			{ Dispensary Jail	4 05 2 60	22 58 20 53	ditto	
		Buaccerhat	1 61	2 60	26 81	ditto	
		Baraset	1 80	5 59	25 67	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	2 41	4 27	23 57	ditto	
		Buripore	1 39	3 61	23 57	ditto	
		Satkhua	2 84	1 14	23 12	ditto	
		Barrackpore	1 23	4 40	23 70	ditto	
	Dum Dum	1 31	2 52	20	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1 76	2 38	30 71	ditto	
		Bongong	2 10	0 97	25 07	ditto	
		Mcherpore	0 84	1 14	38 17	ditto	
		Choodangah	0 59	0 80	29 14	ditto	
		Kooshita	1 82	0 89	30 81	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1 07	1 90	25 10	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0 81	0 81	26 77	ditto	
		Narail	1 57	1 24	31 62	ditto	
		Khoolna ..	1 35	5 75	30 88	ditto	
		Jhuidah	0 63	0 61	33 89	ditto	
		Bagrhat	1 19	3 78	31 60	ditto	
		Magoorah	1 98	1 25	29 24	ditto.	
	Moorsheadabad	Berhampore	0 75	0 78	25 47	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	0 30	1 06	26 79	ditto	
		City Moorsheadabad	1 03	1 05	24 10	ditto	
		Jungipore	1 18	1 27	29 20	ditto	
		Azingungo	0 41	1 16	30 16	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1 45	1 60	26 11	ditto	
Dinagopore	Dinagopore	1 77	1 31	41 91	ditto		
Maldah	Maldah	0 91	1 96	29 85	ditto		
Rajshahye	Baulah	1 37	0 19	21 90	ditto		
	Nattore	1 24	0 98	39 15	ditto		
Rungpore	Rungpore	1 80	0 52	58 34	ditto		
	Bhowanigunj	0 58	1 13	36 81	ditto		
	Titalya	4 31	0 30	59 91	ditto		
Bogra	Bogra	2 20	1 80	51 24	ditto		
Pubna	Pubna	0 71	0 49	11 64	ditto		
	Serajgunj	0 65	0 95	33 35	ditto		
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec 2 69	Not rec 2 38	42 18 56 15	30th June 1st Aug	
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	4 81	0 61	61 27	ditto	
		Bodah	2 69	Nil	60 00	ditto	
		Buxa	{ Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's "	12 14 9 61	1 11 1 30	124 4 132 97	ditto
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar		3 87	0 23	97 42	ditto

From 12th April.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 19th July to 26th July 1874.	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug. 1874	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874		REMARKS								
					Inches	Up to date									
BENGAL—(Continued)			Inches	Inches	1874										
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS														
	Dacca	{ Dacca { Moonsheegunge Manickgunge	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	0 19 0 30 0 20 2 81	3 11 Not rec ditto ditto	34 25 32 13 36 04 29 68	1st Aug 25th July ditto ditto								
			Fureedpore	{ Fureedpore Ghalundo Madaripore	1 50 2 50 5 35	1 05 0 44 2 50	37 05 28 64 43 20	1st Aug. ditto ditto							
					Backergunge	{ Burrisal Perozepore Patoakhally Dowlatkhan	4 38 1 27 3 06 2 08	4 04 4 27 8 49 0 63	39 75 26 01 50 81 49 33	ditto ditto ditto ditto					
							Mymensingh	{ Mymensingh Jamalpur Atia Kishoregunge	1 10 0 80 0 70 Nil	0 89 0 40 1 15 5 55	48 69 35 67 27 38 45 98	ditto. ditto ditto ditto.			
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2 48	5 33					95 53	ditto					
	Chittagong	{ Chittagong { Cox's Bazar	{ Telegraph Office Jail	6 40 6 17 4 27					11 50 3 38 Not rec	57 19 62 10 52 29	ditto ditto 25th July				
			Noakholly	Noakholly	1 23	0 99	54 76	1st Aug							
			Tipperah	{ Comillah Brahmunberiah	2 30 1 64	3 32 2 83	47 44 34 70	ditto ditto							
					Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungmattee Hill	3 54	3 32	46 07	ditto					
			Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Not rec	0 79	36 30	ditto	Not rec 19th to 26th Ju						
			BEHAR	PATNA	Patna	{ Patna Behar Barh Dinapore { Jail Cantonment	2 10 0 49 0 35 1 80 1 35	2 54 1 52 0 50 1 00 2 70	27 44 24 05 17 40 30 10 28 27	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto					
	Gya	{ Gya Nowadah Arungabad Jehanabad					1 57 0 24 2 18 Nil	2 84 0 99 2 55 1 47	23 17 2 89 23 85 22 76	ditto ditto ditto ditto.					
							Shahabad	{ Arrah Sasseram Buxar Bhuboah	0 60 0 16 1 10 0 15	1 10 2 56 1 13 1 39	27 94 23 00 21 14 24 05	ditto ditto. ditto ditto			
									Tirhoot	{ Mozufferpore Durbhanga Hajepore Mudhoobunnee Sestamurhee Tajpore	1 28 2 82 0 05 1 43 5 11 0 29	Not rec ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	22 31 31 14 20 85 25 72 21 73 23 14	25th July ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	
											Saran	{ Chuprah Sewan	0 07 0 30	ditto ditto	22 19 22 63	ditto ditto
	Champaran	{ Motiharee Bettiah			1 91 2 51	0 30 0 35	23 03 31 26	1st Aug ditto							
Monghyr					{ Monghyr Begoo berai Jamoosie	0 29 Nil 0 12	1 79 0 75 3 16	31 36 15 37 26 02			ditto ditto ditto				
	Bhagulpore	{ Bhagulpore Soopool Muddchpoora				0 20 1 13 1 00	1 14 0 60 1 00	20 14 14 25 22 68	ditto ditto ditto						
						Purneah	{ Banka Sanborsa	0 41 0 91	0 71 0 83	27 89 28 26	ditto ditto				
								Southal Pergunnah	{ Purneah Kiesengunge Arrareah Deoghur Rajnehal Nya Doomska Godda	1 15 4 37 0 15 0 52 0 20 0 68 0 72	1 44 0 63 0 29 2 78 0 40 2 71 2 08	37 11 52 99 49 54 25 15 14 20 23 50 22 30	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 19th July to 26th July 1874	Rain from 26th July to 1st Aug 1874	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.	
					Inches	Up to date
ORISSA.			Inches	Inches		1874.
ORISSA.	Cuttack ..	Cuttack . { Telegraph Office	3 10	5 30	36 16	1st Aug
		{ Hospital	6 96	6 46	41 84	ditto
		Jaypore	Not rec	Not rec.	23 05	18th July
		Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	11 00	ditto
		Jugatsingapore	ditto	ditto	14 25	4th July
	Pooree ..	False Point	6 65	ditto	20 11	25th July
		Pooree	6 04	4 51	25 54	1st Aug
		Khoordah .	7 86	4 65	37 16	ditto
	Balasore ..	Balasore .	4 40	Not rec	16 67	25th July.
		Bhuddruck	4 18	ditto	23 36	ditto
		Jellasore	3 83	ditto	24 80	ditto
		Sorah	2 73	ditto	21 13	ditto
		Chandbally	3 27	ditto	18 20	ditto
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehala Sambalpure	2 75	ditto	27 45	ditto
	CHOTA NAGPORE					
	SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY					
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh { Jail	0 88	3 09	26 51	1st Aug
		{ Dispensary	1 03	3 84	32 19	ditto
		Pachumba	0 30	3 28	27 96	ditto.
	Loharduggah ..	Ranchee .	1 20	3 03	22 02	ditto
		Palamow	2 48	7 01	41 03	ditto
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	0 97	8 11	27 77	ditto
	Manbhoom	Puruha	0 72	2 04	19 27	ditto
		Govindpore	1 45	2 80	32 05	ditto
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS					
	Cachar .	Cachar	Not rec	Not rec	68 70	11th July
		Hylakandy	ditto	ditto	60 88	18th July
		Koyah	4 84	ditto	66 53	23th July
	Goalparah .	Goalparah	Not rec	ditto	65 80	11th July
		Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	69 38	4th July
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	ditto	ditto	49 83	ditto
		Burpettah	ditto	ditto	49 17	ditto.
	Durrung ..	Terpore	ditto	ditto	37 44	20th June
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	33 46	ditto
	Nowgong	Nowgong	ditto	ditto	39 60	11th July.
	Seesaugor	Seesaugor	4 02	ditto	94 23	25th July
		Golaghat	2 11	ditto	58 01	ditto
		Jorhat	0 17	ditto	72 71	ditto
		Nazurah	5 96	ditto	85 91	ditto.
	Luckimpore .	Dabrooghur	Not rec	di to	44 95	23rd May
		North Luckimpore	ditto	ditto	51 32	13th June
		Suddya	ditto	ditto	47 61	23rd May
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	25 04	18th July
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	ditto	ditto	11 10	16th May
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	21 50	ditto
		Cherrapunjee	ditto	ditto	133 03	23rd May
	Garohills	Iura	ditto	ditto	50 85	11th July
		Banars	0 68	3 13	23 17	1st Aug
		Akyab	5 00	11 50	50 80	ditto

Not rec 5th to 11th April

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1874

W G WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th August 1874.

STATION	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32	Barometer reduced to sea level	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat = 100.	WIND		Rain	Clouds	Weather initials
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA	July 2nd	10	29.154	29.472	85.3	80.3	70	E	11.1	0.06	K	scuds
		16	29.147	29.465	82.0	79.7	80	E S E	20.0	0.11	C	scuds
	8th	10	29.025	29.643	85.1	81.5	83	S E	13.3	0.08	K, C	scuds
		16	29.509	29.587	81.5	82.3	91	S by E	6.8	0.44		o
	4th	10	29.672	29.690	80.2	79.2	95	S E	5.4	0.31		o
		16	29.672	29.690	80.2	79.2	95	S by E	7.0	0.01	S	o
	5th	10	29.505	29.613	78.7	77.8	91	S by E	5.6	1.36	K, C	
		16	29.667	29.685	83.6	81.5	91	S by W	9.0	0.03		o
	6th	10	29.557	29.575	81.2	80.5	84	S S E	5.6	0.12		
		16	29.701	29.719	83.6	81.9	92	S S E	7.0	0.32	K	
	7th	10	29.606	29.671	83.6	81.9	92	S S E	5.5	0.03	K, K	
		16	29.708	29.726	85.1	81.5	81	S E	6.2		K	
	8th	10	29.616	29.630	88.9	81.0	76	S S E	4.1		K	
		16	29.675	29.693	87.0	82.5	81	S S E	3.8		K	
	16	10	29.548	29.566	91.4	82.5	86	S S E				
		16										
SAGOR ISLAND	2nd	10	29.900	29.360	81	78	86	N E	10.7	0.20	N	d o, scuds
		16	29.278	29.244	83	80	87	S E	16.3		N, S	o
	3rd	10	29.630	29.615	86	81	79	S S E	6.9	0.20	N	b, v
		16	29.581	29.589	87	81	76	S	9.5		N	v, u
	4th	10	29.674	29.680	80	79	95	S W	5.3	1.10	N	o, r
		16	29.593	29.599	79	78	95	W S W	7.4	5.40	N	o, r
	5th	10	29.670	29.678	85	82	87	S S W	8.8	0.40	N	b, v
		16	29.87	29.693	86	81	79	S	10.6		N	b, v
	6th	10	29.710	29.716	85	81	83	S	3.0		N	b, v
		16	29.618	29.624	87	81	76	S S E	11.0		N	b, v
	7th	10	29.718	29.724	86	81	79	S S E	8.7	0.10	N	b, v
		16	29.619	29.615	88	83	80	S E	9.8		N	b, v
	8th	10	29.079	29.845	88	83	80	S E	4.8		N	b, v
		16	29.510	29.516	89	83	76	S E	6.6		N	b, v
	16	10										
		16										
CHITTAGONG	2nd	10	29.514	29.608	84	75	64	E S E	11.2	0.10	CK	b, v
		16	29.484	29.576	84	79	79	S E	11.4		CK, K	b, v
	3rd	10	29.683	29.775	84	78	75	E S E	4.1	0.10	CK	r, q
		16	29.613	29.705	83	80	87	E S E	11.6	0.20	KS	p, u, g
	4th	10	29.708	29.801	81	78	86	E S E	6.7	0.10	KS	p, g
		16	29.618	29.711	81	79	79	S S E	13.3		KS	p, v
	5th	10	29.670	29.763	81	79	91	S	11.2	0.30	KS	p, g
		16	29.606	29.699	81	79	91	S E	4.6		CK, KS	v
	6th	10	29.693	29.745	85	81	83	S	13.2		K, KS	v
		16	29.608	29.701	86	80	75	S E	6.1		K, KS	v
	7th	10	29.715	29.809	82	78	82	S E	4.8		CK, K	b, v
		16	29.595	29.686	90	83	60	F	6.8	0.60	KS	p, q
	8th	10	29.671	29.764	80	78	91	S W	4.3		KS	p, g
		16	29.650	29.649	81	78	86	N E				
	16	10										
		16										
MADRAS	1st	10	29.752	29.782	89	75	49	W by S	15			c
		16	29.649	29.689	94	75	39	S W by W	13			cloudy
	2nd	10	29.769	29.799	86	71	51	W S W	12	0.00		cloudy
		16	29.632	29.689	90	75	47	S W by W	11			c
	3rd	10	29.799	29.820	95	76	38	W by S	14			c
		16	29.686	29.716	95	76	38	W by S	13			c
	4th	10	29.832	29.863	89	77	52	W by S	13			b, c
		16	29.684	29.714	95	77	41	W S W	8			o
	5th	10	29.817	29.817	83	74	63	W S W	2			o
		16	29.720	29.751	87	76	58	W S W	6	0.10		o
	6th	10	29.889	29.919	80	75	78	N N W	7.8	0.02		cloudy
		16	29.808	29.838	80	75	78	W S W	9			c
	7th	10	29.868	29.898	84	75	64	W by S	7			
		16	29.742	29.772	87	78	65					
	2nd	10	29.406	29.489	78	76	90	W	5.0	4.30	N	r
		16	29.318	29.401	81	78	86	W S W	7.5		N	d
	3rd	10	29.513	29.625	85	79	75	S S W	4.3		N, C	
		16	29.455	29.567	93	79	83	S S W	5.1		N, S, C	d
	4th	10	29.624	29.707	82	80	91	W S W	1.7	1.10	N	d
		16	29.543	29.626	78	76	90	S S E	1.2	0.70	N	d
	5th	10	29.625	29.708	78	76	90	S S W	0.7		N	p
		16	29.618	29.631	80	77	80	S W	0.4		N	
	6th	10	29.612	29.724	65	79	79	W S W	4.0	0.10	CK, C	
		16	29.07	29.588	90	81	66	W N W	3.1		KS, C	
	7th	10	29.639	29.721	86	80	75	W N W	2.0	0.40	CK, C	
		16	29.625	29.693	90	81	66	W N W	2.4		K, N	
	8th	10	29.600	29.691	86	81	79	S W	2.0	2.10	C, K	
		16	29.470	29.567	88	82	76	N L	2.3		KS, N	
	2nd	10	29.618	29.670	80	79	91	S S W	6.3	0.90		p
		16	29.618	29.670	77	76	95	S S W	6.5	1.10		r
	3rd	10	29.706	29.818	80	74	91	S S E	6.4	0.20		p
		16	29.715	29.737	82	79	87	S	4.6	0.70		b
	4th	10	29.824	29.840	79	78	95	S	3.6	1.10		r
		16	29.712	29.733	85	79	75	S	3.5			p
	5th	10	29.772	29.794	81	79	91	S	3.1	0.20		p
		16	29.677	29.698	83	80	87	S	5.8	0.70		g
	6th	10	29.796	29.818	82	80	91	E	2.7	0.20		v
		16	29.699	29.720	85	80	79	S	4.8			b
	7th	10	29.794	29.815	84	80	89	S S E	3.3			b
		16	29.62	29.713	84	80	89	S S W	6.0			r
	8th	10	29.705	29.787	79	78	95	S E	2.0	2.00		g
		16	29.615	29.636	83	79	83	E	4.0			

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA
The 8th August 1874W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND			Run.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug ..	1st	29.430	86.5	78.0	130.0	81.9	79.1	77.1	0.80	S by W, E by N & E	1.5	121.6			Cirri, scuds and cumuli. Breeze wind from 9½ A.M. to 1½ P.M. Slightly foggy at midnight. Drizzled at 5½, 6½, 8½, A.M. and 1 P.M.
	2nd	29.425	87.4	78.9	136.0	82.0	79.5	77.7	87	E N E, E & S E	6.0	250.0	0.17		Cirri cumuli and overcast. Strong wind from 8 A.M. to 6½ P.M. Slight rain at 4½, 8½, 11½, 12½ A.M., 2½ and 3½ P.M.
	3rd	29.485	88.5	79.0	140.5	82.7	80.5	79.0	89	S E, & S by E	1.0	250.0	0.52		Overcast, and cumuli. Thunder between 2 and 3 P.M. Rain at 4, 6 A.M., 1½ and 2½ P.M.
	4th	29.440	82.0	78.5		79.8	78.0	78.3	05	S S E	1.0	100.6	0.35		Cirri and overcast. Thunder at 11 A.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	5th	29.428	88.0	78.0	140.0	82.1	79.0	78.4	89	S S E & S	0.5	145.1	1.41	☾	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Rain after intervals.
	6th	29.453	86.8	80.0	144.0	82.6	80.6	79.2	90	S S E		150.3	0.40		Cumuli, and clear. Thunder at 3 P.M. Slight lightning on west at 11 P.M. Slight rain at 7, 8, 12½ A.M., and from 1½ to 3 P.M.
	7th	29.469	90.0	70.5	141.2	83.6	80.6	78.5	85	S S E & S E		102.0	0.03		Clear, cumuli and cirri. Slight lightning from 6½ to 11 P.M. Slight rain at 7½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	..	12.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	..	90.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	..	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	2.90
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.65
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	..	3.47
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August	..	27.69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	40.64

GOPEKNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th August 1874.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT—No. 272—The 10th August 1874

State sent showing heights of water on Rivers Ganges, Bhiquithee and Brahmapoota during the month of July 1874.

J. E T NICOLLS, Col nel, R E,
Secy. to the Gvt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

J. E T NICOLLS, Col nel, R E,
Secy. to the Gvt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st August 1874, on 27½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1,210	824 0 0	82 9 0	11,442 0	813 0 0	81 6 0	163 14 0
• Or per mile of railway	44	30 0 0	3 0 0	420 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
For previous 4 weeks of half year	4 195	3 307 0 0	330 14 0	35 602 0	2 598 0 0	259 16 0	590 10 0
Total for 5 weeks	5 405	4 131 0 0	413 2 0	47,104 0	3 411 0 0	341 2 0	754 4 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,212	800 13 1	80 19 6	2,677 10	193 7 3	18 10 11	108 16 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	44	33 0 4	3 6 0	98 10	6 14 8	0 13 10	3 19 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6 655	4,764 0 3	476 8 9	14 748 10	1 216 11 0	121 13 0	698 2 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1874, on 28 miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	5,894	822 0 0	82 4 0	13,964 0	400 0 0	40 18 0	123 2 0
Or per mile of railway	211	29 8 0	2 19 0	495 0	14 8 0	1 9 0	4 8 0
For previous 4 weeks of half year	22,532	3,167 0 0	316 14 0	51,000 0	1,588 0 0	158 16 0	475 10 0
Total for 5 weeks	28,426	3,989 0 0	398 18 0	65,470 0	1,997 0 0	199 14 0	598 12 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,293	734 13 6	73 9 10	12,133 0	300 2 9	30 0 4	100 10 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	153	26 3 11	2 12 6	434 0	12 13 10	1 6 9	3 18 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,331	3,637 10 0	363 15 3	94,747 0	1,677 10 0	307 15 3	671 10 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st August 1874, on 1,280 miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	96,450	1,26,101 6 9	11,559 5 11	11,25,000 10	1,45,14 3 0	40,878 16 0	52,498 1 11
Or per mile of railway	75,384	98 8 3	9 10 8	8,790 173 0	348 0 11	31 18 1	40 18 0
For previous 4 weeks of half year	475,384	5,34,509 4 9	39,870 8 11	35,00,173 0	11,26,011 9 0	1,10,717 14 7	1,70,588 3 6
Total for 5 weeks	471,923	5,01,051 11 0	51,129 14 10	34,34,982 10	14,71,525 12 1	1,71,000 10 7	2,24,986 5 6
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	97,187	1,26,604 9 6	11,605 9 3	11,88,883 30	1,88,506 3 9	17,285 4 9	28,800 13 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		98 14 7	9 1 4		117 5 11	14 10 1	22 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,01,384	6,04,636 0 3	55,424 19 4	24,28,272 0	11,08,367 10 9	1,01,600 7 5	1,57,025 6 9

* Rs. 45,753 3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food grains due by Government for this week

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st August 1874 on 223½ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	2,339	773 9 0	77 4 5	92,500 30	23,223 13 6	2,124 17 0	2,842 13 4
Or per mile of railway		34 13 5	3 11 0		104 13 7	9 10 6	12 14 4
For previous 4 weeks of half year	11,102	34,519 5 1	3,164 5 5	2,39,928 0	73,763 10 3	6,761 13 4	9,925 18 9
Total for 5 weeks	13,531	41,038 14 1	3,978 0 9	3,32,428 30	96,987 7 3	8,886 10 4	12,768 11 1
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,903	7,117 2 3	632 8 1	18,702 30	6,800 7 6	632 3 7	1,284 11 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		31 13 0	2 18 4		30 13 9	2 16 7	5 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,161	36,939 12 3	3,387 19 7	1,45,379 20	48,514 13 8	4,293 17 3	7,651 16 10

* Rs. 7,680 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food grains due by Government for this week

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st August 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	26 028½	17 408 11 9	1,596 16 0	104,728 11	28,953 7 3	2,654 1 4	4,250 17 4
Or per mile of railway	164	110 0 2	10 1 10	662 0	182 15 4	16 15 5	24 17 3
For previous 6 weeks of half year	1 12 18½	60,287 8 6	5,516 7 2	4,01 290 10	84,291 15 2	7,726 15 2	18,246 2 6
Total for 5 weeks	138,411½	77,096 4 3	7,113 3 2	5 05,928 21	1 13,245 6 5	10 880 16 6	17,493 19 8½
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30 430	17,634 14 0	1,616 10 9	91,075 0	20,384 5 2	1,868 11 3	3,485 2 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	504	112 10 11	10 6 7	568 0	130 4 0	11 18 10	23 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	127 218½	72 843 8 6	6,076 12 4	4,03,327 15	82,801 7 10	7,590 2 9	14,268 15 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS FOR 1873-74

RESOLUTION

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

Calcutta, the 12th June 1874

READ—

The Annual Report upon the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1873-74

IN thanking Dr. King for this very interesting report, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the prospects of the garden continue to be indefinitely compromised by the destruction of the large trees therein in the cyclones of 1864 and 1867. In addition to the disadvantage of an originally poor soil, there is now a want of shade in the garden, while the growth of the new plantations under Dr. Anderson's plan, was seriously hindered in the last season by the almost unprecedented failure of the rains. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Dr. King that it is essential to restore the shade that is so necessary in a tropical garden, both for the growth of the plants and for the comfort of visitors; and he notices with satisfaction the efforts that are being made in this direction. Attention is meanwhile being given to the culture of herbaceous plants in the conservatories, and to the collection of orchids and other flowering plants; and Dr. King's suggestion, that we should do something in the way of landscape gardening by the outlay of a little money for this purpose on the estate, is one which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes may be carried out as soon as the existing necessity for general economy shall have passed away.

We need not lose sight of the primary objects of the garden in so doing; and turning to its economic aspects, the Lieutenant-Governor is able to congratulate the Superintendent and his staff on the success which promises to attend their efforts to acclimatize *Ipecacuanha* in these provinces. His Honor observes from the earlier reports, that four years ago there were but twelve cuttings of the plant at the Cinchona gardens, and that of these seven were destroyed by an accident. From the report now before him he learns with great satisfaction that, under the mode of propagation by root and leaf-cuttings, so successfully worked by Mr. Jaffrey, there are now not fewer than 63,000 living plants in all.

His Honor notes with satisfaction also the expression of Dr. King's opinion, that no difficulty whatever is likely to be experienced in planting *Mahogany* on a large scale in the districts of Lower Bengal. The statistics given

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Tuesday, the 18th August 1874.—(Gross Railway weight) —Continued.

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED	Station to which sent	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight	Total to date	REMARKS
		Mds	Mds	Mds	
BURDWAN	Rancegunge	43,637	30,820	74,457	
	Burdwan	44,100	5,559	49,659	
	Bhulpoie	19,079	4,070	23,749	
	Hooghly	19,206	4,050	23,346	
	Kanoo Junction	8,223	1,478	9,701	
	Mugrah	204		204	
	Pandooah	730		730	
	Serampore	6,070	6,075	12,745	
	Synthea	11,527	3,099	14,566	
	Goshkhara	9,208	4,577	13,785	
	Mancoor	30,351	5,559	44,910	
	Ahmoodpore	9,457	4,050	13,507	
	Cutwa	74,312	10,125	84,437	
	Mullarpore	6,262	1,012	7,274	
	Assensole	360	101	470	
	Bhedra	6,221	1,083	7,304	
	Burrakur	274	51	325	
	Culina	7,087	10,125	17,212	
	Doorgapori	304		304	
	Mymaree	5,020		5,020	
	Paneeghur	4,114	3,291	7,405	
	Sectarampore	506		506	
	Totals of Burdwan Division	3,16,551	95,065	4,11,616	
PRESIDENCY	Ranaghat	498		498	
	Ahpore		433	433	
	Kaligunj		20,647	20,647	
	Totals of Presidency Division	498	21,080	21,578	
	Grand Totals of all Divisions	1,03,77,382	3,44,894	1,07,12,276	
	Or tons	384,117	12,404	3,96,751	

G TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty

No A, dated Bankipore, the 9th August 1874

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq, Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of food-grain continues to be abundant in the several bazars of the district, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere

3 As I had stated in paragraph 8 of my last narrative might be expected, the importation of grain during the fortnight was considerably in excess of that of the previous fortnight, the quantity being 3,66,990 maunds against 1,63,848 maunds. This increase was, we may say, entirely owing to the publication of the Government order for the restoration of the old rate of freight of grain from the 1st proximo

4. Owing to this final mob of importations, there was some inconvenience felt for a few days at the Patna City Station, the new siding being still incomplete, but I am glad to be able to report that the crush has passed away, and everything is now working smoothly again.

5. The following were the prices of food-grain prevailing towards the close of the fortnight —

	Rice, best	Rice, common	Wheat	Barley	Jenira	Gram
	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C
Patna	12 0	17 0	18 12	20 0	17 0	20 0
Barh	10 0	10 8	13 4	17 0	15 8	18 8
Behar	10 8	11 0	13 0	19 0	15 8	18 8
Dinapore	10 4	12 8	16 8		17 0	18 12

We had 3.38 inches of rain at the Sudder Station during the fortnight, .92 at Barh, and 3.40 at Dinapore. The weather has been extremely favorable for the throughout the district. The sub-divisional officer of Behar writes as follows:—
"as of the Behar and Sillao thanas during the last fortnight and in a very flourishing condition." I can confidentially assure you from

what I saw myself, and what I heard from respectable zemindars and well-to-do ryots, that there is no possibility of any injury being done to the bhadoi crops. This year the land on which bhadoi was sown exceeded by one-fourth the usual quantity that used to be devoted to this purpose in previous years. The whole of this land, whether high or low, was well watered by the early rain we had in June, the result has been a "bumper crop," which will go to a great extent in relieving the wants of the people."

With the exception of Dinapore, however, where the sub-divisional officer reports that they have an abundance of water, rain is generally wanted throughout the district to allow of transplanting the young rice plants, but for this I am glad to say we have still some four or five weeks left, and from the appearance of the weather we may expect a good fall of rain any day, and, in fact, local showers are of almost daily occurrence.

7. The condition of the people is reported upon favorably from all parts of the district, and no case of misery or starvation was brought to light during the fortnight.

8. 138 emigrants were registered for Demerara and 27 for British Burmah during the fortnight; whereof 85 belonged to Patna, 24 to Gya, 22 to Shahabad, 2 to Tirhoot, 2 to Sarun, 1 to Chumparun, and the rest to other districts.

9. There was no case of grain robbery reported during the fortnight; four cases of theft of a very petty nature were reported.

The monthly statement of crimes prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last is herewith annexed.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

10. None in this district.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

11. The subjoined statement will show the importation of food-grain into this district during the fortnight ending the 1st instant—

	Rice	Wheat, oats, and barley	Jowara	Other grain
By rail	40,101	1,67,160	44,218	1,08,259
" river	3,670	40	1,530	2,012
Total	43,771	1,67,200	45,748	1,10,271

or a grand total of 3,66,990 maunds, all belonging to private trade.

D.—STORAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

12. With the exception of the 1,139 maunds of Government grain stored at Pally-gunge, and to which I referred in my last narrative, we have none left in the district. Failing to get any local merchants to take it off my hands, I am now making a second attempt to get it as far as Bihta *en route* to Arrah for Sarun, and hope that I shall succeed.

The whole of the 11,000 maunds offered in exchange for the Behar grain has been received and despatched for Sarun, so also has the 27,683 maunds of Gya grain, for the exchange of which arrangements were made by Mr. Palmer with the city merchants. 4,800 maunds have unexpectedly, within the last three days, turned up by boat from Jehanabad, and this is now as quickly as possible being despatched to Chuprah, and that once done, our transport work, as at present advised, will have come to an end.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. None during the fortnight. I have realised during the period under report a sum of Rs. 1,500 in part payment of the advance made for the purchase of grain.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. None in this district.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

15 As per account already rendered	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
<i>During the Fortnight</i>				2,67,299	13	9
To Mr Rattray for transport of grain	40	0	0			
To the Abkaree Mohurrir the contingent expenses of the several gahs for July	14	0	9			
Office contingencies	0	12	0			
To the Abkaree Mohurrir on account of transport of grain	11	10	0			
To Beharee Sing for conveying 1,000 maunds of coal from Patna to Hazeeppore for H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor's steamers	40	0	0			
To the Deputy Collector of Dinapore for contingent expenses	4	7	3			
To the Municipal Overseer on account of transport of grain	22	11	0			
To Baharee Sing for conveying gunny bags from Mohendro Ghât to Konora Ghât	17	8	0			
To Beharee Sing one month's advance for supply of 500 boats at Hazeeppore	3,000	0	0			
To the Deputy Collector of Dinapore on account of transport charges	160	0	0			
To Beharee Sing on account of transport of grain	1,513	10	6			
Total	4,824	14	6			
<i>Fodder Account</i>						
Paid to Beharee Sing on account of conveying 5,325 maunds of bhooma from Deegha to Bunker Ghât	720	8	9	5,545	7	3
Grand Total				2,72,845	5	0

In conclusion, I would now suggest that I might be excused from the submission of these fortnightly narratives as the prospects of the district are as favorable as they well could be, and we have no existing distress, should things take an unfavorable turn, I will not fail to keep Government informed of the same by means of special report.

PATNA DISTRICT

Statement showing the number of the true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft and house-breaking for the month of July 1874, as called for by Government No 1801, dated 20th December 1873

DACOITY—

Headings Nos. 3 and 31 of crime return AI	July 1874	0
	" 1873	0
	" 1872	0

ROBBERY—

Heading Nos 32 and 33 of crime return AI	July 1874	0
	" 1873	1
	" 1872	0

THEFT—

Heading No 43 of crime return AI, including cattle theft	July 1874	194
	" 1873	188
	" 1872	195

HOUSE-BREAKING OR HOUSE TRESPASS IN ORDER TO COMMIT THEFT—

Heading Nos 35, 36 and 42 of crime return AI	July 1874	142
	" 1873	116
	" 1872	122

Total of four crimes	July 1874	336
	" 1873	255
	" 1872	317

PATNA POLICE OFFICE,
BANKIPORE,
The 8th August 1874

A C MANGLES,
Magistrate

No. 1233F, dated Gya, the 10th August 1874.

From—A. V PALMER, Esq, Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on scarcity and relief in the Gya District for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th instant.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

2. There is no dearth of food anywhere. The muwa and some of the burra janera has already found its way into the market. Prices are steady, and there is sufficiency and content.
3. I annex a table of food-grain prices—

BAZARS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE, BERHAR		RICE, COMMON		MILLET		MAIZE		GRAM	
	Week ending 8th August 1874.	Week ending 22nd July 1874	Week ending 8th August 1874	Week ending 22nd July 1874	Week ending 8th August 1874	Week ending 22nd July 1874	Week ending 8th August 1874	Week ending 22nd July 1874	Week ending 8th August 1874	Week ending 22nd July 1874	Week ending 8th August 1874	Week ending 22nd July 1874	Week ending 8th August 1874	Week ending 22nd July 1874
Gya	8 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 4
Nowadah	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	0 4	8 12	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	15 0
Jehanabad	13 0	13 4	16 4	15 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0			15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8
Aurungabad	13 8	13 4	16 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8					16 0	16 0
Deodunagur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8					16 0	16 0
Sherghotty	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	11 0					13 0	13 0

4. During the fortnight under review we have had the best possible weather for the

Gya 7 11 vigorous growth of bhadoi crops and dhan. The
Nowadah 5 20 rainfall has been sufficient for all purposes, and I append
Jehanabad 3 07 a statement in the margin. All hands are fully employed
Aurungabad 0 73 in weeding and looking after the young crops, and there
is no demand for relief labor by agricultural classes

5. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported, and the very thorough enquiries made by the supervisors and deputy supervisors under Sir Richard Temple's instructions have almost precluded the possibility of such cases, if existing, from not being brought to notice.

6. I append a statement of grain thefts and robberies for the month of July:—

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking in which grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of July 1874, as compared with the number of cases occurred in July 1873 and 1872.

SUB DIVISIONS	Theft, in which grain was stolen			House-breaking, in which grain was stolen			Total of all crimes		
	Up to Rs 10	Above Rs 10 & below Rs 30	Above Rs 30	Up to Rs 10	Above Rs 10 & below Rs 30	Above Rs 30	Up to Rs 10	Above Rs 10 & below Rs 30	Above Rs 30
	Jul 1874	Jul 1873	Jul 1872	Jul 1874	Jul 1873	Jul 1872	Jul 1874	Jul 1873	Jul 1872
Gya	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	3
Jehanabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Nowadah	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Aurangabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Total	7	3	2	1	1	1	21	8	11

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking in the District of Gya for the month of July 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in July 1873 and 1872

	DACOITY			ROBBERY			THEFT			HOUSE-BREAKING			Total of all crimes		
	Headings 30 & 31 of crime statement A 1			Headings 32 & 33 of crime statement A 1			Heading 33 of crime statement A 1 excluding cattle theft			Headings 35 & 42 of crime statement A 1					
	1874	1873	1872	1874	1873	1872	1874	1873	1872	1874	1873	1872	1874	1873	1872
Gya	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	16	11	63	123	38	98	47	93
Jehanabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	50	12	41	13	53
Nowadah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	110	27	51	49	139
Aurangabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	3	30	81	12	71	20	128
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	21	24	140	373	90	272	88	216

7 It will be observed that the increase in crime is by no means excessive, and it is very doubtful whether, such as it is, it can be wholly attributed to scarcity and high prices, though doubtless these have something to do with it

8 The district has been thoroughly well sown down with food grains this year, and a larger area, than usual, has thus been occupied both with bhadoi and dhan. The Government grain stored in the west of the district is being freely taken by traders and others, with a view to bring it into consumption amongst the people. In the sudder Sub-division the greater portion of the grain has been disposed of. In the Nowadah Sub-division alone is there any hesitation to take this grain, and this I attribute more to the want of energy and interest in the sub-divisional officer than to any other cause.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

9 The subjoined statement will show the works in hand and numbers employed on each:—

Fortnight ending 1st August 1874

NAMES OF WORKS	ON PIECE WORK				ON DAILY WAGES			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Puraya road	208	108	6	379				
Bela and Kazi Serai road				Return not received				
Sherghotty and Myapore road	100	94	47	300				
Ditto and Imamungunge road	103	91	38	292				
Warisungunge road	100	79	36	215				
Pukree Barwan road	73	60	25	158				
Obra road					1,399	133	76	1,608
Myabigha and Ruffungunge road	611	328	205	1,044	1,001	911	65	3,877
Maharajungunge road					1,803	4202	1,832	6,837
Kootoomba road	70	56	11	140	330	233	123	686
Deo road					275	690	385	1,350
Total	1,294	873	370	2,537	6,817	5,178	2,481	14,476

Grand total 17,013
Daily average 1,215

10. The total number employed during the fortnight was 17,013 against 14,932 during the preceding fortnight. As noted in my last report, the laborers have decreased everywhere, save in Aurungabad, where they have increased from 10,006 to 14,476. The Deputy Magistrate of Aurungabad explains this increase by saying that the Government grain at the canal works being now expended, and the work there being somewhat slack, the laborers having become accustomed to payment in grain, have voluntarily deserted the canal for our local labor, though paid at lower rates. He further states that "piece-work" has been again insisted upon. It would appear that it had not been carried out. The daily rate-payment is the most popular.

G.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD GRAINS.

11. The quantity of private food brought into the bazars for sale during the past fortnight is in excess of the importations during the preceding fortnight.

12. The following statement will show the importations during the fortnight under review:—

BAZARS	Wheat	Barley	Rice, best sort	Rice, common	Millet	Maize	Gram	Total.
Gya	284	55	19	517			298	1,163
Nowadah	15			20			20	55
Jehanabad	250	150	125	100		250	325	1,200
Aurungabad	244	440	315	475			270	1,744
Daodnuggur	100	70	50	30			126	363
Sherghotty								500
Total	873	721	509	1,142		250	1,030	5,014

13. The importations in preceding fortnight amounted only to 3,960 maunds. In the sudder bazar, Gya, 1,151 maunds were imported as against 1,219 maunds. The difference does not call for notice.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

14. The annexed statement will show the disposition of Government grain in this district, *vide* Statement D accompanying:—

15. It will be seen that 5 golas in the Sudder Sub-division and 2 golas in the Jehanabad Sub-division have been entirely emptied.

Stored at Gola	Mds
Issued from Gya and Behae golas	5,230
From Bihta	5,065
" Urwul	1,324
" Buktearpore	6,717
" Kinjui	4,074
" Jehanabad	1,945
By Merchants	2,408
	40,271
Total	77,254*

16. I apprehend no difficulty in getting rid of the grain in the Sudder, Jehanabad, and Aurungabad Sub-divisions; but in Nowada, in consequence of the absence of any but petty traders, applications for Government grain have not been received.

17. Of the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna for Tirhoot, I have delivered as per margin.

E.—ADVANCE TO PRIVATE PARTIES

18. The annexed table will show the transactions up to date under this head:—

SUB-DIVISIONS	Number of applications received	Rejected.	GRANTED			Pending
			Number	Cash	Grain.	
Gya	99	20	40	Rs 4,758	Mds 2,682	24
Nowadah	77	73	2	35	20	2
Jehanabad	58		24			34
Aurungabad	228	74				154
Total	402	176	72	4,793	2,702	214

19. No fresh applications are being made, and I hope within the ensuing fortnight to dispose of the few still outstanding.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

20. Since last report the Bela centre has been closed. It was found difficult to supervise it efficiently, and as all agriculturists had left for the fields, and none but professional beggars remained, who could be relieved at Jehanabad or Gya, there was no object in its remaining open.

* Of this quantity, 2,848 maunds is the estimated weight of bags containing 22,318 maunds, leaving a net balance of grain delivered maunds 74,406.

21. The following statement will show that the numbers still continue to increase, but the difference is this, that distressed poor are giving place to professional mendicants :—

Sub-Divisions	B	C	D	Total.	Daily average
Gya	4,634	928	125	5,687	406
Sherghotty centre	2,130	635		2,774	198
Nowadah	2,011	1,879	120	4,110	297
Jehanabad	1,107	926	1,701	3,734	268
Aurangabad	9,130	4,164	563	13,760	983
Total	18,980	8,541	2,509	29,970	2,120

22 The poor-houses require to be thoroughly overhauled from time to time, and this has been pressed on sub-divisional officers' attention.

23. The experiment of jute spinning, which was attempted, has proved a failure. It is unpopular, very costly, and the produce commands no sale.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

25 The total expenditure shown in last narrative, that is—

	Rs.	A	P
Up to 25th July	1,30,219	4	7
Expenditure during current fortnight—			
(a)—Final payments made, establishment and contingencies	640	10	9
Transport of Government grain	1,515	4	10
(b)—Advances repayable	1,059	0	0
Total	1,31,434	4	2

D

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Gya up to 6th August 1874

GOS	Quantity originally stored	QUANTITY CONSUMED						Net balance
		By sale	By advance to ryots	By transfer to Patna	Weight of bags	Wastage, dryage, &c.	Total	
<i>Sudder Sub-division</i>								
Gya	29,851	11,716	230	11,123	111	800	26,180	3,662
Bela	3,012	585	123	1,729			437	576
Sherghotty	4,270	937		1,305			2,392	1,877
Ultree	3,930	14	38	3,91	63	255	3,910	
Bhaloochatta	901	34		941	16		991	
Ticarea	2,001			1,895	31	78	2,004	
Futtulpore	991	2	112	837	18	4	911	
Imamungunge	1,410	20		1,338	41	30	1,435	
Total	46,493	11,314	512	26,039	277	1,107	40,309	6,184
<i>Jehanabad Sub-division</i>								
Jehanabad	14,907	2,360	452	2,418			5,220	9,687
Urwal	6,958			6,717		211	6,958	
Grundhar	3,009					28	28	3,031
Kinjur	1,945			1,915			1,915	
Hoolasgunge	2,000					18	18	1,982
Kazi Sera	993							993
Total	29,862	2,360	452	11,070		287	14,100	15,698
<i>Nowadah Sub-division</i>								
Nowadah	21,460	1,143	7				1,150	20,310
Kadungunge	2,811	48					18	2,768
Pukree Barwan	5,182	61					61	5,121
Rujowlee	3,992	46					46	3,945
Warahgunge	2,004	28					28	1,974
Total	35,460	1,326	7				1,343	34,117
<i>Aurangabad Sub-division</i>								
Aurangabad	20,911	8,208		439			8,707	12,197
Ruffungunge	3,907	2,131					2,434	1,533
Kootoomba	2,997	597					597	2,400
War	4,508	2,400					2,160	2,096
Doodnuggur	4,973	1,804					1,854	3,119
Total	37,97	15,553		499			16,052	21,345

**Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District up to
6th August 1874.**

NAME OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain actually stored	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED								Estimated grain receipts for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditures for the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to the public	By sale to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By transfer to Pains	By ascertained wastage.	Total.		
Gya Jehanabad Nowaish Aurangabad	24th July to 6th August 1874	51 000	46 498	11,898	443	838	518	135	25,039	1,444	40,309		2,000
		30 000	29 802	1,164	223	774	493		11,070	287	14,160		2,000
		14 000	38 450	825	104	165	7	220			1,333		8,000
		40 100	37,397	13,461	818	815		907	469		16,082		8 000
Total		1 59 500	1,40 202	27,340	1,587	2,295	971	1,381	36,608	1,731	71,863		20,000

GYA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th August 1874

A. V. PALMER,
Collector.

F. H. SKRINE,
Dist. Grain Officer.

No 725F, dated Arrah, the 12th August 1874

FROM—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad

TO—The Off^{ce} Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 15th narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th August

A —STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the Bazars.—No scarcity of supply is reported from any part of the district

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts—Details are given in appendix A of the kinds and prices of grain selling at the principal marts in the district

In the markets of the Sudder Sub-division prices show an upward tendency. This, I consider, is a temporary matter, and that the recent rainfall will bring them down again

In the Buxar Sub-division a general fall in prices is noticeable

In the Sasseram Sub-division the rise in prices is general, the slight rise having occurred in Akberpore

In the Bhubhooa Sub-division there has been a slight fall in the Bhubhooa, Chynepore, and Hatta marts

Rainfall—Rain has fallen generally throughout the district At Arrah, during the fortnight, 3.67 inches of rain have fallen At Buxar there has been a rainfall of 3.88 inches during the fortnight A fall of 5.67 inches has been registered in Sasseram and of 5.68 at Bhubhooa.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

The condition of the crops in the Arrah Sub-division is everywhere favorably reported on

In the Buxar Sub-division Mr. Armstrong reports that "the prospects of all the bhadoi crop, including the serha dhan, are now excellent. More rain is wanted for the aghani dhan, but still it is doing very well The sawan and tangun sown in the Rohnee Unchuttar are being cut, and are said to be as good as possible; and an excellent makai and serha dhan harvest is expected shortly"

In regard to the crops in the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"The prospects of the crops in both sub divisions were somewhat doubtful in the beginning of the current month owing to want of rain. Applications were made for canal water Heavy rain, however, has since fallen all over both sub-divisions, and transplanting of rice has thus been nearly completed The autumn crop, which was beginning to suffer, is now assured from any consequences of drought"

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

The condition of the people is satisfactory.

In the Arrah Sub-division three grain thefts have been reported during the fortnight one of 14 maunds of wheat

In the Buxar Sub-division no grain thefts have occurred.

In the Sasseram Sub-division three thefts are reported, in one of which 10 maunds of wheat are said to have been stolen, and in the other 5 maunds 20 seers of rice.

In the Bhubhooa Sub-division one case is only reported of the theft of 7 maunds of rice

For comparative statement of crime called for in Government circular No. 4081 of the 20th December 1873, see Appendix B. It would be noticed that there has been a total increase of crime in the past month of 84 cases as compared with the corresponding month of 1872, and of 52 cases as compared with the corresponding month of 1873. This increase is chiefly noticeable in offences of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft. The increase in cattle thefts is not so remarkable

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed are given in Appendix C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail are given in Appendix D.
The imports into Sasseram are—

	Mds.
By rail	1,611
Interior	500
Exterior	181
Total	2,292
Imports into Bhubhooa—	
By rail	206
Interior	452
Exterior	187
Total	845

These figures show a slight increase in Sasseram and decrease in Bhubhooa as compared with last fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The last consignment of grain to Chuprah, consisting of 7,920 maunds, has been despatched during the fortnight by Mr. Armstrong. I presume it is unnecessary for me to notice in my narrative the quantity of Government grain which has been received at Arrah for the Collector of Sarun during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances have been made in the Arrah and Buxar Sub-divisions.

In the Sasseram and Bhubhooa Sub-divisions 400 maunds 15 seers has been advanced during the fortnight to the ryots. As the bhadoi crop is coming in, Mr. Eyre has stopped the advances for the present.

F —CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah Sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follows —

HEADING B—Cooked Food					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	313	318	837	1,468	98
Gurhancee	200	126	14	340	22
Total	513	444	851	1,808	120
HEADING C—Rope making					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	12			12	1
Spinning Relief					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag		190	14	204	14
Road making					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	1,197	991	544	2,732	182
In-door Relief					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Arrah town		2,265		2,265	151
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Grand total under heading C	1,209	3,446	558	5,213	348
HEADING D—Uncooked Food					
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Daily average
Moulabag	1,130	2,946	426	4,502	300
Arrah town	75	435	165	675	45
Gurhancee	19	35	62	116	8
Nonore	Not received				
Total	1,224	3,416	653	5,293	353
Grand Total	2,946	7,306	2,062	12,314	821

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the canoongo have visited in the

Arrah Circle	21 Villages
Behceea "	33 "
Peroo "	33 "
Nonore "	110 "

In the Buxar Sub-division the relief operations are as follows :—

HEADING B.—Cooked Food.					Total.	Daily average.
	Men.	Women.	Children.			
Chousah	140	175	64		379	27
Buxar	866	626	190		1,682	84½
Saraya	111	87	26		224	16

HEADING C —Rope-making.					Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Chousah	32	...	...		32
Buxar	78	...	...		78
Saraya	23	...	...		23

Spinning.					Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Chousah	...	22	...		22
Buxar	...	4	...		4
Saraya	...	8	...		8

HEADING D.—Uncooked Food.					Total	Average
	Men.	Women.	Children.			
Chousah	40	300	100		440	31½
Buxar	540	1,000	60		1,600	114½
Saraya	620	480	100		1,200	85½

Mr. Armstrong reports that "the Chousah Inspector states that he has visited 93 villages, the Buxar Inspector 84 villages, and the Doomraon Inspector 95 villages; they all report the prospects of the crops as being very good."

In the Sassoram and Bhubbhoa Sub-divisions the relief operations are as follows—

HEADING B —Cooked Food					Daily average
	Men.	Women.	Children.		
Sassoram	498	649	333		105
Kochus	60	37	30		9 5
Bhubbhoa	442	619	318		98 5
Total	995	1,305	681		213

Total number relieved under heading B,—2,981.

HEADING C —Rope-making					Total	Average
	Men	Women.	Children			
Sassoram	334	...	...		334	24
Bhubbhoa	600	114	...		714	91
Total	934	114	...		1,048	115

Spinning Relief.					Persons
Sassoram	...	...	...		357
Nasrigunge	...	...	...		86
Bhubbhoa	...	...	...		332
Chynepore	...	...	...		102
Total	...	...	...		877

Weaving Relief					Persons
Sassoram	...	...	...		189
Bhubbhoa	...	...	...		69
Chynepore	...	...	...		37
Total	...	...	...		295

Total number of persons relieved under heading C,—2,220.

HEADING D —Uncooked Food					Total
	Men	Women	Children		
Sassoram	22	145	8		175
Nasrigunge	7	18	2		27
Nokha	1	1	...		2
Chennary	6	15	...		21
Kurgubar	9	11	1		21
Kochus	3	16	2		21
Bahnoul	5	17	...		22
Chynepore	3	10	1		14
Mohunia	2	3	...		5
Bhubbhoa	5	6	...		11
Total	63	242	14		319

Grand total under all headings,—5,520.

During the fortnight the supervisors in the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa Sub-divisions have visited—

	Villages
Sasseram	55
Nokha	15
Dungain	46
Bhubbhoa	70
Durgawti	34
Rangurh	29

With reference to the accounts called for by Government No. 4640—S R of the 22nd July last, I have to intimate that they are in course of preparation, and that they will be submitted separately hereafter

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

Particulars	Amount			Total.		
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	..			35,865	11	8
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight under report —</i>						
In the Arrah Sub-division—						
Transport charges of 59 bags from the Powna gola to the Arrah gola	16	2	6			
Expenses incurred in conveying 161 bags of grain from the Agesson to the Arrah gola	54	13	6			
In conveying 145 bags of grain from the Gurbance to the Arrah gola	55	10	0			
House rent of Sahar gola for June and July 1874	6	0	0			
" " Powna gola from January to July 1874	10	8	0			
" " Mulloor gola (advance)	5	0	0			
Cost of sending scale and weight to Mulloor	0	11	0			
" " " to Puroo	0	13	0			
				149	10	0
In the Buxar Sub division—						
Paid to Ram Ruttun Lal, gola keeper of Serenja, for gola expense	34	11	9			
				34	11	9
In the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa Sub division—						
Advance to goladar of Chennary	3	6	0			
Price of paper and ink	8	15	0			
Paid to Bishanath Suhae for repairing the roof of gola	26	2	0			
Ditto ditto for storage of bags	18	15	9			
Paper	1	0	0			
Sungan Ram, cart contractor	101	2	0			
Paid to carpenter price of a wooden chest	2	12	0			
Ditto ditto ditto	2	12	0			
Cart hire	0	8	0			
Price of pen	0	8	0			
Paper	1	0	0			
Paid to goladar of Chennary price of paper and ink	0	8	0			
Advance to goladar of Durgaut	5	0	0			
Paid price of padlock	0	5	0			
				175	13	9
Total expenditure during the fortnight				360	3	6
Grand total to end of fortnight				36,225	15	1

My report has been unavoidably delayed owing to my time being exclusively taken up in presiding over the examination of the Revenue Agents held on the 10th and 11th instant

APPENDIX A

Prices-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874

No	Marts	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Peas	Maize	Barley
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C
1	Arrah	14 8	11 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 8
2	Bindowha	15 0	11 8	18 8	18 0	16 12	18 0
3	Sahar	15 0	11 0	17 0	16 0		17 0
4	Jugdispore	15 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	20 0
1	Buxar	15 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0
2	Doomraon	15 12	12 8	19 0	18 0		19 0
3	Rughoonathpore	15 12	12 12	19 0	17 12		19 0
4	Chousah	16 0	14 0	19 0	18 0		
1	Sasseram	14 8	12 0	18 0	16 8		18 0
2	Chennary	14 4	13 4	15 12	16 0		16 4
3	Akberpore	15 0	12 8	16 0	16 0		20 0
4	Bhubbhoa	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8		17 0
1	Mohunia	13 12	10 0	17 0	17 0		17 0
2	Durgawti	15 0	12 0	14 0	19 0		19 0
3	Chvnespore	18 0	10 8	17 0	17 0		
4	Hatta	13 8	12 0	16 8	17 0		17 0

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes as per Government circular No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for Shahabad District.

DACOITY—				
Heading Nos 30 and 31 of Crime Return A, Part I	Month of July 1872	...	1	
	Corresponding month of July 1873		0	
	Ditto ditto 1874		0	
ROBBERY—				
Heading Nos 32 and 33 of Crime Return A, Part I	Month of July 1872		0	
	Corresponding month of July 1873		0	
	Ditto ditto 1874		0	
THEFT—				
Heading No 43 of Crime Return A, Part I, excluding cattle theft	Month of July 1872		28	
	Corresponding month of July 1873		34	
	Ditto ditto 1874		47	
Heading No 35 of Crime Return A, Part I, lurking house trespass, or house breaking by night, with intent to commit theft	Month of July 1872		119	
	Corresponding month of July 1873		146	
	Ditto ditto 1874		185	
Heading No 36 of Crime Return A, Part I house trespass, with a view to commit theft	Month of July 1872		0	
	Corresponding month of July 1873		0	
	Ditto ditto 1874		0	
Total of all three columns	Month of July 1872		148	
	Corresponding month of July 1873		180	
	Ditto ditto 1874		232	

APPENDIX C

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874

NAMES OF WORKS		Men	Women	Children	Total
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION					
Raising Sahar and Arrah road		8860	1122	104	10386
" from Arrah to Jughdipore		7781	1,675	445	9881
" Gulhara and Bihra road		631	100		731
Repairs to Arrah road		178	66	27	271
Total		17132	2963	876	21271
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION					
Raising Poorunda and Barja road		5571	2915	1291	9783
Metalling Buxar town road		1353	1,233	610	3096
Total		6927	4,148	1801	12879
BHUBHOOA SUB-DIVISION					
Raising from Durgowti to Chyngoro		600	500	120	1275
" Bhugwanpore and Chyngoro		124	104	39	311
" Pursatooch to Khyra road		3120	3027	352	6499
" Zamaria to Durgowti road		152	192	116	460
" Jehanabad to Bursi		1317	1933	407	3717
" Jehanabad to Bhulhooa road		1333	1,153	91	2900
Total		6725	7319	1,148	15192
SASERAM SUB-DIVISION					
Raising Khyra and Dehra road		1,353	810	276	2,475
" Bickram and Mohanish road					
Total		1,353	810	276	2,475
UNDER D P W		18121	2797	819	20,269
{ Arrah Sub-division		18121	2797	819	20,269
{ Buxar "		5571	2915	1291	9783
{ Bhubhooa "		6725	7319	1148	15,192
{ Saseram "		1353	810	276	2,475
Total		30,275	13,877	3,587	47,719
UNDER DISTRICT ROADS		809	106	27	1,002
{ Arrah Sub-division		809	106	27	1,002
{ Buxar "		1353	1,233	610	3,096
{ Bhubhooa "					
{ Saseram "					
Total		2162	1,399	637	4,098
GRAND TOTAL		42437	15276	4104	61817
a—NUMBER OF LABORERS		30042	13,578	3,179	47,199
{ On task work		30042	13,578	3,179	47,199
{ EMPLOYED UNDER D P W		193	299	88	580
{ On daily wages		193	299	88	580
b—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS		2,162	1,399	637	4,098
{ On task work		2,162	1,399	637	4,098
{ On daily wages					
c—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS		Nil			
Total		42437	15,276	4,104	61,817
Total of task-work		32211	14,977	4016	61,214
Total of daily wages		193	299	88	580
GRAND TOTAL		32,437	15,276	4,104	61,817

APPENDIX D

Statement of Food-grain imported by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

OUTWARD

STATIONS	RICE			WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY			JOWAR			DAL AND GRAM			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	Up		Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total	Up	Down	Total			
	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	
1 Arrah																			Mds. Srs. Ch.
2 Behua																			9,663 0 0
3 Ruseorathpore	554	0 0					199			1 710	0 0					199	0 0	1,710 0 0	1,909 0 0
4 Dacca																430	0 0	430 0 0	1,014 0 0
5 Buxar	146	0 0														806	0 0	806 0 0	913 0 0
Total	640	0 0					199			1 710	0 0					8,484	0 0	12,608 0 0	13,497 0 0

INWARD

1 Arrah	16	8 7 0 0	16 8 7 0 0	19	142	0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0
2 Behua	5	30 0 0	5 30 0 0															
3 Ruseorathpore																		
4 Dacca	9	8 0 0	9 8 0 0															
5 Buxar	12	0 0	12 0 0															
Total	14	47 0 0	14 47 0 0	19	142	0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0	19 142 0 0

2—Out of the above total 32,485 maunds are Government grain delivered at the Arrah station for the Sarun district

Statement showing the Consumption and Storage of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF CRACKS	Dates for which figures are given	Total amount of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to public or to laborers	By grist-mills distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total		
Arrah	8th Aug 1874	Mds S C 22,300 0 0	Mds S C 14,741 0 0	Mds S C 1 124 26 0	Mds S C 964 6 7	Mds S C 129 10 0	Mds S C 1,908 10 16	Mds S C 4,127 10 11	Nil	1,000
Buxar	Ditto	Mds S C 21 127 0 0	Mds S C 7 117 0 0	Nil	Mds S C 111 33 12	Mds S C 2,714 0 0	Mds S C 1,450 27 10	Mds S C 4,276 21 10	Nil	250
Bhubhoon and Bassein	Ditto	Mds S C 39,577 0 0	Mds S C 31,377 0 0	Mds S C 6,541 16 4	Mds S C 256 30 6	Mds S C 875 32 0	Mds S C 1,651 12 12	Mds S C 9,125 27 10	Nil	2,500
Total		Mds S C 77,004 0 0	Mds S C 55,835 0 0	Mds S C 7,666 2 4	Mds S C 1,332 30 9	Mds S C 1,719 9 0	Mds S C 5,011 9 6	Mds S C 17,729 19 15	Nil	3,750

ARRAH,
The 12th August 1874

H W ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 2175F, dated Mozufferpore, the 13th August 1874

From—C F WORSLEY, Esq, Offg Collector of Tirhoot

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeeapore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

2 In Hajeeapore sub-division prices on the whole may be said to have remained stationary, variations having nowhere exceeded three-quarters of a seer in the rupee, while a fall in one place has usually been counterbalanced by a rise in another

3 In the southern marts of Tajpore sub-division "prices have varied but little, if at all," but at Tajpore itself all kinds of grain, except rice, have risen in value

4 In the Sudder sub-division Government prices continue to prevail, and the demand for Government grain still increases. During the fortnight the town bunnies have purchased no less than 27,18 maunds of grain from our godown all of which they have sold either in the town or in adjacent villages, and so dependent upon Government have they now become for their supplies, that the stoppage of our sales for a few days would, I feel sure, be followed by disastrous consequences

I have repeatedly visited the grain market but have not seen a single shop in which any locally-produced grain, except oats, can be purchased. The bazar chowdree informs me that about 400 maunds of the grain daily purchased from us by the bunnies are regularly distributed through bazaris in neighbouring villages, and I have reason to hope that their agency will shortly enable us to dispense with sales at many of our sub-golas

5 The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 8th instant —

NAMES OF MARTS	Wheat	Bulky	Common rice	Indian corn	Gram.	Murwa
Hajeeapore	13½	18	9½		18	
Lalgunge	11	19	10½		19	
Mhowah	12	16½	9	14	15½	19
Tajpore	14	17	10		19	18
Mozufferpore	14	16	13	16	18	

6. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows —

Hajeeapore	5 71
Tajpore	1 09
Mozufferpore	2 14

7 In my telegram dated 4th instant, I informed you that the prospects of the makai crop were deteriorating from want of rain, but I have since ascertained that both the dhan and makai crops have suffered greatly in several places. Even in Hajeeapore sub-division, in spite of a comparatively good fall of rain, the dhan is backward; there is, however, as yet no serious cause for alarm in that quarter. But the Tajpore Officer takes a very gloomy view of prospects, reporting as follows —

"There has been rain at Tajpore on only four days during the fortnight, aggregating 1 09. This scanty rainfall has caused, and is causing, the most grave anxiety for the bhadoi crop and also for the dhan. During the latter half of the week there was a good fall of rain in the south-west, and Mr Lloyd of Shapore Undi, who twelve days ago wrote anxiously of

the prospects, now reports that there has been 'nearly sufficient rain for the bhadoi crops, and that the yield is likely to be, if any thing, above the average.' With the extraordinary partiality which has marked all the rains this year, the rest of the sub-division, except perhaps the part about Dulasing Serai (where rumour says similar rain fell), has not been so favoured. A magnificent promise is thus daily failing. There cannot now be the full crop once expected. I fear that even immediate rain would hardly secure a 10-anna crop all round, and that for every day's drought the outturn loses nearly an anna. In some villages towards Poosah, where the prospect was the very finest, the drought has prevented some of the makai putting out cobs, and here and there it is being cut for cattle; elsewhere grain is only forming half up the cob, and in the east and west makai only half-grown is to be seen in flower.

"Cownee and sama, though more forward, and so less liable to injury, are somewhat shrivelling. It is in the murwa that I still have hopes. Early rain would yet catch the majority of this not yet in ear, and bring it on to a fair outturn. A continuance of drought will, however, affect this even more seriously than makai.

"Dhan even in the south-west is not looking well. Mr Lloyd writes 'It has in many places hopelessly gone, and if we have not good rain soon, it will go altogether.' It is everywhere very backward. There is, however, yet time to transplant, and in this way the prospects of the transplanted dhan are more favorable than that sown broadcast.

"The Balgach pergunnah has been inundated by the Ganges, and much damage has been done to the makai. Fortunately a plentiful harvest of cheena has been there reaped. This grain is said to be selling in Balgach at 30 seers to the rupee, but it does not find its way northwards."

8. I have just returned from visiting Poosah and the northern part of Tajpore sub-division with the Commissioner, and I may mention that it is the general opinion in that part that the outturn of the makai crop cannot exceed 10-annas.

9. In the Sudder sub-division the crops promise well in the northern circles; but elsewhere the makai has suffered more or less from want of rain. I fear that this crop will not on an average be more than 10-annas. In the Sudder circle there is still a good deal of dhan to be transplanted, but the work cannot proceed without more rain. During the last three or four days there have been some good showers of rain in and around Mozufferpore, but I doubt if there has been general rain throughout the sub-division.

10. With regard to the condition of the people, the Tajpore officer observes: "The people seem to me more hard pressed than they have ever been, and several of the factory managers have observed this also. The drought has thoroughly disheartened the ryots, and it certainly is depressing, after the hard times of the past nine months, to see a magnificent crop daily withering when so near harvest. * * * I have seen among the cultivators of some parts a more pinched look than heretofore, and appearance more like that I noticed in the Bahlempore circle before the relief works there were started." In Hajepore sub-division there are at present no signs of distress, and Mr Tute thinks that "the advances we have given (solely to cultivators) will carry the people through." In the Sudder sub-division, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to relieve all cases of distress, emaciated objects may still be seen occasionally. Within the last week I have myself seen two starving adults, little more than skeletons, who had wandered into the town in search of food; and the Belsund superintendent, in reporting on the increased number of paupers receiving charitable relief, remarks that "it is difficult to imagine how such diseased and decrepit wretches exist at all in ordinary years."

11. There have been no cases of death from starvation.

B—RELIEF WORKS

12. The number of labourers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows—

Hajepore	4,052
Tajpore	11,070
Mozufferpore	75,385
Total	90,507

This number is 6,278 in excess of the number shown in my last narrative. The increase has been confined to Tajpore and Mozufferpore. In Hajepore there has been a decrease of nearly 1,300 labourers.

13. The Tajpore officer expects during this fortnight "to have more people than ever on the works, as there is now little or nothing doing in the fields." He also thinks "that it will be advisable under any circumstances to keep the relief works open for another month."

14. From the annexed statement of labour for the Sudder sub-division, it will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the labourers are women and children. What effect the reduced rates of wages (i.e., 10, 9 and 6 chittacks of grain per man, woman, and child daily) will have on existing numbers generally remains to be seen. In the Sudder circle, where 17 road-works were in course of construction, the whole of the labourers on two works at once struck when the new rates were introduced. They have since, however, asked for re-employment at these rates, and I have therefore ordered the works to be re-opened. On the other 15 works the labourers have all remained. In the Toorkee circle, where 7,786 labourers were being employed, there has been a general strike. The Superintendent writes—"Labourers have been coming steadily to the relief works, but the last few days, since the reduction of wages the works have been completely forsaken; but I think that in a few days many will return, that is, when they run out of the small stores of grain which I believe many have managed to save from the former rates they received." From other circles I have not yet received any information on this subject.

15 I sincerely trust that the "barest subsistence wages," which I fixed in accordance, as I thought, with His Honor's instructions, may not be maintained to the end of the season. As an experiment, they may serve to test the necessities of the labourers; but when these have been clearly established, such rates, I submit, must necessarily impair the efficiency of their work. It may be that I have given a stronger meaning to His Honor's expression than it was intended to convey, and that instead of fixing "barest subsistence wages" for human beings, I should have fixed "barest subsistence wages" for *labouring persons*. If this be so, the old rates (especially in the planter's circles) would admit of little reduction.

16 The large increase of labourers in the Kantee *cum* Reghai circle is a matter which I intend to investigate on 14th instant; though, bearing in mind the large amount of damage done to the crops in this circle, and the fact that many cultivators must have been thrown out of employment, I see no reason to suspect laxity of supervision. The probable future necessities of this large number of persons are the main cause of my uneasiness and anxiety to judge for myself.

17 I may repeat here (what I have already communicated to you by telegraph) that I apprehend great pressure during the ensuing five weeks, or until the produce of the bhadoi crop gets well into the markets.

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

18 Under this head the Hajepore officer makes no remarks, though I should have been glad to receive some explanation of the very great difference in the prices of rice at Hajepore and Patna. In the former town the price is 10 seers, in the latter 16 seers per rupee. Wheat again is selling at 1½ seers in Hajepore, and at 16½ seers in Patna. I know as a fact that at Lalgunge (as I mentioned in my last narrative) there is a great demand for rice, and it is reasonable to suppose that the demand exists at Hajepore. It seems to me that either the Patna prices must be nominal, or that private trade, when left to itself, is wholly inoperative in this district as an importing agency.

19 The Tajpore officer reports that private trade has lately fallen off in his sub-division, and believes that the Government sales in the Durbhunga sub-division have had an injurious effect upon it. He also thinks that the smaller traders are unable to pay the high rates now demanded for boats. I am not in a position to dispute the correctness of these views, but I know that the manager of Jectwarpore factory (close to Nagurbustee) finds no difficulty in disposing of rice which he has imported with an advance from Government at the rate of 11 seers per rupee. Further, the extreme lowness of the Boor Gunduck at the present time is very unfavourable to large boats, indeed, I have just learnt that several boats laden with Government grain, and bound for Mozufferpore, cannot get higher up the river than Nagurbustee.

20 I have not heard of any supplies of grain being brought into the Sudder sub-division by private traders.

D—STORAGE

21 The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows—

	Mds	Srs	Ch
Hajepore	41,531	10	12
Tajpore	53,908	35	4
Mozufferpore	6,30,543	34	0

22 With reference to paragraphs 18 and 19 of my last narrative, I found on enquiry that "the balance of the 60,000 maunds lying at Doolee" was *nil*. I had also omitted in estimating my stocks to make due allowance for wastage. I was obliged therefore, on 5th instant, to apply by telegraph for another lakh of maunds, and I understand that Colonel MacGregor has proceeded to Monghyr to arrange for its despatch.

23 With reference to Government letter No 1741—S R, I beg to report that wetted grain is always the first to be sold or used at relief works as soon as it has been dried, and that rice in the Government golas is generally in good condition. I append a statement showing the total amount (Rs 2,17,125) paid into the treasury up to the 10th instant on account of sale proceeds of grain.

E—ADVANCES

24 Applications for advances are still very numerous, but are being disposed of as promptly as possible.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF

25. The number of recipients of charitable relief in the three sub-divisions is as follows.—

Hajepore	3,342
Tajpore	5,483
Mozufferpore	18,395
Total	27,220

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

26. The subjoined table shows our expenditure for Hajepore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore subdivisions during the fortnight under review—

	Rs	A.	P
1 Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	13,291	2	3
2 Miscellaneous	500	0	0
3 Transport of Government grain	60,567	13	5
4 Storage (including building and repairs)	830	8	6
Total	75,188	8	2

P.S.—With reference to paragraph 16, I have the honor to add that I have this morning ridden over the northern portion of the Kantee circle, have visited some relief works, and have conferred with the assistant manager of Reghai out-work. It appears that the reduced rates of wages were introduced in this circle on the 6th instant, and that the average daily numbers for the week ending 13th instant are as follow.—Men 2,796, women 1,722, children 632, total 5,150. Though there has been a decrease on the whole, it has not been very marked or important. The cause of the relief works being now so much frequented is exactly what I supposed, viz. the destruction of crops by inundation. All the first sowings of rice were completely ruined, and though second sowings were made, there has not been sufficient rain lately to admit of the seedlings being transplanted. Besides the young dhan, I regret to say that other crops have suffered more or less severely. Sana and kownee have gone entirely, and the mukai cobs have scarcely filled at all. The assistant manager believes that Government must continue to give assistance to the people in his circle up to the end of the year. In one large village (Mundaya), where the crops were wholly destroyed and the waters have not subsided (the lands being all low churs), the people one and all are only kept alive by relief works and advances of grain. In one or two other villages there is very great pressure, and I may say generally, that without the assistance now being given by Government, great mortality would ensue in the northern portion of Kantee circle. The labourers complain of the reduction of wages, but not so much as might have been expected.

APPENDIX OF LABOUR

Mozaffarpore Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE FORTNIGHT				NUMBER ON LAST DAY				REMARKS
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
Buddar	98	131	205	500	111	282	11	404	Figures up to 6th August
Budpur out work	1	11	98	110	111	95	11	217	6th ditto
Mozaffarpore out work	1042	943	606	2591	1097	111	71	1279	6th ditto
Chajun	381	110	11	502	111	111	11	233	6th ditto
Athai	3105	1073	1128	5306	4287	5352	1261	10900	6th ditto
Kuttra	83	10	11	104	121	114	11	246	6th ditto
Forkee	1163	1113	1100	3376	101	1264	121	2405	6th ditto
Belund	75	10	11	96	8	11	11	30	6th ditto
Rajkhund	341	1120	775	2236	414	1111	881	3106	6th ditto
Kantee	508	1108	111	2127	1111	1111	1111	3333	6th ditto
Reghai out work	1171	1075	778	3024	677	1780	861	2318	6th ditto
Motehpore	1187	1111	2111	4409	1111	2111	2111	5333	6th ditto
Sahabganje	464	11	11	486	11	11	11	33	6th ditto
Doornah	1168	1109	2111	4388	2111	4011	781	6903	6th ditto
Sorava	1759	1171	675	3505	1024	1180	540	2744	6th ditto
Janipore	1111	1111	2005	4227	1111	4111	2111	7333	6th ditto
Ganghatty	218	111	173	502	211	11	11	233	6th ditto
Works under the Executive Engineer	1172	111	11	1294	1111	111	11	1233	6th ditto
Total	21174	11110	11111	43395	11110	11111	11110	33331	

Tajpore Sub-division

NAMES OF CIRCLES	NAMES OF WORKS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WORK			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK WORK			TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Poozah	Browlee to Tajpore road	100	100	100				100	100	100
	Browlee to Sukh road				90	0		90	0	
	Supplying grass to mules at Poozah									
	Jitwarpor to Hapur Poozah road	11	10	50	185	121	88	108	140	144
Bahlempore	Pokhrera road				13			13		
	Bahlempore to Sukh road				317	170	301	117	170	304
	Kanturi Sera road				74			74		
	Sukh bund				186			186		
	Bordiha				51			51		
	Samarwara road	51	51	17	217	465	465	217	465	465
Shahpore And Narhan Dholee	Bahwara and Shahpore road	51	51		285	469	461	321	415	478
	Samarwara and Loma road	51	51		412	151	173	473	212	178
	Mohra to Shahpore road	50						50		
Tajpore	Narhan ghāt road				50			50		
	Miscellaneous works	89	16	80				89	16	80
Dulding Sera	Miscellaneous works	15	1	11				15	1	11
	Butch ghāt road	6	7	10				6	7	10
Harsingpore	Ganges embankment	1717	191	53	1190	717	250	2447	908	342
	Dulding Sera to Paimbarbond road	28						28		
Harsingpore	Harsingpore tank	51						51		
	Total	2203	704	441	3875	2001	1783	6170	2705	2195

APPENDIX OF LABOUR AND CHARITABLE RELIEF

Hajepore Sub-division.

Names of Works	Number on daily wages			Number on piece-work			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipients of charitable relief
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	

CHUPTAH CIRCLE

UNDER MR. R. PARK.

Village roads				183	175	11	183	175	11	
Total				183	175	11	183	175	11	136

SINGHIYA CIRCLE

UNDER MR. POPE

Lalgunge road				35			35			
Ataoolahpore "				35	1	1	35	1	1	
Filling ditches at Ataoolahpore				71	22	11	71	22	11	
Nowadah road				19	2		19	2		
Kumtulia bridge				5	4	4	5	4	4	
Total				105	29	18	105	29	18	353

SHAHPORE CIRCLE

UNDER MR. J. SMITH

Soomairunge road				838			838			
Harpoore Arrerah				704			704			
Repairing road from Soohai to Digut				178			178			
Making platform at Shahpoore tank				40	12	74	40	42	74	
Total				1,820	42	74	1,820	42	74	996

KARHARI CIRCLE

UNDER MR. CAMPBELL

Shahpoore, Chitawarah and Karhari road				38	47	16	38	47	36	
Mahmah road				59			59			
Total				97	47	36	97	47	36	370

BHATOWLIA CIRCLE

UNDER MR. MACGREGOR

Bellwah road				300	14	153	300	14	153	
Total				300	14	153	300	14	153	466

CHATWARAH CIRCLE

UNDER MR. BLAKE

Tajpore road				343			343			
Mahmah				139			139			
Karhari				206			206			
Total				690			690			407

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE

UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Hajepore road				42	154	2	42	154	2	
Total				42	154	2	42	154	2	644
Grand Total				3,297	461	294	3,297	461	294	3,342

Statement of Charitable Relief for the Mozufferpore Sub-division for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS OR PLACES AT WHICH RELIEF IS GIVEN	Number charitably relieved, who are not capable to work - B.		Number charitably relieved, who cannot work owing to their caste, &c., described in Central Committee's resolution dated 11th March, as coming under heading D		Number employed in cotton spinning, rope twisting, &c., as per Central Committee's resolution dated 4th March, heading C		Total number of persons relieved under heads B, C, and D of the resolution		Quantity of grain spent in charitable relief		Price of grain spent on charitable relief at Government rate.		Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, up to end of the fortnight.	Total amount spent in charitable relief, exclusive of price of grain, during the fortnight.	Ba. A. P.	Ba. A. P.	Ba. A. P.	Ba. A. P.
	Total up to date of return.		Total up to date of return.		Total up to date of return.		Total up to date of return.		During the fortnight.		Up to the end of the fortnight.							
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children						
Mozufferpore town	39,682	2,043	333	23			39,042	2,043	61 11	592 26	133 13 0	1,593 6 0	602 12 10					
Sudder circle	37,863	6,750	569	66			47,761	6,750	443 39	1,426 26	1,267 12 3	4,063 11 10	3,547 7 10					
Bukrunpore out-work	65,332	27,660	1,474	462			68,148	27,778	563 8	2,151 0	2,178 12 3	5,631 0 5	360 0 0					
Chajan	16,604	7,679	268	70			16,710	7,679	56 0	396 25	1,178 12 3	1,121 7 4	13 5 6					
Other	23,294	11,468	843	193			24,914	11,468	145 5	3,062 27	1,267 11 4	9,053 9 7	5,715 6 6					
Kutra	22,083	5,787	612	98			25,023	5,787	169 1	493 10	1,452 11 4	1,266 5 8	1,681 10 0					
Toorkee	78,171	40,440	1,743	26			79,549	40,440	536 13	2,488 36	1,487 16 6	6,090 14 6	3,401 9 1					
Belund	71,508	38,422	1,320	6			117,149	47,555	945 19	2,651 31	2,432 10 2	7,373 7 6	2,593 6 0					
Rajkund									22	243 86	136 4 0	748 7 6	257 4 0					
Karkee									16 13	150 16	68 15 0	441 0 0						
Reginal out-work									67 5	359 31	398 12 0	1,042 0 6						
Matipore									308	859 13	252 7 3	6,098 15 0	160 0 0					
Sabherunge									161	898 13	1,512 7 3	6,098 15 0	1,631 2 0					
Doornah									191 2	1,974 56	1,631 2 0	7,337 10 9						
Serava									507 1	2,469 39	1,015 7 9	2,248 9 0						
Janipore									359 38	2,469 39	1,015 7 9	2,248 9 0						
Chughtee									199 7	738 16	587 0 0	5,379 1 7						
Total	483,114	190,104	10,914	5,710	2	892	487,751	203,790	1,297	5,130 8	14,093 11 4	61,027 15 7	16,135 12 9					

APPENDIX C.
Charitable Relief, Tappore

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF CASH, COOKED AND UNCOOKED FOOD		
	Cotton	Putwa	Cloth	Bamboo	Cash	Cooked food	Uncooked food
Poosah	10	4	1				247
Nurhan	91	11		4	11	11	63
Shahporeanda	24				20		377
Harsingpore	25	1	16		80		622
Arangur	11						86
Judaha	79	9					170
Bahlempore	1 143	141	200			96	680
Dholeo							335
Tappore							*
Dulung Bera	55		179				1†
Total	2 116	163	456	4	111	47	2,580

* Return not received

† Return I think incorrect

NOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION

Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed for the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers				
Muzafferpoore, Kanbani gola 8th August		Mds	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	Mds Srs Ch.	
" Opium godown gola.			92,425 23 0	13,660 22 0	529 26 0	608 31 0	1,524 39 0	16,523 38 0			
Rasulpore gola	6th	3,94,979	1,99,066 20 0	51,486 20 0		225 0 0	547 16 0	52,208 36 0			
Sudder circle	6th		3,400 0 0		66 5 0		1,750 27 0	1,816 32 0			
Chajun "	6th			7,718 8 0	1,428 26 0	26,625 21 0	25,676 3 0	61,448 18 0			
Other	6th			1,428 0 0	2,151 3 0	7,743 30 0	3,768 18 0	15,083 8 0			
Kuttra	7th	10,000	22,000 0 0	3,727 2 0	306 26 0	8,757 19 0	8,540 36 0	21,332 2 0			
Toorkee	6th	57,514	27,144 15 0	10,067 9 0	8,902 37 0	9,877 16 0	3,364 35 0	26,312 17 0			
Belsund	5th	30,563	24,457 15 0	3,426 5 0	403 10 0	6,919 5 0	10,470 21 0	21,219 1 0			
Rajshund "	6th	43,508	45,034 7 0*	2,977 30 0	2,488 56 0	19,450 20 0	1,883 15 0	26,535 21 0			
Kantee "	6th	40,000	43,838 0 0	7,806 37 0	2,651 31 0	5,522 30 0	4,043 32 0	20,025 10 0			
" Reghai out work	6th	15,000	17,478 0 0	3,789 30 0	941 36 0	4,129 20 0	13,457 5 0	21,629 11 0			
Matipore circle	6th	10,000	11,000 0 0	1,304 9 0	150 16 0	4,050 32 0	5,519 36 0	10,925 13 0			
Sahabganje "	6th	15,000	23,133 25 0	4,282 15 0	339 31 0	11,707 17 0	5,927 12 0	22,156 35 0			
Dooria	6th	44,462	26,755 0 0	4,213 21 0	899 19 0	2,701 38 0	6,189 33 0	14,008 31 0			
Seraya	6th	15,000	30,500 0 0	3,614 21 0	1,996 36 0	5,918 29 0	10,146 33 0	21,516 39 0			
Janipore	6th	15,000	30,063 36 0	8,869 35 0	2,409 39 0	10,716 30 0	3,759 37 0	25,756 21 0			
Gaighattee "	6th	10,000	14,459 0 0	2,068 36 0	756 16 0	3,955 34 0	6,743 17 0	13,549 23 0			
	7th	25,000	15,437 20 0	5,169 33 0	2,022 27 0	7,413 1 0	594 10 0	15,219 31 0			
Total		7,26,534	6,90,543 32 0	1,35,534 13 0	21,796 19 0	1,56,354 12 0	1,13,552 23 0	4,07,283 27 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	

* The Superintendent has corrected these figures.

APPENDIX B—GRAIN

Taypore Sub-division

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain at red, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					
				By sale to the public or to labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers	Total	
	1st May 1874.	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	
Tajpore		10 000 0 0	*						
Poonah			10,047 30 0	790 8 0	520 28 0	10,950 4 8	4,823 32 0	16,074 34 8	
Chandchour		12,000 0 0							
Arangar		8 000 0 0	3,171 6 12	67 2 8	209 13 4	1,087 10 0	26 6 8	1,389 32 4	
Bahlempore		24 000 0 0	15,063 38 8	546 3 7	1,542 6 0	5,277 29 8	4,150 31 8	11,456 30 7	
Shahpore Undi		10 000 0 0	200 0 0		145 37 14			145 37 14	
Tubhka sub gola			200 0 0				1 24 12	1 24 12	
Nurhun ditto			1,000 0 0	71 14 0	227 32 7	17 6 13	183 26 12	500 0 0	
Ganges embankment sub golas		15,000 0 0	12,538 0 0		3 6 0		11,357 14 8	11,360 20 3	
Hursingpore sub-golas			1,000 0 0			600 0 0		600 0 0	
Dulsing Serai "			500 0 0	No return received					
Jandaha		388 0 0	Ditto						
Total		79 000 0 0	53,904 35 4	1,464 27 15	2,649 8 0	17,772 10 13	20,548 15 11	43,429 18 0	

* Return not received

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gola of the Hajepore Sub-division for the Fortnight ending 7th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					
				By sale to public or to labourers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots	By payments in kind to labourers	Total	
		Mds	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	
Hajepore	7th August 1874.	50 000	8 832 21 12	1 250 35 0	600 8 4	2,291 20 0	109 16 5	4,228 39 9	
Mahnah			2,855 9 0		319 30 8	1,086 23 8	4,382 21 04	5,780 4 04	
Lakunge			1,511 0 0		210 28 0	3,701 30 11	444 22 11	4,417 10 6	
Shahpore			16,000 20 6		504 11 0	2,407 0 0	636 27 8	3 938 1 6	
Sarai			5,000 0 0	92 17 3	70 22 0	2,817 26 4	413 4 6	3,093 29 13	
Bhatouha					356 17 0	1,262 54 12	855 6 12	1,974 15 8	
Karhari			6,300 0 0	928 28 0	238 15 0	1,068 2 4	141 13 12	2,879 29 0	
Total			41,511 10 12	2,178 0 3	2,300 23 12	15,296 26 7	7,143 2 64	26,918 12 124	

* Not furnished

Statement showing the number of Dacoities, &c, perpetrated in the District of Tirhoot (Sudder, Hajepore and Taypore Sub-divisions) during the month of July 1872, 1873 and the corresponding month of July 1874

		SUB-DIVISIONS		
		Sudder	Hajepore	Taypore
DACOITY—				
Headings Nos 30 and 31 of Crime Return A, Part I	July 1872	0	0	0
	" 1873	0	0	0
	" 1874	0	0	0
ROBBERY—				
Headings Nos 32 and 33 of Crime Return A, Part I	July 1872	1	0	0
	" 1873	0	0	0
	" 1874	0	0	0
HOUSE BREAKING WITH OR WITHOUT THEFT—				
Heading No 35 of Statement A, Part I	July 1872	51	0	0
	" 1873	35	0	0
	" 1874	36	0	0
THEFT—				
Heading No 43 of Statement A, Part I	July 1872	15	4	0
	" 1873	34	4	0
	" 1874	40	9	0
TOTAL				
	July 1872	67	4	0
	" 1873	69	4	0
	" 1874	76	9	0*

* Return not received

Remittances made to Mozufferpore Treasury and placed to credit of "Sale Proceeds of Grain."

MONTHS.	Circles.	Amount	Monthly total	REMARKS
		Rs A P	Rs A P	
March	Mozufferpore	2,370 13 0	2,370 13 0	This is the minimum amount that can be placed to credit of 'sale proceeds of grain'. In many instances, circle officers have retained the money in order to meet their contingent expenditure.
April	Ditto	2,518 13 1	2,534 13 3	
May	Ditto	8,802 15 10	8,802 15 10	
June	Ditto	21,030 8 9		
Ditto	Toorkoe	1,303 10 0		
Ditto	Gaighuttee	1,279 13 1		
Ditto	Kuttra	18,202 2 2		
Ditto	Chajun	173 7 3	44 620 0 3	
July	Mozufferpore	72 205 0 3		
Ditto	Toorkoe	4,554 4 5		
Ditto	Gaighuttee	2,130 4 0		
Ditto	Kuttra (c 205 1 9)	0,295 1 9		
Ditto	Chajun	440 8 0	85 105 0 2	
August (1- 10)	Mozufferpore	51,520 11 3		
Ditto	Gaighuttee	5 400 0 0		
Ditto	Chajun	109 2 0		
Ditto	Balsund	2 797 15 0		
Ditto	Sahbhungo	10 781 13 1	73,557 11 4	
	Total	2,17 125 8 7	2,17,125 8 7	

No. 1041, dated Dumbhunga, the 10th August 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq, Additional Commissioner,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th of August 1874

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

1 In the present narrative I have still to report a continuance of fine weather. The general want of rain is seriously affecting the harvest prospects, and a great deal will depend upon a rainfall during the next few days. The harvest prospects differ of course in different localities, but generally it may be said that the great murwa crop where not gathered requires rain to fill the heads, and that the transplanting of rice is delayed by the extremely dry condition of the soil. The present is no doubt a crisis, and the better to describe the exact state of things at this moment, I annex a map coloured according to the state of the crops, which, in the more northern portion of my jurisdiction, I have just carefully inspected. It will be seen that the least favorable prospects of rice and murwa are in that tract of country between the Kumlah and Bulan, but where the maize harvest has been a very good one.

2. The report for the different localities is as follows —

Sectamurhee —The scanty rainfall in this sub-division has not only interfered with the completion of rice transplanting, but has affected the bhadoi crops, which are nearly ready for cutting. Unless we have a heavy downfall, the outturn of the sathes will be very small, indeed next to nothing. Every morning there are indications of heavy rain, but the clouds towards mid-day disperse.

POOPREE SUB-DIVISION

A heavy fall of rain is required to secure a heavy harvest. Indian corn partly gathered, partly ripening. Murwa and shama, both very thick crops, in places ripe and gathered; both crops, as also keonee and jeree, generally in the ear, and fast approaching maturity. Extensive fields of these crops are ripening, the stalks thick and juicy, but the seed wanting in fulness. The crops already gathered are exceptionally good. The paddy is in the lower lands healthy and growing vigorously, in the higher lands much in want of rain. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division the crops vary considerably. From the banks of the Chota Baghmutee to the Kumlah the murwa and Indian corn are very fair, and the paddy up to date very healthy. Between the Kumlah and Balan, constituting the Bukwa circle, the Indian corn is splendid, but murwa poor, and rice looking sadly in want of water, farther south, in what forms the Mudhoobunnee sudder relief circle, the crops are dry and have a withered appearance, and transplanting is, on the higher lands, stopped.

The condition is described as follows :—“ Last fortnight was characterised by a general hopefulness induced by seasonable weather, general showers, and indications warranting expectations of a bountiful harvest. The present fortnight has been marked by short rainfall, extensive stoppage of agricultural operations, and anxiety as to the future of the paddy crops. The early bhadoi, murwa, and shama has been mostly secured against the chance of any great failure, but the later sown bhadoi and the whole of the paddy crops are seriously threatened.” The weather is cloudy and there are occasional showers, but there has been no good fall of rain in this sub-division since the 22nd July, except at Kuchra, where there have been three heavy showers.

The agriculturists have in the lower lands taken advantage of the fine weather to resow most of the lands where the crops had been destroyed by the earlier floods. In some villages the seed has been found to be that of aous paddy and unsuited for transplanting, and fresh seed is being supplied by the Court of Wards.

The three worst tracts as regards prospects of crops in this sub-division, then, are Bukwa, Sudder Circle, Mudhoobunnee, and Motipore.

In Naraya, the state of things is better. The last heavy fall was on the 26th, and the crops are still healthy and growing vigorously, but still they would be improved by rain. The crops in the western half of the Putrahee circle are, similar to the Bukwa crops, stunted and poor, but the more western crops are very good indeed. The Durbungah situation may be best described in Mr. MacDonnell's own words,—“ The continued drought has had an injurious effect on the murwa, which in places is turning yellow, a sure sign of decay and unhealthiness ; insufficient moisture has also had the effect of checking transplanting. In the Hathī Sub-division, however, there has been a fair rainfall within the last few days, and the prospects have much improved

3. Rainfall —

Sectamurhee	1 11 inches.
Poopree	..
Mudhoobunnee	23 ..
Jhanjharpore	32 ..
Matipore	28 ..
Naraya	2½ ..
Durbhunga	170 ..
Hathī	½ inch

In the last-mentioned sub-division there has been, as also at Naraya rates, a fall in excess of the quantity here given—

4. Price-current for the fortnight under report.

NAMES OF PLACES	Wheat	Barley	Rice	Indian corn	Murwa	Pulses	REMARKS
Mudhoobunnee	14	20		16	16		
Andramut	16	21		26	21		
Huslākī	13		11*				* Traders
Ranputtj	15	20					
Khujowlee	15	20		20			
Lowkaba	16	18		18	18		
Naraya	11				14	11	
West Putharee	14	18		18	10		
Last Putharee						...	
Perozhur	12						
Mohadromut	12	22				..	
Modieypore	6						
Durbhunga	12	20½	10½		17½		† Ditto.
Nagurbhuti	16	18					
Rosseruh	14	19	..		20		
Poopree			10½		32	17½	‡ Ditto
Setamurhee	17	17		18	18		
Shewhur	16	18			..		
Majorgunge	16	..		..	20	..	
Sunhursa	18	20	..	..	16		
Bela	18	18		..	30	..	

5. *Public health, Poopree.*—Public health continues excellent. Returns are being received of the numbers who have died whilst receiving charitable relief In 2 circles 17 persons out of 2,800 have died in 6 months. In Mudhoobunnee there were sporadic cases of cholera at Mahta and Bhatola; otherwise there have been no epidemics In the Bakwa circle, of the deaths reported, 18 are of persons on charitable relief In Motipore, out of 30 reported deaths, 18 were of persons in receipt of charitable relief. In Durbhungah, there have also been a few sporadic cases of cholera.

For the Mohomedpore circle the following percentages are given by Dr. Macdonnell:—

	Beginning of July.	End of July
Normal	66 per cent	75 per cent
Anemic	21	22
Emaciated	9	3

Generally the condition of the people is so good that, with the cutting of the murwa crop, the number of persons receiving charitable relief may safely be diminished. Along the Northern Frontier there are, however, still numbers of haggard lean-looking persons, mostly wanderers from Nepaul, to be seen, and some few even of our own people, who remind me of the earlier famine months.

6. The following statement shows the number of relief labourers in the six Sub-divisions. —

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION	Daily average of laborers on relief works	PUBLIC WORKS		CIRCLE OFFICERS		COURT OF WARDS	
		Task	Daily	Task	Daily	Task	Daily
Seetamurhee	3 218	1,205			2 013		
Poopree	2,088	1 132			950		
Mudhoobunnee	14 951	6,767	2 248	2 211	3,605		
Naraya	15,508		1,312	1,811	11,745	401	320
Durbhunga	1,701	569			611	621	
Hathi	2,614	560			2,074		
Total	40,190	10,223	3,600	4,052	21 064	922	320

There is a large increase in labourers in the Modheypore circle, but these are almost entirely women and children The Relief Officer thought they needed relief, and, as their employment would not effect field work, they were employed on repairs to roads, making village footpaths, as the murwa crop ripens, these works will be closed

7. The following statement shews the amount of grain expended in payment of labour during the fortnight. —

NAMES OF CIRCLES	AMOUNT OF GRAIN	
	Rice Mds	Pulses Mds.
Durbhungah	5,450*	
Hathoe	4,781	
Mudhoobunnee	10,272	430
Naraya	14,414	
Poopree	1,819†	
Seetamurhee	1,195	8
Total	37,631	438

Amount of Gram Expended in payment of Labour in Seetamurhee

NAMES OF CIRCLES	AMOUNT OF GRAIN					
	Rice			Pulse		
	Mds	S	C	Mds	S	C
Belahee	8	33	0			
Gurga	58	1	8			
Dyne Chupra	41	19	15			
Dumrah	10	2	1½	8	3	11
Bathuaha	204	21	1½			
Rajputti	1	36	0			
Seetamurhee						
Panchour						
Bhoothee	537	35	12			
Sheohur	633	7	6			
Bhagwanpore						
Amwah	Returns not received					
Murpa						
Saidpore						
Total	1,495	39	12	8	3	11

* This amount includes labourers employed at golas, transport coolies, wage of bullocks, and cart drivers, and part payment of establishments, &c, &c, &c

† Of which amount 765 maunds were paid for tokens. Return of one circle not received.

*Amount of Grain Expended in payment of Labour during the fortnight ending, 5th August 1874
in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division*

NAMES OF CIRCLES	AMOUNT OF GRAIN PAID BY CIRCLE OFFICERS.						AMOUNT OF GRAIN PAID BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
	Rice			Pulse			Rice					
	Mds	Srs	Cht	Mds	Srs	Cht	Mds.	Srs	Cht.			
Mudhoobunnee	917	38	7				1,206	24	14			
Matipore			0	430	15	10½	1,723	38	8			
Jhanyhapore	431	23	8				679	28	7½			
Bakwa	898	2	1				2,219	22	9½			
Umgaon	1,499	8	10				296	34	2			
Kachra	266	3	0				112	20	0			
Total	4,032	35	10	430	15	10½	6,239	8	8½			

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

8 All the grains in stock are being examined, re-stacked, and re-arranged, and in some places, where empty golas admit of it, the pulses are being separately stored.

The rice is not in any way getting damaged, damaged bags in which the rice is unfit for food, as they are discovered are destroyed, but they are very few in number.

9. *Sales*.—Sales in the western golas of Seetamuhlee have been particularly brisk during the fortnight, 5,000 maunds were sold at Muipa, and what with sales and advances the golas were entirely emptied. To refill these golas grain has been pushed on from the surplus stocks at Dyne Chupiah, Ituiwa, Kunhowlee, Sonebursa and Nuiga. The Nepaulese have been eager purchasers all along the frontier.

10 At Amoa and Shewhur the grain stocks have fallen to about 3,000 maunds, and supplies have been actively sent from Bhugwanpore. In Bhootahee, sales are dull, also at Sonbura and Kunhowlee.

In Mudhoobunnee Rs. 8,07,179-3-11 have been realized by sale of grain, and in Durbhunga Rs. 7,02,282, but there has been a falling off in the Mudhoobunnee sales, viz., 26,803 maunds, as compared with 40,335 in the previous fortnight, at the several stock-houses

	Actual sales up to date	
Seetamurhee	1,01,537	
Poonjee	1,01,179	
Mudhoobunnee	3,93,644	Since increased by
Naraya	54,303	12,000 maunds
Durblunga	1,93,167	
Hathu	2,80,275	
Total	11,24,105	

Receipt and Allotment of Grain in the Sub-division of Mudhoobunnec

Mudhoobunnee sub-division	Total amount	Number and names of store-houses	Amount and final destination	REMARKS
	Mds.		Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Mudhoobunnee circle	1,20,000 7,000 10,000	Mudhoobunnee Pimoul Kewin	1,08,629 28 9 70 131 30 0 40,913 20 0	
Matipore circle	75,000 85,000	Kullipore Lalopore	75 121 25 1 36,986 0 0	
Jhampore circle	1,30,000 60,000	Jhampore Suso	1,00,525 0 0 58 160 14 12	
Bukwa circle	1,10,000 60,000 60,000 50,000 10,000	Khapwah Tumri S. Bhq. K. dum K. ch. 4 N. ch. 11	1,02,241 20 0 47 288 0 0 11 020 0 0 36 917 20 0 14,110 20 0	
Tagaon circle	18,000 13,000 14,000	Hurlaki F. act De. dha	90,033 0 0	
Kuchua circle	1,10,000 60,000 10,000	Bompatti Pole Aret	1,08,100 0 0 45,161 0 0 13,631 0 0	Of this amount 11,438 transferred to Acre In addition to 11,438 received from Bompatti
Total	11,00,000	Total	10,07,043 18 6	

Storage of Grain, Durbhunga Sub-division

NAMES OF CIRCLES		QUANTITY OF GRAIN STORED
Durlhunga		1,54,108
Chumdpore		1,17,951
Huaght		1,12,337
Wansungur		97,168
Boudai		54,836
Laha		51,000
Total for Durlhunga Relief Sub division		6,58,700

NAMES OF CIRCLES	QUANTITY OF GRAIN STORED.	
Dosowda		1,77,523
Gungdah		1,42,448
Rohar	..	1,78,624
Singha		75,946
Hurni		66,461
Hussunpore		42,784
Total for Mathee Relief Sub-division		6,83,736
GRAND TOTAL		13,38,436

Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Pooree Sub-division.

CIRCLES.	Total amount received	Transferred to other circles	Transferred from other circles	Total or balance	Expended	Balance.
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Norunga	10 414	10 000		0 434	5 811	3,623
Parihar	41 050			41 050	14 190	26 860
Soorsund	75 264	1 000		74 264	29 803	44 461
Cherout	80 787	15 000		71 787	90 141	38 646
Poopree	32 000	2 400		29 600	14 152	11 248
Bongong	36 171	15 000		20 171	12 427	7 644
Sionagor	30 105		2,400	31 505	27 718	4,787
Jaley	93,148			91,348	08 704	24 384
Total	4 16 150	43 100	2 400	17,169	2,14 271	1,01,889

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sub-division of Serlamurhee for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE						Estimated grain expenditure for the ensuing fortnight
		By sale to laborers	By sale to general public	By gratuitous distribution	By advance to ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total	
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Serlamurhee	7th August	2 043	11,336	1 081	20 037	2 032	37 449	7,000
Punchore	4th "	813	738	245	325	1 102	3 243	200
Bhootee	5th "	1,040	9,350	2 032	17 308	4,354	34 140	400
Dyne Chuprah	6th "	2 035	3,417	1,990	4 612	237	12 287	4 000
Murpah	5th "	2 068	13 028	1 704	10,220	5 646	32 715	10 000
Amowah	5th "	207	10 784	2 401	15 065	2,396	31 443	3 000
Sheohur	5th "	2 606	11,604	7 414	14 295	5 436	41 355	5 000
Bhugwanpore	5th "	840	7 132	1 347	7 990	3 150	20 465	3 000
Belahi	5th "	580	4 887	976	4 710	1,095	11 254	1 500
Saulpore		2 831	0,418	1,485	6,970	674	21 278	3 000
Garrha	5th "	312	2 455	982	3 407	1,887	9 103	1 000
Rajaputty	6th "	152	360	356	1 632	340	2 993	100
Dumra	6th "	522	252	589	2 628	267	4,258	200
Bathnaha	4th "	245	877	419	4 620	1 294	6 959	500
Total		16,384	85 153	23,550	1 12 950	30 850	2 64 797	42 000

GRAIN SALES.—Poopree

CIRCLES	Up to last return	During week	Total	REMARKS
	Mds	Mds	Mds	
Norunga	3 000	62	4 058	The sales in the Cherowtee circle have gone up owing to the establishment of a new sadder gola at Mudnapore on the frontier, where 300 or 400 maunds are sold daily
Parihar	0 607	313	1 040	
Soorsund	12 129	803	13 032	
Cherowtee	0 970	2,013	12,013	
Poopree	7 405	741	8,046	
Bongong	5,371	252	5,623	
Sionagor	11 245	Not received	11 245	
Jaley	31,607	4,011	35,620	
Total	91 924	9,265	1,01 179	

No. 9.

Statement showing the Receipt and Consumption of Grain in the Mulhooburnee Sub-division up to the Fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

Numbers.	NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which returns are given	Total allotment	Quantity of grain received		By sale.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape		Advanced to private by Officers		Advanced to private by Council of Wards		Paid in kind by Public Works Officers		Given to Transport Officers		In exchange for seed		By payment of establishment in kind	By loss or wastage	Total		
				Mds	Srs Ch		Mds	Srs Ch	Mds	Srs Ch	Mds	Srs Ch	Mds	Srs Ch	Mds	Srs Ch	Mds	Srs Ch				Mds	Srs Ch
1	Mudhoobunnee	31st July	2,35,000	2,17,000	34 9	1,07,000	5 13	11,938	17 14	8,500	23 10	17,174	10 10	5,164	30 2	3,378	28 3	1,401	2 2			1,57,242 3 6	
2	Motipore	28th "	1,61,000	1,32,306	25 1	59,670	21 14	8,539	6 10	6,689	25 2	3,859	12 3	5,254	38 8	4,205	10 12					67,184 34 6	
3	Jhamharpoore	30th "	1,90,000	1,58,925	14 12	68,465	10 5	5,758	14 11	9,750	12 4	3,884	8 12	3,670	37 12	1,867	6 1	837	20 0	958	7 4	93,463 12 10	
4	Bukwa	28th "	2,67,000	2,40,607	20 0	87,182	24 9	12,169	19 0	10,928	9 8	9,672	3 6	1,623	34 12	6,420	20 6	305	39 8	4 0	9,234 5 2	1,33,033 20 15	
5	Umgaon	29th "	1,35,000	90,989	0 0	52,220	7 7	2,634	7 8	11,875	21 9			4,417	30 8	678	0 4					71,525 27 4	
6	Kachra	28th "	1,80,000	1,67,257	0 0	42,006	23 15	5,120	1 13	12,112	21 14	4,484	22 12	8,239	4 5	2,861	15 6					77,815 20 1	
	Total		11,60,000	10,07,042	18 6	3,93,614	13 3	51,699	27 0	59,916	39 0	39,071	27 13	28,342	15 15	19,411	1 1	2,688	21 10	631	0 1	4 0	6,05,894 33 11

Statement showing the Consumption of Government Grain in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total
	Mds Sr Ch	Mds Sr Ch	Mds Sr Ch
By sale	3,82,649 33 11½	21,772 7 4	4,04,422 11 15½
In charitable relief	46,017 38 7½	10,998 1 1½	57,015 39 8½
Advanced to ryots by Circle Officers	44,225 11 7	22,647 20 0	70,872 31 7
Advanced to ryots by Court of Wards' servants	27,912 16 7	17,259 20 1	45,171 36 8
Paid in kind by Circle Officers	25,923 33 5½	6,513 13 7½	32,437 6 12½
Paid in kind by Public Works Officers	17,050 33 11½	4,048 39 15½	21,099 33 11
In exchange for seed	651 0 1		651 0 1
Given to Transport Officers	1,794 14 4	1,328 20 4	3,122 34 8
By payment of establishment in kind	4 0 0		4 0 0
By loss or wastage	10,245 2 6½	7 10 0	10,252 12 6½
Total	5,60,474 23 13½	84,575 12 1	6,45,049 35 14½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain up to the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, in the Naraya Sub-division.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment	Total quantity of Government grain received up to date	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN							
				By sale	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	Advances to ryots by Circle Officers	Paid in kind by Circle Officers	Paid in kind by Public Works Department Officers	Given to Transport Officers	By loss or wastage	Total
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Naraya	4th August	1,00,000	9,274	924	88		280		13½	5	1,310½
Mohadeomut	1st "	90,000	95,000	7,348	402		1,075		12		9,437
East Patrahi	1st "	50,000	51,115	2,617	1,195	2,625	198		320		6,945
West Patrahi	2nd "	1,60,000	1,53,688	3,190	1,240	489	212				5,147
Perozeghur	2nd "	90,000	91,670	40	652		47		157		896
Modheypore	1st "	1,50,000	1,60,480	40,178	17,019	24,973	11,685	1,405	545	44	95,813
	Total	6,40,000	6,47,231	54,303	20,596	28,097	14,997	1,405	1,047½	53	1,19,543½

On Grain Sale and Consumption, Naraya

Names of Circles	Up to what date	Amount credited
Naraya		51,255 2 0
Mohadeomut	{ 21st July to 1st August	{ 16,723 7 1
West Patrahi	31st July	7,271 4 6
East "	2nd August	6,335 6 0
Perozeghur		41,695 3 0
Modheypore		1,18,813 11 11
Total		2,45,122 32 2

In the Perozeghur and Modheypore circles sales have almost stopped, and partly so in Naraya, owing to the large amount given in advance and to payment in kind. Mohadeomut still does well, and so do East Patrahi, West Patrahi has slackened, sales of pulses in the latter circle have been almost stopped by the absurdly cheap rate of some neighbouring Mudhoobunnee golas.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division for the fortnight ending 31st July 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
NAMES OF (JIRCLFS	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain in transit to other divisions	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN						Total	Realized	Outstanding	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to the public or to ladrones	By distribution in villages	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to labourers	Issued to Trans per Department as follows					
									Mds				
Durbhunga	31st July 1874	1,10,000	1,54,408	52,473	14,471	10,193	5,818	380	83,535	1,34,06	Rs	Mds	
Mahomedpore	31st ditto	1,72,000	1,47,911	65,831	12,431	21,255	5,078	1,611	1,06,106	2,02,971	2,742	9,000	
Hyagant	31st ditto	1,46,000	1,42,337	34,815	15,274	18,377	9,011	2,290	82,707	1,04,575	767	10,000	
Warsanggar	31st ditto	1,00,000	97,108	25,731	1,01,02	11,222	5,078	40	52,673	63,161	622	10,000	
Bundhar	31st ditto	85,000	54,838	8,366	9,156	5,716	4,175	1,111	29,574	20,531	2,525	5,000	
Lahra	31st ditto	50,000	51,000	5,925	9,711	7,144	2,745	1,016	20,341	16,408	937	4,000	
Total for Durbhunga		6,67,000	6,51,700	1,93,111	73,145	71,837	31,935	6,449	3,90,526	5,46,652	7,583	46,000	
Desowta	31st July 1874	214,000	1,77,523	30,482	33,957	17,959	7,063		89,961			9,000	
Gungla	31st ditto	1,32,000	1,42,148	12,315	25,305	8,004	9,094	1,116	56,724	33,436	626	6,500	
Rohar	31st ditto	2,09,000	1,78,424	15,240	24,118	5,019	7,532	70	53,029	42,535	2,332	5,000	
Singha	31st ditto	80,000	75,946	13,453	20,956	6,817	10,116	141	57,513	37,325	280	5,000	
Hiran	31st ditto	64,000	66,461	3,119	17,357	11,158	6,516	343	38,483	8,523	728	3,500	
Hussunpore	31st ditto	34,000	42,734	12,025	15,100	2,183	4,152		33,460	33,511	1,399	5,000	
Total for Hathes		7,22,000	6,53,736	87,114	1,42,733	51,170	45,423	1,670	3,28,170	1,55,630	5,375	34,000	
Grand Total		13,99,000	13,38,436	2,80,275	2,16,938	1,28,007	77,358	8,118	7,06,696	7,02,282	12,963	80,000	

Grain Sale and Consumption, Durbhunga Sub-division.

Names of circles	Up to what date	Amount credited Rs
Durbhunga	31st July	1,42,484
Mohamedpore	"	2,02,971
Hyaghat	"	1,04,575
Warisnuggur	"	68,161
Bundhar	"	20,531
Lehra	"	16,408
Total for Durbhunga Relief Sub-division		5,55,130
Desowta	31st July	Returns imperfect
Gungdah	"	33,436
Rohar	"	42,835
Singhia	"	37,325
Hirm	"	8,523
Hussunpore	"	33,511
Total for Hati Relief Sub-division		155,630
Grand Total		710,760

STATE OF PRIVATE GRAIN TRADE

12 There have been a few imports of pulses, and table rice has appeared in quantities sufficient to meet all demands at 10 seers per rupee, but muiwa and Indian-corn are fast coming into the market, the former selling in a few places at 52 kutchas seers per rupee. The main dependence is still on the Government stocks. At Kurlahee, scores of Nepaulesc throng the golas, but the sales will probably not aggregate more than 400 maunds a day, whilst at Deodah, which has been cleared out, the sales will daily average about 100 maunds. These northern golas have been replenished from Durbhunga by boats, as also from Cherout, in the Poopree Circle.

At Jaley, where sales hitherto had been almost nil, a brisk demand is springing up, as also at Seebnuggur, which has been replenished by Mr Forbes from other golas. In the Durbhunga circle, similarly, there has been a good deal of grain transfer, and the sub-divisional officers have to give their particular attention to the fluctuating demands at their several stock-houses.

13 *Statement showing the grain advances to cultivators and others*

Names of sub-divisions	Up to the previous fortnight	During the present fortnight	Total
Mudhoobunnee	30,665	29,248	59,916
Naraya	47,215	15,465	62,713
Durbhunga	70,700	6,382	77,082
Hathee	13,981	8,623	52,617
Seetamurhee	92,819	11,493	1,07,342
Poopree	55,809	5,513	61,352
Total	3,41,255	79,764	4,21,022

Relief under Headings B. C. D. (dates not given)

SETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION

NAMES OF CIRCLES	B	C	D
	Relief to persons unable to work	Expenditure in weaving and spinning	Expenditure on persons of high caste.
	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch
Pelahi	159 36 13	54 10 8	1 12 8
Gurha	150 5 9	0 27 8	24 0 0
Dyne Chuprah	280 30 0	.	430 32 4
Dumrah	83 21 5	0 23 14	95 10 6
Bathnaha	98 21 14	7 24 4	21 11 0
Rupputty	2 23 8	Nil	2 0 0
Setmurbie	50 20 0	39 36 2	.
Funchou	63 33 0	Nil	.
Boothee	920 0 0	277 0 0	30 0 0
Shicohur	1,653 28 11	433 7 0	204 4 0
Amurh	}	Returns not received	
Bhagwanpore			
Murpa			
Siedjore			
Total	3,500 18 12	1,013 18 10	798 30 2

NARAYA.

Relief under Headings B C D

NAMES OF CIRCLES	B	C	D
	Distribution of gratuitous relief to persons unable to work	Expenditure on weaving, spinning, &c	Expenditure on high caste persons
	Mds	Mds	Mds
Naraya	1,123		
Mohadromut	2 136	121	
West Patrahi	2 312	220	5 087
East Patrahi	1,813	40	303
Perozhur	9 566	21	2 917
Modhupore	50 066	2,131	4,919
Total	73 376	2,545	12 236

Relief under Headings B C. D of the Central Committee's Circular, for the Fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

Names of Circles	b	c	d	REMARKS
	Distribution of gratuitous relief to persons unable to work	Expenditure in weaving, spinning, &c	Expenditure on high caste persons	
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Madhobumce	2,516 6 8	772 7 6	5,415 9 6	Not received Ditto
Matipore				
Jhangharpore				
	M S C	M S C	M S C	
Dakwa	744 28 9½	244 26 11½	325 20 0	
Umanen	201 29 0	112 36 0	97 0 0	
Kucra	75 0 0	23 5 1½	1,867 0 0	
Total	1,021 17 9½	380 28 9½	2,309 2 0 0	

*Statement showing the Expenditure on Charitable Relief in the Poopree Sub-division during*the month of July 1874*

Advances — DURGUNA SUB-DIVISION

NARAYAN

WUPHOOBUNY L.

NAMES OF CIRCUIT	EXPENDITURE						REVENUE								
	Money			Advanced by Circle Officers			Advanced by Courts of Wards & servants			Advanced by Circle Officer			Advanced by Courts of Wards & servants		
	Rs	A	P	Mds	Sr	Ch	Mds	Sr	Ch	Mds	Sr	Ch	Mds	Sr	Ch
Mudhoobunnee				5 700	20	7	0 12	30	6	2 80	8	5	8 04	11	4
Mitipore				2 905	91	104	374	36	8	3 763	13	8	4 384	15	11
Jhugharpore	53	0	0	6 069	4	104	3 000	16	10	3 864	18	10	4 864	8	12
Bulwa	53	0	0	1 231	8	2	2 463	29	8	6 039	11	4	7 184	14	6
Ungson	5541	0	0	6 117	7	7	7 257	24	2	7 050	17	4	4 484	32	12
Kachra				5 042	4	10									
Total	1136	0	0	30 065	7	13	11 988	45	6	20 244	31	9	27 086	4	7

SEETAMURHEE.

Names of Circles	Present grain		
	Mds	S	C
Belahet	503	11	9*
Gurha	1,267	36	0
Dyne Chuprah	1,429	20	14
Dmr	39	0	0
Bathmaha	1,023	31	0†
Rajaputta	214	30	0
Panchour	4	0	0
Seetamurhee	2,707	0	0
Bhoothce	2,385	25	8
Shoolu	4,918	0	0
Bhugwanpore	} Not received		
Amooah			
Murp			
Sudpore			
Total	14,492	35	11

14 The following statement gives the numbers at present on charitable relief —

NAMES OF CIRCLES	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF	
	Village relief	Poor houses
Durbhunga	7,638	157
Mohomedpore	3,884	42
Hughat	7,461	
Warisnuggur	6,559	31
Bundhun	1,228	
Lahrt	3,658	
Total of Durbhunga Sub division	30,428	230
Dosowta	25,624	120
Gungdah	8,028	27
Rohun	10,665	48
Singhet	14,824	142
Hunee	13,105	
Hussanpore	9,148	100
Total of Hathee Sub division	81,394	437
Norung	331	
Patrihar	1,252	
Soorsund	1,166	
Chowta	2,273	
Poopree	126	
Bongong	421	
Sibungun	Not received	
Jiley	2,013	
Total of Poopree Sub division	7,612	
Naray	1,844	65
Mohadromut	2,182	51
West Patrihar	2,297	45
East Patrihar	1,750	14
Petrozghur	15,440	16
Modhuvpore	3,158	113
Total of Naraya Sub division	26,671	304
Mudhoobunnee	6,830	207
Motipore	17,791	247
Dhanpore	7,440	23
Bakwa	4,257	189
Umgon	1,408	253
Kichri	5,875	80
Total of Mudhoobunnee Sub division	43,601	990
Seetamurhee Sub division	16,405	
Grand Total	2,06,111	1,961

* Correct return of previous advances not given in the returns

† Deputy Collector

Comparative statement between the figures in the last and present fortnight.

Name of Sub-divisions	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Increase	Decrease
Durbhunga	33,144	30,658		2,486
Hathes	91,738	81,881		9,907
Mudhoobunnee	29,728	41,501	11,863	
Naraya	30,188	26,975		3,213
Poopree	8,244	7,612		632
Sectamurhee	11,956	16,405	4,449	
Total	2,04,998	2,08,072	3,074	

G.—Financial results of the Sectamurhee Sub-division

RECEIPTS.

ITEMS	Up to last fortnight, 21st July 1874	Within the fortnight from 22nd July to 4th August	Total
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Sale proceeds of Government grain	2,41,276 10 3	40,751 0 2	2,82,027 10 5
Receipts other than golas	2,401 13 9	0 4 0	2,405 1 9
Total	2,43,681 4 0	40,751 4 2	2,84,432 12 2

DISBURSMENTS

ITEMS	Up to last narrative	During the fortnight	Total
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Salaries, contingencies, and establishment	21,426 13 9	5,412 2 4	26,839 0 1
Package and incidentals	1,327 13 3		1,327 13 3
Storage, including buildings and repairs	15,048 14 6		15,048 14 6
Charitable relief	53,583 11 4		53,583 11 4
Public Works	3,32,115 9 2		3,32,115 9 2
Miscellaneous	1,22,955 10 9		1,22,955 10 9
Transport of Government grain	1,10,590 15 1	182 3 0	1,11,073 2 1
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	5,789 1 6		5,789 1 6
Advances to traders	12,175 0 0		12,175 0 0
Ditto to zemindars to help their ryots	33,725 0 0		33,725 0 0
Loans for land improvements	18,260 0 0		18,260 0 0
Ditto to ryots	1,100 0 0		1,100 0 0
Purchase of bullocks	36,060 0 0		36,060 0 0
Total	7,67,155 9 4	5,594 5 1	7,73,352 14 8

POOPREE SUB-DIVISION.

Financial statement to end of July

	Poopree Sub division	Poopree Circle	Chorowote	Nuzra	Punhar	Soorisund	Total
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Salaries, &c	2,283 15 1	771 10 0	1,924 15 7	650 0 0	1,764 8 8	711 8 11	8,006 10 3
Package and incidentals	30 0 0	180 4 3			1 7 0	211 2 6	552 13 9
Storage, &c	446 5 9	64 9 0	1,212 14 6	746 0 0	2,088 4 3	851 11 0	5,313 13 0
Charitable		273 5 9	1,113 1 0	209 0 0	946 5 9	5 13 1	2,837 10 3
Relief works	1,600 0 0	8,621 4	5,32,214 8 8	3,460 0 0	12,721 2 9	6,844 3 6	65,501 3 4
Transport	269 1 0	15 13 0	227 11 5	174 0 0	53 11 0	200 1 0	1,090 8 5
Advances in money						220 0 0	220 0 0
Construction of bungalows							
Police quarters, Hospital and Assistant's quarters	1,114 5 0		1,121 0 1			100 7 3	2,344 12 4
Price of cotton	27,033 13 0						27,033 13 0
Cotton spinning, weaving, &c		1,011 7 0	5,125 2 0	961 0 0	3,476 10 6	795 9 3	11,780 12 9
Miscellaneous	251 13 0		81 7 0	20 0 0	19 12 0	62 0 0	387 3 3
Total	33,029 8 1	10,944 5 11	42,010 13 0	6,258 0 0	21,070 13 11	10,425 10 5	1,21,669 2 10

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Financial results, Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, for the fortnight ending 5th August 1874

Heads of accounts chargeable	Total expended up to last narrative	Expenditure in the fortnight under report	Total expenditure up to date.
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Salaries establishments, and office contingencies	46,064 9 4	5,540 4 5	52,524 13 9
Package and incidentals	2,705 7 6		2,705 7 6
Storage, including building and repairs	10,473 13 1	..	10,473 13 1
Grants-in aid for charitable relief	3,900 11 0		3,900 11 0
Miscellaneous	20 154 1 9	185 10 7	20,339 12 6
Transport of Government grain	9,750 0 0	3,000 0 0	12,750 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	20,735 0 0		20,735 0 0
Permanent advances	22,905 8 9	"	22,905 8 9
Village works or loans for land improvement	10,21,016 1 3	7,021 3 1	10,28,037 4 4
Public works or district road funds	9 82,568 12 6	97,095 14 2	10,70,664 10 8
Total	21,50,344 1 2	1,12,843 0 3	22,63,187 1 5

Financial results of the Naraya Sub-division.

Heads of accounts chargeable	Total expenditure
	Rs. A P
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies	23,745 3 4½
Compensation to Railway Company	...
Package and incidental storage	
Charitable relief	23,948 1 2½
Public works, relief works	1,24,307 12 7½
Miscellaneous	1,88,458 6 3½
Purchase of grain by Government	..
Transport of Government grain	675 14 6½
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seeds, &c.	37 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	..
Loans to municipalities and townships	..
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	..
Total	3,61,172 6 0½

Financial results, Durbhunga Sub-division, for the fortnight ending 31st July 1874

Heads of charges	Total expenditure up to last narrative	Expenditure during the fort- night under report.	Total expenditure up to date	REMARKS
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	1,16,881 7 9	12,997 14 3	1,29,779 5 11	
Compensation to Railway Companies, package, and incidentals	22,674 11 9		22,674 11 9	
Storage	3,42,744 5 6		3,42,744 5 6	
Charitable relief	9,30,175 10 5		9,30,175 10 5	
Public works	1,59,909 3 3	3,036 1 6	1,61,945 4 9	
Miscellaneous	5,822 6 3		5,822 6 3	
Purchase of grain by Government	1,33,36,740 3 9	*15,514 3 3	13,53,254 7 0	
Transport of Government grain	63,800 0 0		63,800 0 0	
Advances to trustworthy residents	2,350 0 0		2,350 0 0	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain				
Loans to municipalities and townships				
Loans under Land Improvement Act				
Total	20,79,586 0 8	30,448 2 11	30,10,036 3 7	The discrepancy between this and the last statement is of Rs 31,761-4-10, which is owing to exclusion of loans under Land Im- provement Act. This charge was a mistake

* Rs 3,850 paid in tokens.

Cash Sales,—Naraya.

Name of Circle	Date	RICE						OTHER GRAINS						Total amount.																						
		Sales to laborers			Sales to public			Sales to bunnahs			Sales to public				Total																					
		Bags	Mds	Sr	Bags	Mds	Sr	Bags	Mds	Sr	Bags	Mds	Sr		Bags	Mds	Sr	Rs	As	P	Bags	Mds	Sr	Rs	As	P										
Naraya	22nd July to 4th August	5	6	33	296	532	19½	218	392	17	519	931	29½	11 to 17	2,212	3	3				2	2	19	2	2	19	0	18	5	8	0	2,317	11	3		
	21st " to 1st "				2,960	5,004	32				2,960	5,004	32	15 to 17	12,584	5	5	1,269	2,343	39½				1,269	2,343	39	10 to 26	3,869	1	8	16,723	7	1			
Mohadromut					1,333	2,420	6	235	656	22	1,625	2,978	28		6,778	1	9	138	212	34	6			163	217	33	0	483	2	9	7,271	4	6			
	21st " to 2nd "	97	172	0	1,214	2,328	8	6	10	17	1,317	2,510	25	15 to 17	6,203	14	3	53	53	31	21			50	106	9	0	13	7	7	6,335	6	0			
Perozeghur	22nd " to 2nd "				21	39	34				21	39	34	13	121	5	0																121	5	0	
Muddehpore	21st " to 1st "	11,006	21	228	8			9,150	18,250	21	20,158	40,179	29	10 to 17	21	0	7	14	3															1,21,077	14	3
	Total	11,108	22	107	1	5,324	10,315	10½	9,669	19,211	37	20,601	51,034	17½		1,49,227	11	11	1,400	2,611	24½	29	53	1	1,436	2,659	25	½	4,401	4	0	1,33,747	0	1		

Issues for which Cash is not received,—Naraya.

Name of Circle	Sent to other golas	Issued to Public Work Officers	Payment in kind	Gratuitous distribution	Advances to Ryots	Advances to Zemindars	Grain destroyed	Issued to Transport Department as fodder	Total	Rate.	Value
Naraya	Bags 10,239 Mds Sr 19,364	Bags 1,320 Mds Sr 1,404 37	Bags 11,534 30 Mds Sr 23,996 129	Bags 17,013 36 Mds Sr 30,999 47	Bags 13,729 Mds Sr 25,091 76	Bags 1,795 23 Mds Sr 3,446 5	Bags 25 Mds Sr 53	Bags 400 Mds Sr 749	Bags 41,847 Mds Sr 82,089 27	Bags 11 18 Mds Sr 13 14	Rs. A. P. 6,809 3 6
Mohadromut											
West Patrahi											
East ditto	Bags 75 Mds Sr 141 32										Rs. A. P. 5,302 0 0
Perozeghur											
Muddehpore	Bags 10,239 Mds Sr 19,364	Bags 1,320 Mds Sr 1,404 37	Bags 11,534 30 Mds Sr 23,996 129	Bags 17,013 36 Mds Sr 30,999 47	Bags 13,729 Mds Sr 25,091 76	Bags 1,795 23 Mds Sr 3,446 5	Bags 25 Mds Sr 53	Bags 400 Mds Sr 749	Bags 41,847 Mds Sr 82,089 27	Bags 11 18 Mds Sr 13 14	Rs. A. P. 7,289 5 0
Total	Bags 19,364 Mds Sr 38,728	Bags 1,320 Mds Sr 1,404 37	Bags 11,534 30 Mds Sr 23,996 129	Bags 17,013 36 Mds Sr 30,999 47	Bags 13,729 Mds Sr 25,091 76	Bags 1,795 23 Mds Sr 3,446 5	Bags 25 Mds Sr 53	Bags 400 Mds Sr 749	Bags 41,847 Mds Sr 82,089 27	Bags 11 18 Mds Sr 13 14	Rs. A. P. 2,26,580 8 7½

Cash Sales.

[illegible]

Issues for which cash is not received

Name of Circle.	Sent to other golas.	Issued to Public Works Officers	Paid in kind.	Gestations dis-tribution	Advanced to roots by Circle Officers.	Advanced by Court of Wards servants	Grain destroyed	Issued to Transport Department as fodder	Total	Eate	Value.
	Bags. Mds Srs	Mds Srs Bags	Mds Srs Bags	Mus. Srs	Bags. Mds Srs	Bags. Mds Srs	Bags. Mds Srs	Name	Bags. Mds Srs. Baga.	*	Ra. A. P.
Madhubunnee	80 53 8	610 1,746 12	586 1,111 10	3,961 7,400 82	1,886 3,109 9	3,889 7,680 30	41 71 1	Mr Hewitt	392 786 37	11,315 21,964 19	
Motipore	68 844	1,728 381	430 15	3,306 6	3,763 381	3,484 15	.			12,777 124	
Jhanjharpoore		679 28	431 28	1,474 31	3,690 0	3,884 8	6 8		880 20	10,977 14	
Bhukwa	.. 823 20	1,119 0	2,038 2	1,060 8	7,254 31	6,968 34	4 10			19,176 26	
Umson	... 2,338 22	263 37	1,625 13	288 20	6,142 9				75 "	8,405 8	21,461 3 0
Kachra	15,726 0	776 0	343 0	1,962 0	5,301 0					21,107 0	56,285 6 3

Cleaned rice sells at 13 seers. cargo rice at 15 wheat at 15 and other grains at 20 seers per runce

Comparative Statement of Crime.

		Seotamurhee	Mudhoobunnee	Durbhunga
Dacoity	1874			
Robbery	1871			
	1874	11		
House-breaking	1873	11		
	1872	24		
	1871	16	13	
Theft	1873	8	6	
	1872	4	7	
	1874	30	13	
Total	1873	22	6	
	1872	28	7	

C. T. MILLAR,
Additional Commissioner.

No 822

Statement of Expenditure (Charitable Relief) in the Durbhunga Sub-division from the commencement of operations to 30th June 1874

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS	Months for which figures are given	Daily average number receiving relief	Expenditure incurred under heading B	Expenditure incurred under heading C	Expenditure incurred under heading D	Miscellaneous	Orphans	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Durbhunga Sub-division	March	2 265	1,812 8 1	181 14 0		7 0 0		2,003 6 1
	April	28 310	30,785 8 10	4 59 11 1	1 300 5 0	217 14 11	21 0 2	32,993 8 0
	May	31 880	72 116 9 73	2 605 2 3	1,743 11 3	195 8 7	24 0 2	77,043 1 101
	June	31 017	64,051 1 2	0,127 2 1	3 191 1 1	637 5 5	24 0 2	74,033 9 11
	Total for 4 mos		168,705 11 84	0 635 13 5	6 243 3 4	1,357 12 11	72 0 6	1,80,074 0 101
Hati Relief Sub-division	March	12 306	10,572 8 11	6 13 6	120 8 3		1 12 3	10,704 11 0
	April	40 080	44,285 2 7	1,520 1 0	3 340 10 1	725 14 0	27 13 0	49,899 1 0
	May	50,904	81 231 9 6	22 663 1 4	11,664 4 5	2,083 1 7	24 0 8	1,01,166 1 6
	June	75 392	1 13,984 1 7	2 082 4 3	30 308 5 7	5 065 5 6	36 3 0	1,51,543 4 81
	Total for 4 mos		2 59,077 6 7	20 273 4 71	15 103 12 5	8 477 5 1	92 13 11	3,19,513 10 71
	Grand Total		1 27,813 2 39	5,905 2 3	51 736 15 0	1735 2 0	164 14 5	5,05,389 4 0

NOTE.—Hati figures incomplete. Rohar circle returns not having been received

No 4034, dated Sarun, the 15th August 1871
Memo. by—J S. DRUMMOND, Esq, Offg Magistrate and Collector of Sarun

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Scarcity and Relief Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No 80 of the 17th November 1873

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Abundance or Scarcity of Supply in the Bazar.—While the importations by private trade continue to remain at the same small figure in the Sewan sub-division, they have fallen off by one-half in the Sudder sub-division. This falling off is attributed by traders, who naturally are strongly interested in opposing the issues of Government grain, to the discouragement of private trade owing to the large advances of Government grain which have been made, but though it cannot be but that this cause should have operated to some extent, it is to be remembered, first, that the main supplies of this district have been drawn for months past from Oudh, and that therefore it is reasonable to expect that the surplus produce for exportation thence must be now running short, and secondly, that with the prospect of an abundant harvest in a few weeks, there is not much temptation to import in any considerable quantities. But be this as it may, I am fully convinced that a great

risk would have been run if early steps had not been taken to supply the cultivators with Government grain. It is to be borne in mind, *first*, that the great mass of the ryots had not the means to purchase grain in the market; *secondly*, that it is not likely that the petty mahajuns who carry the ryots on in an ordinary year, had sufficient grain stocks to make the usual advances; and *thirdly*, that, considering to what an unexpected extent private trade has met the demand in all these months past, it would have been imprudent to rely on its holding out to the end, to say nothing of the certainty that had it not been for the supplies of Government grain, prices would, as has been abundantly proved by the experience of former famines, have gone up at once, and been maintained at famine rates without regard to the available stocks in the hands of the bunneahs and others.

2 Supplies are reported by the police to be deficient at Goldengunge, in Manjhee, and Bussuntporo, throughout the Musrukh thana, in Pursa, and at Kutia; and it is, in my belief, solely owing to the slackening of the demand on the markets, in consequence of the relief of a large proportion of the population by means of Government grain, that the supplies in the bazars generally have continued to meet the demand. I have been assured by planters and others that rice is scarcely to be obtained in many of the bazars in the interior. It is to be noted that in ordinary years, the northern portion of the district is largely supplied with Nepal rice, and that with the failure of this trade, there has this year been but little attempt on the part of private trade to supply its place from other sources, and, as a consequence, prices have all along ruled much higher in those parts of the district. This alone would show the fallacy of supposing that trade is regulated in the same manner in this country as in European countries.

3 The imports, mainly into the sudder sub-division, were, during the past fortnight, at Chupia 4,750 maunds, none of which was rice, at Kovelgunge 17,900 maunds, of which 1,800 maunds only were rice, at Dooregunge 1,597 maunds, at Panapore 27 maunds; and at Roopanchap (in the Burrowlee thana of the Sowan sub-division), 709 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparan amounted to 740 and 640 maunds respectively.

4 Of the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes

"The petty outlying bazars continue to be supplied with grain, but to no very great extent. In fact, there is a slight falling off, but sufficient to meet the demand."

5 Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr Tonnéire writes

"The supplies imported into this sub-division are just sufficient to meet the slight demands in the bazar, and there is no surplus whatever of food-grain in them. Only 20 or 25 pack-bullocks bring provisions on market-days into one of the largest bazars, this shows how slight imports are, and from enquiries I have ascertained that in ordinary years there is always a flow of large stores into bazars on the days on which they are held.

"Food-grain cannot be always procured in the bazars, and in one bazar in particular, Kulhooa, there is no rice available at all.

"Another fact proves the scarcity of stores. In times of plenty the value of *Goruck-poree* rice increases—about 72 gundas to the rupee, whereas when scarcity prevails, their value decreases, and now for instance about 80 are to be had per rupee."

6. Mr Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports as follows —

"No deficiency has been reported, and prices seem stationary, or nearly so, at the figures quoted in my last report.

"The abundant crop of cheena in South Kusmer ought to reduce prices in that quarter, as a large portion of it will doubtless be thrown upon the market."

7 Unfortunately, this is the portion of the district which has been recently submerged by the Ganges inundation, and much of the cheena, it is believed, was only just being harvested.

8 The price of barley at Pursa, as given in the annexure, has probably been misquoted by the police.

9 The following is Mr Wright's report of the Sowan sub-division —

"The bazars continue to be well supplied, and the fact of this being the case when private importations from other districts still continue to decrease, proves, I think, that there must be a good stock of grain in the hands of the people in the sub-division. I do not mean to say that the poorer classes have any stocks of grain in their possession, as they are a class in this district who are accustomed to live from hand to mouth, but the well-to-do and the traders must have stores of grain, else the supplies in the bazars would long ere this have run short.

"The private importations of grain during the past fortnight amounted only to 6,140 maunds. The exports according to reports received were 96 maunds of barley, sent from Guthani to the Goruckpore district.

"Mr Rattray informs me that he has had special enquiries made at the principal marts throughout this division by the tehsildar as to the reason for such a great falling off in the private grain importations, and that the tehsildar after making the enquiries reports that the large advances of Government grain given to the people have checked and almost put a stop to private trade. Traders are afraid that they will not get rid of the grain they have already in their hands, and will not therefore run the risk of importing largely as they used to do."

10 I have already alluded to the fact of the diminished demand on the markets, as well as to the probable causes of the falling off in the importations, so I need not remark further on this head.

11. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr Hodgkinson writes

"The supplies of grain in the bazars of this sub-division have been sufficient. The new grain, tengoonce and murwa, has begun to come into the market, bhunslee rice is ready, and makai is being sold near the Gunduk dearah

"The Raj tehsildar denies the correctness of the police report that the supply of grain had fallen short in Kutiya. The market has been amply supplied on every market-day, though on one or two occasions in wet weather traders and purchasers have assembled in less numbers than usual. The deficiency of supplies cannot be inferred from this circumstance, and as a matter of fact, it does not exist."

12. *Kind and Price of Grain selling at the different Marts*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement

13. Prices have fallen at Ekma, Bussuntpore, Maharajgunge, Baneapore, Pusa, Sonopore, and Durrowlee. At all other places prices have risen, or are either stationary or nearly so.

14. *Stock of Food in the hands of the People*—Major Jackson, in charge of the Chupra sub-division, writes as follows under this head—

"I have had more particular enquiries made on this head during the past fortnight, and though exact information on such a subject must always be difficult to obtain amongst a population particularly reticent as to their private affairs, have ascertained that in several places private stocks do exist, but these are confined principally to places where other than rice crops have been in excess. In the purely rice districts, all private stocks are said to have expended."

15. Concerning the Manjhee sub-division, Mr Tonnérre reports—

"I find that on an average, taking a village at 16 annas, only 2 annas of the ryots possess supplies of their own. This shows how urgently needed Government advances were

"The rest have no supplies at all, this is the purport of reports from all my circles about this matter, and I fully endorse what they state

"Very large numbers are now in possession of Government grain, and I believe that, where advances have been completed, the ryots lend grain to their less fortunate neighbours whose turn has not yet arrived, to be repaid when the latter receive their allotments

"All fears of insufficiency of food-supplies may now be set completely at rest. It has been a race against time, and time has been beaten."

16. From Pusa Mr Barry writes

"I have not been able to obtain any fresh information on this head, but it is admitted on all hands that the old stocks have run very low, and that but little remains. Any food-grains that are used now are obtained either by purchase from the bazars, or by advances from the Government gojas

"But the murwa, which is ready for cutting, will replenish the petty stocks of many poor ryots; and the cheena, which is being cut in the southern half of Kusmer pergunnah, will put most of the ryots there beyond the reach of want, and fully replenish their stocks."

17. I fear this cheena must have been lost

18. *Rainfall and State of the Crops*—The rainfall here during the fortnight has been 2.05, making a total of 23.15 inches. The rainfall in the interior of the district seems this year to have been very partial, the fall in some places being plentiful, and in others very scanty indeed. For instance, I hear that at Ramcolah, in the Musrukh thana, there have been only 16 inches registered, while at Barhogah, Chitowlee, and Dhubowlee, in Bussuntpore, the rainfall since the 1st of June had, up to the third of this month, been only 14, 11½, and 10½ inches, respectively. Generally throughout the Musrukh and Sewan thanas, and in portions of the Chupra, Pusa, Bussuntpore, Burrowlee, Barragaon, and Durrowlee thanas, more rain may be said to be urgently wanted. On the other hand, owing to the rise of the Ganges, extensive tracts have been inundated. Accurate information regarding the Dighwara inundation has not yet been received, but here, near Chupra, the lands of some 22 villages have been entirely submerged, and are still under water. Except where destroyed by inundation, the bhadoi crops are nearly everywhere most promising, but general transplantation of the aghanee rice is still retarded in many parts by the want of rain.

19. Of the Chupra sub-division, Major Jackson writes—

"For the greater part of the fortnight under review, there has been a break in the rains, particularly favorable to all bhadoi crops, at one time in danger of being drowned, these are now in safety and promise extra abundance. In a very few spots, loss to the extent of 2 annas has been experienced, but these cases are exceptional. The promise of the rice crop is not, however, so bright. The sowing of the rice nurseries has been completed throughout the district, but planting out has been much retarded for want of rain, recent heavy downfalls have somewhat remedied this state of things, and planting out is now actively going on. The completion to the full extent remains yet to be seen, and is dependent on future atmospheric conditions."

20. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, the following is Mr Tonnérre's report—

"Up to the 5th very little rain had fallen, and serious fears were entertained as to the fate of the aghanee rice, on the 5th however, the rains seemed to begin in real earnest it rained nearly all day, on the 6th more rain fell, and on the 7th and 8th the rain was very heavy. It is now still raining, and there is every prospect of a steady set in of the rains

"The crops have benefited all the more because the rain was unattended with the violent winds which prevailed of late. These winds bent down even the strong makai plants, and their continuance threatened damage. I have seen whole fields the crops of which were almost lying along the ground; and the effect of heavy rain under these circumstances would no doubt have seriously injured them. Within the last two days, they have recovered the upright position, and look very healthy and strong.

"Weeding will soon have to be resorted to, and will furnish employment to numbers who are now on relief works. In one week's time the bhadoi crops will be ripe to the extent of one anna out of the 16. Murwa, which was irrigated, is now being harvested in small quantities in all my circles. Tenggooce is also coming into ear, and in one circle four annas of it are reported to have done so.

"Dhan is being transplanted everywhere, operations having begun chiefly after the 5th.

"It is on the bhadoi that all the lower classes mostly depend, men of substance scarcely ever consume any of it, so those classes in the deepest distress will find prompt relief.

"The *Choumasah* fields are being ploughed and prepared for the rubbee crops.

"The indigo in my sub-division is reported to be a failure."

21 From Pursa Mr Barry gives the following account —

"The only days on which rain did not fall during the fortnight were 26th, 29th, and 31st of July, and 4th August. On all the other days light and occasionally heavy showers fell, succeeded by sunshine. These passing showers, followed by warmth, have been most advantageous to the growing crops, but there have been more clouds than rain, and the aggregate of the rainfall for the fortnight is small, and the low lands for the aghanee rice have not yet been generally flooded. I regret that I have not a ranguage, and consequently am unable to give you the exact figures.

"The bhadoi crops could hardly be in better condition, and the promise of a splendid yield seems fully assured. The makai is in full flower, and the heads are beginning to appear, it will be ripe in from six to seven weeks, but will be fit for food long before that—in many places in 20 days. Weeding, hoeing, and manuring this crop, give employment to large numbers, but in not a few fields I regret to observe that the cultivators, either through laziness, apathy, or want of means, have neglected to weed and hoe their makai in time. The consequence is that the crop is stunted and yellowish, and will give a poor return. I asked one or two of these cultivators why they allowed their fields to run to grass, they replied that they had no grain (*i.e.*, had not the means to weed them). But some men seem to think that when they have thrown in the seed, they have done enough, whereas the more labor is spent in weeding, re-weeding, hoeing or ploughing and manuring the makai, the greater the yield will be.

"Most of the makai-fields are getting a second weeding, and are all the better for it.

"The amount of land under this crop is very much greater than usual, people having been induced to sow it largely, as it is very certain, easily raised, and ripens in 110 days."

"The *sauan* is a fair crop, is sown to a considerable extent (generally amongst kodo and arhur), and will be ripe in 10 days, it having been in the ear for some time. It will thus yield an early supply of food to the people, but merely a makeshift till the makai is ready.

"The early *muna* is ripening, and will help to keep the wolf from the doors of many a poor family. This grain seems to have no particular season of its own, as within the last week I have seen a good number of patches of it being transplanted out. These bits will not be ripe till November.

"The *bhadu* rice, the kodo and arhur, are doing well, and weeding is still going on. The rice and kodo are of slow growth, and will not be ready till October.

"In the southern half of pergunnah Kusmer, I found on my visit there that cheena had been sown in large quantities on the moist lands within the influence of the numerous water courses (or sotabs) of that region. At the time of my visit, on the 3rd of August, I saw hundreds of people employed in cutting this cheena, which appears to have given an abundant yield, and thus relieved us of all anxiety for the people in that quarter. But in the northern half of Kusmer there is no cheena, the land being light and high and dry, above the influence of the water-courses which communicate with the Ganges, and stand back when the river is in high flood.

"The *aghani* rice-fields or 'chowr' lands have not yet been properly flooded, and the planting out has been somewhat retarded in consequence, still many of the fields have been planted out, and the chowrs are gradually being taken up, and the crop looks well as far as we have gone, but this plant delights in a foot of water in each field. The seasonable and timely rains we are now having are doing a world of good. I doubt whether much more than half of the aghanee rice has yet been planted out.

"As to *indigo*, the plant, where there was any at all, looked well enough, but the out-turn of produce is, I am every where told, of the most wretched description. The incessant rains of June and first ten days of July seem to have washed out the color from the plant, and I am told that few (if any) of the factories will be able to clear their outlay, and in some the loss will be very heavy.

"The *asarihi* plant is not a foot high, and anything it can yield will be insignificant. I am told that this is the worst indigo season that has ever been known."

22. Mr Hudson, in charge of the Musrukh sub-division, writing on the 8th from his head-quarters at Gopalpore, reports.—

“Until yesterday there has been a considerable abatement in the rainfall this fortnight, and I have heard alarm expressed for the safety of the rice crops, but yesterday a tremendous downpour commenced about 9 A.M., and the rain has continued falling with hardly any intermission until the present time, Saturday, 6 P.M. This timely assistance has doubtless averted all danger to the rice for the present. The other crops, maku, sawan, tengoonnee, murwa, and kodo, could not be in a better condition. I have ridden as far Bansghat, in the north, and Tejpore, in the south, and have had plenty of opportunity for observation; besides which I have conversed with a number of zemindars and cultivators on the state of the country. All agreed in saying that the season has been very favorable for all the crops except the winter crop of rice, but this requires more rain. The truth is that hardly a single day of the fortnight has passed without rain, but it has been a succession of passing showers, instead of a continuous downpour; and it is apparently this latter description of rainfall which is absolutely required for a full crop of winter rice. I have myself observed the aghannee turning yellow in a good many places, and I have been told, in answer to enquiries, that it was owing to want of rain. For the Indian-corn and millet crops, there can be no doubt now of a full yield; but the ultimate decision between scarcity and abundance of rice depends, I presume, on the character of the weather during the ensuing month. Murwa, sawan, and tengoonnee are actually ripe, and are already being plucked. I am informed that it will be all gathered in a day or two, but there are three harvests of this crop, according to the time when the grain is sown. That sown in Jeth is gathered now, that sown in the beginning of Asar will be gathered the first week in September, and that sown at the end of Asar at the close of September. Now that there has been a good fall of rain, the chief business of transplanting will commence, and will go on for twenty days. One of the planters (Mr Cosserat of Rampore) has expressed his opinion to me that the crops have never, within his knowledge, been in such fine condition.

“The rainfall up to date has now amounted to nearly 2 feet, being distributed as follows, since 10th June —

June 10th to 30th	8 95
July 1st to 31st	9 80
August 1st to 8th	1 30
Total	20 05

23. The following is Mr Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division —

“The weather during the first week of the fortnight was bright and sunny, but during the second week it has been cloudy, with occasional heavy showers of rain. The rainfall, as measured at Sewan during the fortnight, was 1 61 inches, but it has been heavier, I believe, in places in the interior.”

“The bright hot sunny weather we had for about the last three weeks of July, was at first all that could be desired for the crops after the heavy rain we had had previously, as it enabled the ryots to clear their fields of weeds, which had begun to choke the young plant, this caused the crops to grow for a time most vigorously, but the long continuance of the dry weather was at last beginning to tell on them, and but for the timely fall of rain, which commenced on Sunday last, and has continued on almost every alternate day since the bhadoi crop would have turned out a very poor one. The rain we have had has saved the crop, and it now looks in excellent condition.”

“Murwa is ripening fast, and in some places has been cut and is being eaten by the people. Tengoonnee, sawan, and bhondali paddy are also ripening. Indian-corn is in flower, and has also in places begun to bear fruit.

“The bhadoi crops are all well advanced, but the aghannee dhan is backward owing to the want of heavy rain. Very little of it, and that only on the lowest lands, has been planted out as yet. Most of it is still in the nursery beds, and there it will have to remain till we get a very heavy downpour of rain to flood the fields, into which it has to be transplanted.”

The following is Mr Rattray's report under this head —

“The rainfall has been very deficient during the past fortnight, so much so, as to cause great anxiety as regards the prospects of the crops. Within the last three days, however, there have been passing showers, and the early crops (bhadoi) have been saved. Much rain is still required for the rice crop.

“Indian-corn, murwa, and other early crops, are close upon maturity, and are in fact being gathered in some parts of the sub-division. The outturn promises a good harvest. A seasonable fall of rain within the last two or three days has saved these crops, which were in an exceedingly critical condition. The transplanting of paddy is in a backward state. Low lands have been planted out to some extent, but rain is much wanted, and the high lands are lying uncultivated. Villagers have been obliged to resort to artificial irrigation in their nurseries, a most unusual proceeding for this time of the year, to save the young paddy plant, which cannot be transplanted on the high lands for the want of sufficient rain.”

24. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes as follows.—

"The rainfall at Hutwa during the fortnight is given below—

28th July	10	7th August ..	20
30th "	06	8th "	40
31st "	02	9th "	19
3rd August	02		
5th "	1 64		4 19
6th "	1 36		

"The want of rain in the earlier part of the fortnight under review led to grave apprehension being entertained for the crops, but although more rain is much required for the rice planting, the bhadoi crops are now as a rule everything that can be desired. The general harvest has, however, been retarded a few days.

"The loss on the Gunduk dearahs has been very much less than was anticipated. The cheona crop (largely grown) had been gathered before the flood came. The greater part of the makai recovered itself, and much of that portion of the rice which was thought to have been destroyed is throwing out new shoots except in low lands, in which a crop rarely escapes destruction. The total loss is now estimated at less than two annas of the whole outturn of food-grain in this tract."

25 *Condition of the People*—The condition of the people remains much as it was. The severity of the pressure on them in parts is indicated by the clamour of the ryots to be supplied with grain at once. At Sewan, the ryots with indents for rice, sooner than be kept waiting while the rice bags were searched for, preferred to take the coarser grain as it came to hand, in order they that might be served more quickly, notwithstanding that such grain is advanced from the Government golas at a price considerably higher than that at which it can be purchased in the markets. I have had the advantage of seeing recently the managers of Pertabpore and Tognapore factories, in the Sewan sub-division, and certainly their information does not coincide with Mr. Wright's report as to the absence of distress in that sub-division. To show the danger of trusting to zemindars for the relief of their ryots, I may quote the following from a letter recently received from the manager of the Barhogah factory, in the Bussuntpore thana. He writes—"The assamees of a village called Suddeo came to me yesterday. I had given their mahk Rs 1,000 worth of grain some time ago, but he had put them off with promises, and now they said they were on the verge of starvation, and certainly their appearance bore out the truth of what they asserted." Happily, everywhere large grain advances to the ryots have been, and are being made, and another month should see us safely through the crisis, though with exhausted golas only being gradually replenished, the time has been an anxious one of late. It is to be feared, however, that in the inundated tracts measures of relief will have to be maintained for a longer period than was anticipated, as in Dighwara, which is not a rice-growing tract, the ryots will, it is apprehended, have no crops to carry them on till they can gather their rubbee crops. It is fortunate for them that their last rubbee harvest was an excellent one, still they are likely to need assistance before long.

26 Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnérro writes as follows under this head—

"The more I see of the people, the more convinced I am of the danger they were in. From the village of Kulhova, in the Bugowrah circle, a number of ryots came to me for their advances, which had been retarded. They were most certainly much underfed, and the ribs of most of them could be easily counted. These men could not possibly have escaped, left to their own resources. I, of course, had their grain given to them at once, and they received it on that very day.

"In Champore, I met a man in good health apparently, but quite emaciated. In reply to my questions, he said that the illness he suffered from was want of food.

"I told him to go to Ekma at once, to be entered in the list of the poor. He has been relieved.

"There is now a greater feeling of ease owing to Government advances wherever they have been received, because increased employment, the payment of which is afforded by means of Government grain, is being given by those who possess lands to the laboring classes.

"Taking the population at 16 annas, about 3 annas show unmistakable symptoms of suffering from want of a sufficient quantity of food."

27 From Pura Mr. Barry reports—

"The condition of the people does not call for any special remark, and is, I am glad to say, apparently not any worse. The one absorbing occupation of tending and dressing his fields, takes up the whole time of the ryot, and if he does this duty properly (and the exceptions are few) he has no time for anything else.

"The ordinary ryot looks forward hopefully and cheerfully to the coming time of plenty, and with the abundant advances of Government grain, and the ripening murwa and sawan, the acute pressure of distress has either been altogether removed or will gradually become less and less.

"The crowds of ryots for advances have melted away to a few stray applicants, and as the advances have been made rapidly and systematically, it is believed that the crops have not suffered in the slightest in consequence of the absence of ryots from their fields.

"The condition of the people on the relief gangs is very much the same, and shows no improvement. I have given clothes to large numbers of the more naked among them, principally old women and children. One or two of the gangs on the Dighwara and Jelalpore

road I found in very fair condition ; mostly petty cultivators, or their wives and children, eking out a livelihood in this way."

28 Mr. Hudson writes :—

"Mr. Cosserat, of Rampore, thinks that the people are harder up now than they have ever been, and will stand in urgent need of assistance throughout this month and September. He tells me that he has remarked women and children in his compound engaged in gleanings the scattered grains of rice on the spot where the grain has been distributed from his gola. I had myself remarked this at Balah factory, when I was there before the rains commenced, and alluded to it in a former report. It must undoubtedly be accepted as a sign of suffering in the very poorest class. But I do not lay so much stress upon it myself, for the register of gratuitous relief is freely open to all, and Mr. Cosserat is indefatigable in the discharge of his relief duties."

29. The following is the report of the Sewan Sub-Divisional Officer :—

"The condition of the people continues good, and with the prospects of an excellent bhadoi harvest before them, also with a supply of grain (received from the Government stores) in hand sufficient to meet all their present wants, they are, on the whole, in a cheerful state. Charitable relief is given to the poor who are unable to work, at the several relief centres in the division, and for those who are able and willing to work, employment is provided on the relief works, which are still being carried on, if they cannot find work elsewhere."

Under this head Mr. Rattray reports as follows :—

"The condition of the people has not changed in any marked degree since my last report. Everything at present depends upon the abundance or scarcity of rain. The Government advances of grain have been given out throughout the sub-division, and with the relief-works in hand, combine to keep the mass of the people well supplied. Distress of a serious nature is not reported from any of the relief circles. Every endeavour is being made in the different relief circles to reach those requiring gratuitous relief, and such relief is now extensively given."

30 *Known Cases of Misery and Starvation*—There have been no reports of deaths by starvation, of which official confirmation has been obtained.

31 *Grain-thefts or Robberies*—There have been 15 cases of grain-theft during the fortnight. The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of cases involving an element of theft, committed during the month of July 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively, as required by Government Circular No. 4081, of the 20th December last.

B—RELIEF WORKS

32 The annexed statements* show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 94,089, and the number on the last day was 76,296. The mean daily numbers both of the previous and of this fortnight, and the number on the last day of this fortnight, are shown below for each sub-division :—

Sub-Divisions	Meandaily number of the previous fortnight	MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF THE PRESENT FORTNIGHT				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days	REMARKS
		On piece work	On subsistence wages	On charitable relief	Total		
1. Chupra	21,018	723	21,305	6,435	28,494	33,932	
2. Manjheo	13,101	607	9,623		10,290	8,000	
3. Musnukh	62,980	1136	24,040	11,442	34,618	18,007	
4. Lurwa	5,006	617	5,463		6,080	4,107	
5. Sewan	17,675	7,170	1,507		8,677	7,884	
6. Haltona	2,507				1,076	1,976	
Total	125,373	12,508	61,896	17,907	94,089	76,296	

33 The ordinary rate paid for piece-work in this district is Rs. 1-9-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, but as a matter of fact, from the difficulty of introducing piece-work everywhere, the majority of those on the relief works are still paid by daily wages at mere subsistence rates, so that it cannot be said that the continuance of the relief works interferes with the demand for field-labor in any way.

34 Regarding the Chupra sub-division Major Jackson writes :—

"Relief works still go on, but to a reduced extent. All able-bodied work-people have been returned to agricultural labor."

35 Of the Manjheo sub-division, Mr. Tonnérre writes thus :—

"I believe that the able-bodied have left the relief work for agricultural work, and the numbers on relief works ought to diminish still more, owing to the preparation of rubber lands, which is being much favored by the rains, which have now commenced."

"In Ramgurh circle, there are very few indeed still on the relief works."

"Six Goruckpooree pice are paid together with 'lookum,' which is a quantity of *suttoo*, or some other grain ground down equivalent to the value of another pice, for a day's weeding. This shows what inducements are held out to people to abandon relief work where they get but the bare necessities of life

"In the case mentioned in the last report, where insufficiency of labor was complained of, the Circle Officer took the requisite number of men from the nearest relief work and remedied the evil at once

"No such complaints have been made to me during the fortnight under review."

36 Mr Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, reports —

"During the 14 days I have been over—

The Makair and Sitalpore road,
The Sitalpore and Dighwara road,
The Dighwara and Dahpeliak Ghant road,
The Sitalpore and Sonopore road,
The Dighwara and Jelalpore road,
The Tehtee, Arna, and Sootihai road.
The Pursa and Barwey road, and
The Tehtee, Jelalpore, and Pursa road

On all these roads I am glad to say piece-work has been freely taken up, except on the piece from Pursa to Makair (which is not adapted to piece-work), and on the Sitalpore and Sonopore road. I am of opinion that on this latter road, for the earth-work at least, piece-work should be gradually and gently, but firmly, introduced. The weak and infirm can be employed on daily wages in turfing the road

"I do not consider it would be safe to close any of these relief works, for though some one or two of the gangs look robust and healthy, yet most of the gangs consist only of the poorest of the poor in wretched plight; and to close them indiscriminately would cause the greatest hardship

"I have no doubt that some of the coolies work a little in their own or other fields in the morning before going on the relief works but as the subsistence wages are a mere pittance, I would let this pass. I am satisfied that many poor ryots, while working hard in their own fields, send their wives and children on the Government roads to earn the daily meal for the family, and thus while the husband is working hard, but earning nothing (*i.e.* no immediate return) in his own fields, the wife and children become the bread winners, and earn sufficient for the evil day that is passing over them."

37 From Hutwah, Mr Hodgkinson writes —

"Except in the north-western tuppas, the number on relief works is quite nominal, ample employment being still found for the people in the fields. An increase in the number may be expected next fortnight."

38 *State Emigration to British Burma* — There are 25 emigrants in the dépôt here, awaiting transmission to Calcutta

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

39 The usual statement accompanies. The fresh supplies of grain are now coming in in increased quantities, and are pushed forward rapidly to the different golas, which they generally manage to reach just when the golas are on the point of exhaustion. The grain, in fact, is being received only just in time, and I have written to have the daily despatches from Calcutta increased to six or seven thousand maunds, if possible

40 Under the head of Transport and Storage of Grain, Major Jackson reports

"Reports have been called for and received from the Group Superintendents as to the import of grain into the district. With the exception of small quantities going to the village bazars periodically, all report no importation into the district along the main channels of communication. If going on at all, it is probably by river carriage outside of the sudder sub-division. In accordance with the orders of Government, I have looked into the state or storage of grain at the central dépôt at Chupra Serai. Old stocks have been issued, and only about 1,500 bags remain of new. These are stored in pucca built rooms with intervals between the bags for ventilation. As issues go on daily, there is no fear of loss from heating or insects."

41 Mr Tonnéire writes thus under this head regarding Manjhee —

"Owing to the grain received during the fortnight, the distribution has everywhere been rapidly carried out.

"Ten thousand maunds have arrived at Ramgurbh by boats, and will in three or four days have been all distributed

"Five thousand five hundred and seventy maunds have arrived at Ekma. The other golas at Manjhee and Bugowrah have also received supplies, and I hope that all this grain will soon have been disposed of

"With reference to the heating of bags containing Burmah rice, I have to state that no such cases have come to my notice. The rice is given out as fast as it comes in, and has no time to spoil. A few bags of wheat were found to have been so damaged on arrival. They had been wetted on the way from Chupra and so were damaged. The heat was so great that it was not possible to keep one's hand inside the bag.

"With the exception of the above, there have been no cases of grain spoiling through being heated."

42 Concerning the Pursa sub-division, Mr Barry reports.—

"The heavy drafts made on the Pursa and Amnour golas cleared them out early in the fortnight, and now the Mirzapore gola is again in nearly the same condition. The grain turned out of good quality, not in any way heated or injured by damp, the ventilation is good, being secured by holes in the walls, the rice has not suffered from insects, and any mixed grain that suffered in this way has been disposed of long ago; in short, the golas are all but empty. During the fortnight I have inspected all the golas but Amnour, which is empty. Within the last day or two, grain has begun to arrive in small quantities."

43 Mr. Hudson, of the Musrukh sub-division, writes

"The golas, which have been all closed during the past fortnight against tucceave advances, are now reopened, supplies having been everywhere received. There were 1,900 maunds of grain in the Baneapore gola on the 5th, and 4,500 maunds in the Bussuntpore gola on the same date. The latter gola has received 9,011 bags of rice from Tilpahghât, Sutturghât, and Gobindgunge, since the 3rd instant, and on Saturday, 8th, it contained 16,436 maunds of grain."

44 From Sewan, Mr. Wright reports —

"There is very little rice left in the golas in this sub-division, and there is no fear of its getting seriously damaged, as it will be used up in a very few days."

E—ADVANCES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

45 The statement accompanying exhibits the advances of grain made up to date. These advances have, in many places, been delayed by the want of grain, and the urgency of the need is shown by the rapid manner in which the grain is cleared away as it arrives at the golas. The manager of the Chetowlee factory in Bussuntpore writes of "the rush there is now" (on the arrival of fresh grain at one of the golas). "chota maliks, putwarees, and assamees form one huge noisy crowd, all clamouring to be served first."

46. Under this head, the following is the Chupra report submitted by Major Jackson —

"The advances in this sub-division are gradually coming to an end. In the portion I have retained in my own hands, 53 villages remain on the roll as not disposed of, but of these the lists and requirements of 42 are ready. The villagers, however, do not now come forward as they did in the beginning of the season, only one or two putting in an appearance every other day, and it will most likely be found that only about 10 more villages will now ask for assistance. These will complete the advances in the Chupra circle. Aîwa and Gurkha have a balance remaining; but probably for the same reason, viz, the prospects of a favorable harvest, most of these will not apply."

47 This favorable prospect has, as already noticed, been effected as regards part of the sub-division by the recent inundation.

48 Of the Manjharo sub-division, Mr Tonné writes —

"The sum total of the grain required for this sub-division has reached the figure of 86,633 maunds, and it may be necessary to increase it, because villages which at first preferred trusting to their maliks, now wish to have advances from Government, because the zemindars do not adhere to the promises made by them.

"There were several absurd rumours floating about concerning the distribution of grain, zemindars feared a change in the permanent settlement, ryots apprehended that their lands would be given up to indigo, where the Circle Officer was a planter, or appropriated altogether, where a zemindar was the Circle Officer.

"I have known of villagers applying for advances only when assured that their lands were safe, though they were in need of them.

"Excluding those villages in which the maliks supply what the ryots require, there are in this sub-division but five villages in the Bugowrah circle which have not as yet received grain orders on the golas. All the rest are rapidly drawing their respective allotments. 41,008 maunds, Bugowrah circle excepted, have been given out in advances up to the present time. I am constructing sheds to allow of weighing going on when it rains.

"The list of zemindars who have given security for their ryots has increased during the fortnight, several at a distance sending their mukhtars with powers-of-attorney to sign for them.

"On the strength of the above, I have reduced the rates at which grain is being given out to ryots.

"This measure is most acceptable both to zemindars and ryots to the former, inasmuch as they know that their lands will be thoroughly brought under cultivation; and to the latter, because their means of doing so are increased."

"There is no difficulty about giving grain where rice was applied for by the ryots; they take whatever comes to hand first and, in the eagerness to be helped; the highest bidder in many cases receives his grain first

"I have every reason to believe that goladars have taken advantage of their position to extort black-mail.

"Two goladars have been dismissed, and I hope that such practices have been stopped

"The repayment in three instalments has been promulgated throughout the subdivision, and is very much approved of by the ryots. They agree that it would have been impossible for them to pay all at once, and I have no doubt that they will repay the value of what they have received

"To ensure this, I have as much as possible put a village and all its tolahs together. I have by these means reduced the number of villages, but increased the value of the *collective* security. In the Pursa circle, for example, properly speaking, there are 80 villages and tolahs, but having tacked on the tolahs to their villages, I have reduced the number to 65

"The ryots seemed to think at first that Government wanted to repay itself out of their crops, and I had received petitions wishing to know how the murwa, which was ready to be cut, was to be disposed of. Instructions were at once given to Group Superintendents to let ryots know that the Government had no wish to appropriate their crops, but wished to be repaid in cash"

49 From Pursa Mr Barry reports —

"Owing to the want of grain in the golas, this work has been brought to a standstill during this fortnight, and except the testing and investigation of a few remaining lists, little has been done. The ryots finding the grain was exhausted, have held aloof, but as soon as the expected grain arrives, they will come in shoals again, for those whose grain cheques are 'unpaid' are all on the out-look.

"I have been on tour during the best part of the fortnight, but have received few applications for advances, and the Relief Superintendent, Mustausin Billah, whom I left in charge here with authority to take petitions, only received about 40 fresh applications, from which I infer that few more applications will be made. Most of those who want grain have applied for it, and it only remains for us to dispose of those applications which are still pending or undergoing enquiry. And it is not improbable that we shall find that villages in which lists have not yet been prepared, or in which the ryots themselves have not come forward for grain, will not, at this advanced season of the year, require or ask for assistance from the Government stores. Of late no less than 23 villages have been reported by Group Superintendents, in which the ryots say they do not require Government advances, or in which zemindars have given advances to their ryots.

"During the fortnight I have visited all the circles. The moonsif has all but completed his lists, having advanced 4,228 maunds in 43 villages, leaving 12 for disposal

"Sheikh Abdul Ali, of Sitalpore, has 31 villages left, most of his lists have come in, and it is probable that many of these villages do not require grain, he has advanced 3,620 maunds in 54 villages

"The English Circle Officers of Nowadah, Arna, Tohtee, and Jalalpore, have finished their lists, and are now giving out the last instalments of grain. The returns from Arna have not yet come in. As for my own circle, I have, during the fortnight, advanced 1,588 maunds in 30 villages, leaving 20 villages in which applications have not been made, or whose lists are undergoing investigation. From the above, it will be seen that the brunt of the work is over, and it only remains to finish up those villages which have been from any cause omitted, and to complete the remaining instalments

"In all 62,620 maunds to 30,573 persons in 444 villages, have been advanced, and under heading D, (Charitable Relief, 123 maunds and 30 seers have been given away. But all this larger quantity has not yet been drawn from the golas, as I have no less than 100 cases in which the ryots have not yet come for their cheques, though notices have been issued to them. This is in great measure owing to the fact that the golas ran short of grain about 10 days ago, and it may be that, from prudential motives, many cultivators are unwilling to draw the Government grain, except in the very last resort, when they can hold out no longer. If they do not need the grain sanctioned, all the better, but if the worst come to the worst, they know they are safe with the allotment in their favor

"I have, however, again issued notices to all concerned to take away their allotments within 10 days, as the grain is now beginning to arrive. In South Kusner, I considered it would be unnecessary to make any advances, but since writing the above, I have heard (and to-day the news has been fully confirmed by Sheikh Abdul Ali in person) that during the last four days the whole of this region has been submerged by floods, and the damage done to the cheena and makai, &c., is very serious. I shall visit the flooded tract at once, and report separately. It will probably be necessary to give the ryots some assistance"

50. Mr Hudson, in charge of Musukh, writes —

"Applications for advances have latterly become very slack. They do not now average more than three or four, at most, per diem, exclusive of individual petitions under clause (d) of the Central Relief Committee's notification. I have now only 17 applications pending; and of these seven have been lying for weeks, waiting for the applicants to appear. I looked forward with some confidence to completing my own advances within the next fortnight."

51 Mr Rattray's report from Sewan is as follows:—

"With the exception of about 59 villages, the village lists for grain advances have been completed. The following are the allotments made up to date in the different circles mentioned:—

No	Circles	Number of villages	Quantity of grain allotted		
			Mds	Srs	Che
1 2	Saddowah and Shahpore	100	15,188	1	0
3 4	Jogapore and Chowki	78	9,194	25	0
5	Maharajpunge	30	2,386	0	0
6	Madrowli	41	7,562	7	8
7	Bhagar	57	6,522	0	0
8	Harpore	46	7,914	10	0
9	Tribalporo	36	1,458	0	0
10	Goyaspore	55	5,935	29	0
11	Sohagrah	29	2,046	10	0
12	Murwa	96	3,538	24	0
13	Kurbullah	67	9,823	15	0
14	Manjha	81	5,283	13	0
15	Bansopah	44	3,899	0	0
16	Hajipurwah	43	4,307	24	0
17	Gaighat	81	8,600	20	0
18	Zamanpore	68	4,784	30	0
19	Dhanowtee	58	5,151	12	0
20	Goonewan	57	1,901	20	0
21	Sewan	54	8,611	10	0
22	Pertabporo	63	7,640	30	0
Total number of villages in which the lists have been prepared		1,183	1,22,379	0	8

"As mentioned before, there remain about 59 villages in which the lists are under preparation, and for which the allotment of rice will be about 12,000 maunds. The actual quantity of rice in the hands of the people received as advances from the Government, amounts to 97,052 maunds 11 seers and 9 chittacks, and includes advances made in separate bonds to landholders, independent of the village allotments.

"I am unable to submit with this report the return called for in the Government Circular of the 22nd July, No 4640—S R, owing to the want of certain information which has been called for from the different circles."

52 Concerning the Hutwah sub-division, Mr Hodgkinson writes:—

"The second instalment of advances has been given out in nearly every village that requires it. The total amount distributed under this head is 96,474 maunds 9 seers and 1 chittack."

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

53. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The total number is now 60,331, the increase being mainly in Musrukh, but much of it is believed to be nominal, and due to defective returns having previously been supplied.

54 Under this head, Major Jackson reports:—

"The poor-house in Chapra remains the same. It is not popular, and even the bazar beggars, who might be thought glad to take cooked food, prefer to obtain rice in the bazars, and will not frequent it. Cotton-spinning continues to employ large numbers. The weavers objected to half anna per yard as too small an allowance, and the rate has now been increased to 7½ pie, at which rate the surplus thread will be converted into cloth."

55 As those requiring relief are relieved in their own villages, there is no need to resort to the poor-house, and most natives have a strong prejudice against relief in this form."

56 Of Monghyr, Mr. Tonnérie writes:—

"There are now 3,503 persons receiving gratuitous relief in grain, and 1,017 women who spin cotton. I have also had the thread converted into cloth, which is being given out to those who need it. Weaving has afforded employment to 'jolahas' numbering 136.

"The recent orders of Government to diminish the numbers on charitable relief will be borne in mind, but none are relieved unless in absolute want, so reductions are not yet practicable.

"The native doctor whom I sent on tour reports distress in the Champore and Ramgurh circles, he will soon visit the other circle.

"According to the recent instructions, one pie is given daily to all recipients of charitable relief in addition to the grain to enable them to buy firewood, salt, and other commodities.

57 From Pursa Mr Barry reports:—

"During the fortnight everything has gone on satisfactorily.

"There are altogether 7,237 persons on the registers, and 3,485 women and 171 jolahas have received assistance, while money has been given to 177 and grain to 3,404 persons. I have again directed the Circle Officer at Kusmer to distribute grain instead of money, and have supplied him with cheques for grain.

"The Circle Officer at Amnour seems to be doing good, having distributed grain to 78 persons. I have myself given away 123 maunds and 30 seers under heading D as charitable advances to about 90 persons, and during the fortnight I distributed clothes to 57 poor women and children, mostly working on the roads.

"Mr Tullock, of Nowadah, is using up the grain he bought for Government in distributing charitable relief, and also in making advances to ryots. It was getting slightly damaged by insects, but I am glad to say very little of it is left

"All the Circle Officers understand their duties thoroughly, and take pains to watch that no one gets relief who is not really in distress, or who is able to earn a livelihood

"I have distributed an aggregate of Rs 2,400 to the various Circle Officers according to their requirements"

58 And the following information is supplied by Mr Hodgkinson in connection with the Hutwa sub-division.—

"The accounts and estimates prescribed are herewith forwarded The average daily number in receipt of charitable relief of all kinds during the fortnight has been—

Serial No	Name of Circle	Average number receiving cooked food	Number receiving uncooked food	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton spinning relief	Number specially relieved by village officers under (D)	Total
1	Hutwah	72	1 132	256		1 560
2	Sre Jore	36	895	102		1 133
3	Munirah	1 1	73		300	626
4	Kachah	61	20			87
5	Jugdispore	100	50	20		180
6	Chakkr	48				48
7	Bh nev					
8	Dhobowl					
9	Matir	18	1 37	308	136	1 919
10	Kutiya					
11	Ch onookah					
12	Dhangare	23	142			166
13	S nowhul	40	5			265
14	G palgunke		20			20
15	Umbicapur		277			277
Total		711	1 107	1 08	735	6,169

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

59. The financial results of relief operations are given below—

	Rs. A. P.	Total of each head Rs. A. P.	Grand Total Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown			24,15,280 6 8½
1. Amount advanced for cart hire, &c., for conveyance of Government grain to different places of storage in the interior of the district, viz.—			
To Nazir of the Sarun Collectorate	5,084 7 0		
" Manager of Arwa Factory	400 0 0		
" Ditto of Burrowlee ditto	4,000 0 0		
" Ditto of Sadowah ditto	20,000 0 0		
" Ditto of Hurdore ditto	5,000 0 0		
" Ditto of Arna ditto	500 0 0		
" Ditto of Nowada ditto	150 0 0		
		35,084 7 0	
2. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for purchase of mats to protect grain from the rains	100 0 0		
		100 0 0	
3. Ditto ditto on account of prices of bullocks died en route to Durbhunga	850 0 0		
		580 0 0	
4. Ditto ditto on account of weighment expenses for grain purchased from Chooneelal Murwari	100 0 0		
		100 0 0	
5. Ditto ditto to Monlie Sadiq Ahmud, Tehsildar, for sending canoes to Moughyr	1,000 0 0		
		1,000 0 0	
6. Ditto ditto to Mahomed Wazeer Ali Khan, Assistant Surgeon, for constructing a shed at Busuntpore	60 0 0		
		60 0 0	
7. Extra allowance paid to Chiranjee Lal Moonshiee in charge of the canoes received from the Oudh Forest	11 6 4		
		11 6 4	
<i>Establishment</i>			
8. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr W Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for June 1874	8 8 0		
9. Salary of Girdharee Lall, hospital assistant, and of a compounder attached to the Ekma relief sub division for May 1874	26 2 8		
10. Salary of Mr W Barry, on special duty at Pursa, for July 1874	1,059 10 8		
11. Ditto of Debi Lal Tewary for ditto	39 0 0		
12. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr W Barry on special duty at Ekma, for June 1874	6 12 0		
13. Salary of Mr G Grant, on special duty, and of his establishment for July 1874	348 0 0		
14. Salary of the establishment under Mr G Grant, on special duty, for Gopalpore relief circle for July 1874	83 0 0		
15. Ditto of Mohamed Sadiq Ahmud, Tehsildar, and of his establishment, for July 1874	325 0 0		
16. Ditto of relief superintendents for ditto	155 0 0		
17. Ditto of Mr W Hudson, on special duty at Mushruck, for ditto	1,037 0 2		
18. Ditto of the district grain officer's establishment for ditto	178 12 4		
19. Ditto of relief establishment attached to Mushruck relief sub-division for ditto	1,823 9 9		
20. Ditto of Major W Jackson, on special duty at Chuprah, for ditto	892 12 0		
21. Ditto of his establishment for ditto	527 11 4		
22. Ditto of Mofussil establishments in different golas under the district grain officer for June 1874	430 4 6		
23. Ditto of establishment under Mr A Ratray on special duty at Sewan, for June 1874	82 13 0		
24. Travelling allowance of his establishment for May 1874	8 3 6		
25. Ditto of his own for July 1874	20 0 0		
26. Salary of the establishment in the transport service for July 1874	88 10 9		
27. Ditto of Wazeer Ali Khan, assistant surgeon, and his establishment, for June 1874	241 10 9		
28. Ditto ditto for July 1874	220 0 0		
29. Contingent charges of ditto ditto for ditto	20 0 9		
30. Salary of Pundit Debeepershad, district grain officer of Sarun, for July 1874	250 0 0		
31. Contingent bill of the Deputy Surgeon General, Daropore circle, on account of indigenous drugs for June 1874	1 11 3		
		7,877 5 5	
32. The following is the expenditure incurred by the Sub divisional Officer of Sewan, viz.—			
Salary of Mr Ratray for July 1874	600 0 0		
Ditto of the relief establishment for ditto	2,003 5 0		
Contingent charges of relief establishment for ditto	66 8 0		
Salary of the Moonshiee in charge of the Sewan tank for ditto	15 0 0		
Advanced for purchase of bricks, &c., for tank No 2	234 10 7		
		2,919 7 7	
Grand Total			48,002 10 4
			24,63,283 1 0½

Statement showing the kind and price of Grain selling at the principal Markets and at different Thanas and Outposts of the District of Sarun for the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874

No	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL MARKETS	Uncleaned rice, per rupee	Indian corn, per rupee	Barley, per rupee	Wheat, per rupee	Gram, per rupee
1	1 Chupra	13½	18	20	15	18½
2	Revelunge	13½		22½	17	20½
3	Goldengunge	12½	16	21	16½	19½
4	Charkhi	12		19	16	18
5	2 Manhee		Return not yet received.			
6	Ekma	12½	16	22	16	19
7	3 Bussuntapore	11		17	13½	16
8	Mahungunge	12½	17			18
9	4 Mushruk	11½		19	15	18
10	Bumrahpore	12		20	16	18
11	Moharane	11		16	16	
12	5 Pansa	12		25		20
13	Annour	11			14	16
14	Mirzapore	11		22	15	19½
15	6 Dighwara	11	18		18	20
16	Sonepore	13	16	20	16½	20
17	7 Sewan	10½		17	13½	
18	Burhurea	12	14½	19	11½	18
19	Sewan	10½		18	13½	
20	8 Burrowke	13½		19½	15½	18
21	Goothnee	11½		16½	13	
22	Sewan	12½		19½	15½	18½
23	Rughoonathpore	11½		17½		16½
24	Mauwa	12		16½	13½	15½
25	9 Burragon	10½		16½	13½	15
26	Kattva	10½		17½		
27	Blates		Return not yet received			
28	Meegunge	12	16½	17½	13½	16½
29	10 Burrowke	11	14	17	13½	15
30	Gopdunge		Return not yet received			

Statement showing the true number of cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft and House-breaking occurred in Sarun District during the month of July 1872, 1873 and 1874.

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return, AI	Month of July 1874	0
	Corresponding month of July 1873	0
	Ditto ditto 1872	0

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return, AI	Month of July 1874	0
	Corresponding month of July 1873	0
	Ditto ditto 1872	2

THEFT—

Heading 43 of Crime Return, AI, excluding cattle theft	Month of July 1874	43
	Corresponding month of July 1873	31
	Ditto ditto 1872	58

HOUSE BREAKING—

Heading 35 of Crime Return, AI	Month of July 1871	234
	Corresponding month of July 1873	289
	Ditto ditto 1872	219
Total of all four crimes	Month of July 1874	277
	Corresponding month of July 1873	320
	Ditto ditto 1872	279

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874

NAMES OF THANAS	Number and name of store houses in each thana	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE									
				By sale to the public or laborers			By gratuitous distribution in any shape			By advances to troops		By payments in kind to laborers		Total
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C		
Chupra	1 Chupra	21 523 0 0	22 266 90 0	2 180 24 4		80 38 8	8 121 0 0	7 822 26 12		18 715 9 8			
	2 Revelkunge	52 153 0 0	7 524 30 12			112 0 0	1 000 13 0	575 0 0		4 551 13 0			
	3 Gurkha	18 078 0 0	8 078 0 0	1 514 34 8		85 0 0	5 696 28 0			7 290 22 8			
	4 Arwa	10 000 0 0											
	Total	101 556 0 0	37 859 29 12	3 893 18 12		307 38 8	18 064 1 0	8,197 26 12		30,505 5 0			
Manjhee	1 Manjhee	96 000 0 0	28 001 36 8	1 090 7 0		517 4 12	10 002 17 4	4 114 20 8		22 324 9 8			
	2 Tikma	20 000 0 0	19 515 30 0	2 830 27 6		2 1 6 6	12 337 5 5	1,021 20 10		17,340 14 11			
	3 Ramghur	10 000 0 0											
	Total	66,000 0 0	48,477 35 8	1 920 34 6		768 11 2	28 039 17 9	6 036 1 2		39 061 24 3			
Dighwara	1 Dighwara	10 000 0 0	9 900 7 12	744 3 2									
	2 Souppore, E	10 100 0 0	10 100 30 0	7 618 31 0		726 0 0	2 734 28 14	3 747 34 0		7,052 26 0			
	Total	20 100 0 0	20 001 6 12	8 562 34 2		726 0 0	2 734 28 14	3 747 34 0		10 571 21 0			
Pursat	1 Pursat	48 000 0 0	31 268 29 4	1 391 0 0		219 11 0	21 678 35 0	1 020 8 3		27 900 14 3			
	2 Annour	20 000 0 0	16 174 0 0	785 0 0		115 0 0	8 849 22 11	810 0 0		10 624 22 14			
	3 Mirzapore	20 000 0 0	28 430 0 0	1 420 31 4		510 0 0	23 700 11 11	1,020 0		26 061 3 2			
	4 Bankerwa, E	10 000 0 0	9 999 23 15	1 316 35 14						1 403 35 14			
	Total	98 000 0 0	85 872 13 3	4 913 27 2		894 11 0	51 238 20 1	3 851 8 3		1,03,933 36 1			
Mushruk	1 Mushruk	67 000 0 0	73 405 9 11	3 350 33 8		489 0 12	11 271 23 11	5 131 26 0		65 243 12 15			
	2 Bunnalhpore	20 000 0 0	12 728 0 0	1 124 0 0		42 0 0	5 002 6 1	5,119 10 6		11 287 10 12			
	3 Pakumbhpore	20 000 0 0	16 652 8 10	4 251 6 4		70 4 8	1 290 3 10	6 688 26 12		16 400 30 2			
	4 Moharance	10 000 0 0	20 000 13 1	621 24 0		25 9 0	11 801 8 0	2 691 35 0		15,134 38 0			
	5 Rampore	20 000 0 0	2 868 0 0										
	Total	1 57 000 0 0	1 25 653 31 6	11 247 23 12		626 24 4	60 155 31 1	17,635 17 12		98 065 15 13			
Bussantpore	1 Bussantpore	70 000 0 0	50 085 23 3	25 070 20 0		100 0 0	7,012 17 4	14 738 6 3		30 441 12 12			
	2 Mahiraj, unge	40 000 0 0	20,000 20 12	5 119 0 0		120 0 0	8 876 18 4	5,721 29 4		19,867 7 8			
	3 Sydpooora	24 840 0 0	13 518 32 0	4 624 1 1			3 242 5 1	5 610 0 0		11 408 6 5			
	4 Burhoga	10 000 0 0	20 000 0 0				19 977 28 1	3 441 1 20		30 232 3 4			
	5 Bala	15 930 0 0	10 888 0 0	3 312 22 9			925 2 4	2,314 12 4		6 464 37 1			
	6 Gopalpore	17 000 0 0	6 170 32 14	80 38 0		322 28 6	1 381 5 1			5 744 42 2			
	7 Bugowrah	15 280 0 0	13 368 0 0			115 0 0	7 198 14 0			7 613 14 0			
	Total	1 90 050 0 0	1 43 831 19 5	38 107 10 10		657 28 6	2 926 11 4	30,209 12 11		1 21 900 22 16			
Sewan	1 Sewan	70 000 0 0	59 854 39 4	2,900 0 0		579 0 0	38 052 30 11	13 438 6 14		54 070 3 8			
	2 Burharria	10 000 0 0	10 000 0 0	225 0 0		35 0 0	8 338 7 4	815 0 0		9 441 7 4			
	3 Bemaria	10 000 0 0	16 298 0 0	112 2 8			9 144 15 4			9 405 17 8			
	Total	90 000 0 0	86,152 39 4	3 237 2 8		614 0 0	55 745 14 1	11,551 6 14		71 900 24 4			
Darrowlee	1 Darrowlee	20 000 0 0	17 999 33 10	440 0 0		90 0 0	11 742 37 1	3,008 0 0		15,570 97 13			
	2 Goothnoo	5 000 0 0	4,999 20 1	200 0 0									
	3 Siawan	5 000 0 0	7 000 0 0	95 0 0		38 0 0	3 667 8 1	1 800 0 0		5,298 8 12			
	4 Rukhoonathpore	4 000 0 0	1 001 29 0	80 0 0		10 0 0	2 604 2 4	1 135 0 0		3 821 2 4			
	5 Mairwa	5 000 0 0	5 000 0 0	238 7 0		20 0 0	2 788 0 0			3,708 7 0			
	Total	39 000 0 0	39,005 3	1 053 7 0		204 0 0	24 249 15 8	7 869 0 0		34,370 22 5			
Burrowlee	1 Burrowlee	45 000 0 0	17,000 0 0	608 0 0		80 0 0	14 021 14 8	182 0 1		14 801 14 9			
	2 Gopalpunge	20,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	134 0 0		30 0 0	4 455 34 10	574 0 0		1 191 8 10			
	3 Sakhawa	10 000 0 0											
	Total	75 000 0 0	24 500 0 0	742 0 0		110 0 0	18 477 13 2	750 0 1		20 084 13 1			
Grand Total		8,39,906 0 0	6,11,315 2 7	75,730 2 4		1,032 32 4	321,831 7 0	91 563 27 7		5,00 057 28 15			

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight — One lakh of maunds

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight — One lakh of maunds

Note — E means embankment

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sann during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Number in Map	NAME OF WORK	Length of road &c	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS				How long work is likely to give employment	REMARKS.	
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total			
Chuprah Sub division																	
8	Chuprah to Rewasghat		10 191	9 930	4 999	2 010	727	702	367	1 786	839	690	349	1 094	About 40 per cent belong to the non laboring class or caste About 25 per cent are giving a fair outturn of work	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each Man W man Chill Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs 47 872 4 9—value of grain	
1	Chuprah to Surratghat		1 549	9 249	10 111	34 796	1 097	663	722	2 482	1 183	696	70	2 549			
2	Sectulure to Surratghat		1 14	931	707	2 094	1 097	68	51	182	77	70	49	186			
3	Telma to Sann		28	13	5 427	5 458	953	945	898	2 186	572	901	453	2 254			
4	Chuprah to Sonepore		11 928	13 23	5 427	31 796	953	945	898	2 186	572	901	453	2 254			
5	Wardhore tank		214	44	102	364	411	41	17	1 013	462	483	293	1 238			
6	Sectulure to Mokair		5 53	5 53	8 315	14 183	362	362	257	1 013	462	483	293	1 238			
7	Chuprah to Ekma (portion of Sewan road)		40 137	47 514	20 065	1 68 743	6 997	3 397	1 453	11 637	5 972	3 448	1 394	13 044			
8	Manjhi to Ekma		5 396	5 498	3 227	15 191	45	392	230	1 079	215	211	41	470			
9	Chuprah to Goothnee		5 635	6 154	1 793	13 606	601	49	124	1 23	926	549	40	844			
10	Ekma to Rajpore via Pures		3 018	4 54	2 900	14 810	537	315	206	1 063	443	258	113	794			
11	Diwara to Gurkha		3 068	1 015	6 134	10 217	83	73	11	107	264	77	15	854			
12	Ditto to Panapure		54	84	12	150	7	42	6	75	27	42	6	75			
13	Kopertora tank		48	968	470	3 161	171	71	84	226	117	173	25	220			
14	Pures to Sannipore		1 686	1 740	1 642	4 744	92	128	117	337	124	173	133	430			
15	Burghunee to Gurkha		1 292	1 740	1 642	4 744	92	128	117	337	124	173	133	430			
16	Reporatghat to Diwara		4 113	3 154	7 110	14 377	374	274	64	710	4	15	36	64			
17	Ekma to Doonpurghat		4 113	3 154	7 110	14 377	374	274	64	710	4	15	36	64			
18	Reparatghat to Rajpore roads		1 054	1 174	1 683	4 511	75	44	12	135	4	3	51	77			
19	Muckdungee channel		95 664	1 174	1 683	4 511	75	44	12	135	4	3	51	77			
20	Iran way road		1 72	92	44	1 42 077	8 533	4 131	2 78	13 554	7 854	4 856	3 000	15 085			
21	Pur-walee tank		1 72	92	44	1 42 077	8 533	4 131	2 78	13 554	7 854	4 856	3 000	15 085			
22	Jelapure to busunipore		763	250	290	1 303	118	53	37	187	16	71	51	161			
23	Gorepore to Panapure		1 63	67	3 97	5 67	118	74	49	241	96	71	51	161			
24	Diwara to Jelapure		2 366	1 004	4 27	7 647	169	172	65	306	309	161	113	513			
25	Reparatghat to Sannipore		270	127	43	444	40	17	6	63	309	161	113	513			
26	Narwa tank		1 163	1 458	1 170	3 791	169	264	160	593	3	94	11	106			
27	Reparatghat to Rala Factory		5 993	2 456	3 443	12 992	1 498	614	94	2 006	60	75	11	106			
28	Narwa village roads		1 066	1 314	1 113	3 545	1 70	183	102	275	60	75	11	106			
29	Indai to Ajaebungee road		831	1 107	341	2 279	70	92	28	190	60	75	11	106			
30	Village roads		44 729	17 000	5 367	67 126	3 103	1 215	388	4 706	6 113	2 425	882	9 420			
31	Sannipore to Koshpore		283	53	157	593	29	53	14	96	24	100	71	145			
32	Tola Beega Roy to Tekunwash		1 255	1 302	502	3 059	104	107	42	253	123	169	14	306			
33	Manjhi to N'ropolish road		3 868	317	115	4 290	64	53	18	136	123	169	14	306			
34	Manjhi to Nundpore		1 477	1 746	261	3 484	112	126	20	258	123	169	14	306			
35	Anon's tank		86	67	654	1 497	37	38	39	114	60	46	48	154			
36	Village road at Gurkha Factory		522	114	43	1 497	37	38	39	114	60	46	48	154			
37	Village road at Tenhuty Factory		1 276	114	43	1 497	37	38	39	114	60	46	48	154			
38	Malbowa to Dulipchuck road		751	762	884	2 445	91	56	63	170	53	45	46	144			
39	Collection of road metal at Rowzah		551	350	1 883	1 604	59	23	13	77	11	13	13	37			
40	Tank at Nankooabharun		323	350	1 883	1 604	59	23	13	77	11	13	13	37			
41	Arna Factory village road		17	40	2	59	2	6	6	13	5	8	6	161			
42	Jolapore tank		815	40	2	215	130	6	6	13	5	8	6	161			

About 40 per cent belong to the non laboring class or caste

About 20 per cent are giving a fair outturn of work

Rate of wages paid for full work— As P

To each Man W man

Chill

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs 47 872 4 9—value of grain

Statement showing the progress made in grain advances to ryots, and the extent of charitable relief given in the District of Saran for the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

[illegible]

J S DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun

21 Villages to not require grain
7 Villages do not require grain

SARLUN MAGISTRACY,
The 15th August 1874

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

Serial number of work	Name of Work	Length of Road, &c	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days			How long work is likely to give employment	Rate of food-grain per rupee				REMARKS.				
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men		Women	Children	Total	At what dis- tance obtain- able from the work					
																Rice.		Dal.	Gram.	Maize	
1	Raising 3½ miles, Sarun embankment	1½ miles	1,522	440	208	2,260	109	31	21	161	72	31	8	111	1 week	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.		
2	Constructing retriving bunds 17th and 27th miles, Sarun embankment	6½	616	119	63	797	44	9	4	57	17	9	3	29	1 "						
3	Singapore extension embankment and drain cut	6,919	3,355	619	10,793	457	240	442	1,169	790	440	42	1,272	3 weeks							
4	Annual repairs to Sarun embankment	738	198	72	948	53	10	5	68	17	20	3	40	1 week	18½ to 14	14 to 15	20				
5	Constructing Singurith retriving bund	139	42	31	212	10	3	2	15	13	5	2	20								
6	Maintenance of river protective work.	201			261	21			21	4			4								
7	Repairing culverts	24			54	2			2												
Total number employed			10,140	4,004	11,152	15,320	726	203	474	1,443	943	705	58	1,476							
Rate of wages paid for full work— A P To each man 1 6 " woman 1 0 " child 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs Payments made in grain																					

Rate of wages paid for full work—
 To each man 1 6
 " woman 1 0
 " child 0 6
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs
 Payments made in grain

(Countersigned)

J S DRUMMOND,

Offy Magistrate and Colln, Sarun

W G L COTTON, (F ,

Executive Engineer, L G Division.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra, employed under the Magistrate of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874-75

Serial No. of work	Name of Work	Length of Road to be worked	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days				How long work is likely to give employment	Rate of food-grain per rupee				REMARKS
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total		Dal	Gram	Maize	At what distance, obtainable from the work	
1	Sera Serpentine Tank, &c	1,000 ft. in length	484	1,077	11	1,012	92	7	25	137	34	75	27	130	15 days	18	Close to the works	Seven-eighths of the number employed in long t, the ordinary labouring and one-eighth to non-labouring classes		
2	Solempore Tank	600 ft. in length	64	1,112	218	2,006	46	70	15	143	49	93	18	128	Ditto	14		On piece-work— Men 777 Women 1,504 Children 506 Total 2,887		
28	Making pucca ghāt to Solempore Tank	215 ft. in length	215	107	15	427	15	14	1	30	16	17	33	13 months	Completed	18		On daily work— Men 1,084 Women 1,535 Children 491 Total 3,400		
29	Repairing and metalling shroto Mitihara Road	1,500 ft. in length	150	250	55	455	16	14	4	34	8	15	25	15 days	Completed	18		On daily work— Men 1,084 Women 1,535 Children 491 Total 3,400		
31	Repairing and metalling of Iover Statu Road	5,000 ft. in length	141	200	50	457	10	14	4	33	11	19	35	1 month	Completed	18		On daily work— Men 1,084 Women 1,535 Children 491 Total 3,400		
33	Repairing and metalling of Nal Bazar Road	1,000 ft. in length	52	90	28	209	17	7	2	15	15	22	4	41	1 month	Completed		On charitable relief when works are stopped by rain— Men 157 Women 290 Children 69 Total 516		
35	Repairing Kurrin Chuk Road	15,000 ft. in length	75	103	27	205	5	7	2	14	15	22	4	41	2 months	Completed		Rate of wages paid for full work— As per As. P. To each Man 3 0 to 1 0 Woman 0 9 to 0 6 Child 0 9 to 0 6 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight— M, S, C In grain 181 11 144		
36	Repairing T. P. Road	225 ft. in length	225	321	46	652	10	28	6	45	23	49	15	90	2 months	Completed		Total number employed		

SARIN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1874

J S DRUMMOND,
Offy Magistrate and Colliery

TRIPIGATE

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutira Estate under the Court of Wards, in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 5th August 1874

Serial number of work	Name of work	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days			Rate of food-grain per rupee					REMARKS		
		Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Rice.	Dal		Gram	Maize
1	Bugahoe to Kuttayah road													Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	
2	Marur to Fugra																	
3	Chumoolha to Kuttayah																	
4	Bhorey to Mulehom																	
5	Hoseypore to Bhorey	6,469	7,540	6,814	20,823	438	533	494	1,430	452	502	459	1,413					
6	Bhorey to Marur																	
7	Piprah to Bhorey																	
8	Kuttayah to Bhorey																	
9	3 Khars																	
10	1 Bandh																	
11	Munarah to Bulboosh	668			668	43			48	41			41					
12	Burragoonu to Koochakote	2,263	310	397	2,970	157	23	28	207	228	29	49	306			181		
13	Meerungto to Burragoonu	2,295	446	735	3,476	153	29	49	231	110	19	27	156					
14	Sreepore to Bhagiputty																	
15	Ditto to Rooderpore																	
16	Ditto to Kunchunpore																	
17	Ditto to Bugahoe																	
	Total number employed	11,575	8,290	8,043	27,917	816	530	571	1,976	881	550	565	1,976					

Rate of wages paid for full work —
To each Man 6 to 9 pice } In most cases
" " Woman 4 to 6 " } they are paid
" " Child 2 to 4 " } in grain
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 958-0-7
Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds 570-25-10

Rate of wages paid for full work -
To each Man 6 to 9 pice } In most cases
" " Woman 4 to 6 " } they are paid
" " Child 3 to 4 " } in grain
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 935-0-7
Total quantity of grain disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Mds 570-28-10

HUTWA, The 8th August 1874. (Countersigned) J. S. DRUMMOND, Offg. Magte. and Collr, Sarun. G. J. HODGKINSON, Manager, Court of Wards, Ray Hutwa.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874-75

Serial number of work	Name of work	Length of road, &c	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days				How long work is likely to have employment	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	REMARKS.	
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total		Rice.	Dal	Gram	Maize			
	RAI BHERSHU NATH SARAI LUTATIC																					
1	Maharajung, pergunnah Chirand Churtee.		196	223	150	689	14	21	11	46	11	12	8	31		S	S	S	S	C	2 miles	Every estates of laborers are employed on the works.
	AUDEBERHABER SARAN MISIR																					
2	Adampur, pergunnah Auder 2 wells		121	53	30	213	9	4	3	16	17	7	5	29		S	S	S	S	C	2 miles	Ditto
3	Gounthee ditto, 2 ditto		99	42	25	169	7	3	2	12	12	4	3	19								Rate of wages paid for full work— A P To each man 6 " woman 1 0 " child 0 9 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight RS 84-0 6.
4	Phureboob, pergunnah Puchlakh, 2 wells.		84	28	21	133	6	2	2	10	12	4	3	19								
	Total number employed		500	416	238	1,154	33	80	18	84	40	23	16	79								

CHUPRA,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Tue 10th August 1874

(Countersigned)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg Magte. and Collr., Sarun.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,
Manager.

No. 2717F, dated Motiharee, the 11th August 1874.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Officiating Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward the fortnightly narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Chumparun District for the fortnight ending on the 8th instant. Its despatch has been delayed by one day, owing to the non-receipt of the Bettiah narrative till the night of the 10th instant, though the Sub-divisional Officer reports that it was despatched in time.

The delay enables me to report that, since the narrative was begun to be written, there has been a most favorable fall of rain in the Motiharee and Bettiah Sub-divisions, and Mr. Howe telegraphs equally good news from Ramnuggur. There is reason to believe that this opportune fall has been general in the South and East, and there is every prospect of its continuance.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The appendix contains a statement (A) shewing the kind and prices of grain at different bazars throughout the district. Except in Ramnuggur, all these markets are very fairly supplied, and this fact and the comparatively low rates are the most favourable signs of the fortnight, at the close of which a panic prevailed throughout the district on account of the prolonged break in the rains. These statistics are the more significant, because, except in the Ramnuggur Sub-division, Government prices have everywhere ceased to rule the markets as has hitherto been the case. In the other four sub-divisions stocks have run so low that at all golas sales have had to be restricted, and in many ceased altogether.

The weather has been everywhere the same. The continuance of the sunny interval at first caused no anxiety, and was favorable by allowing weeding to be carried on while rain was confidently expected. The clouds, however, kept gathering and again dispersing, and at the end of last week the prospects of the crop were very critical. The latest accounts report, however, that there have been heavy showers in all parts of the district within the last two days, and it is raining with every appearance of continued wet while this is being written. Meanwhile, the long delay has, except in Bettiah and Ramnuggur, caused some damage, particularly to the sath'dhan, in which the ear was forming, and though generally the bhadoi crop may now be considered safe, there has been nothing like the general downpour which was required, and in the east and south of the district the outturn will not come up to what was expected. Some of the maize plants on high grounds have withered, and the partially formed ears in some of the millets have dried up.

Murwa, sama, and kodo are now everywhere being harvested, and green cobs of the maize exposed for sale in some markets, while a large proportion of the crop itself will be harvested within the next fifteen days. A good deal of the early rice called "bhandule" has also come in, and is being sold at from 20 to 14 seers for the rupee.

The prospects of the main early and late rice crops are, however, anything but safe, except in the north of the Motiharee Sub-division, where there has been copious rain. Elsewhere, transplanting had everywhere been discontinued on account of the hardness of the ground. The partial showers already referred to have been effectual in keeping the plants alive, and there need be no serious anxiety on the subject unless the general fall of rain, which is now so anxiously looked for, does not come before the end of next week. The pressure has, of course, been severely felt, and has manifested itself in the closing of their stores by the enahajuns and clamorous applications for advances on all sides. But, except Mr Weekes, in the Gobind-gunge Sub-division, none of the officers report that there has been any change in the previous good condition of the people, and, wherever works have been opened at the subsistence rates of half a seer of clean rice for adults, they have failed to attract labourers. Mr. Weekes reports that he has found some people collecting grass seeds for their food, and that some persons have died lately of dysentery. On visiting myself the part of Mr. Kilby's Sub-division (Dhaka) in which the panic first arose and where relief works had been re-opened, I found that only some 20 women and children had attended, and that on learning the rates they said they preferred to gather these grass seeds, of which they could collect from 2 to 3 seers in a day; while the local residents from whom I made enquiries said that this food was not unhealthy, though certainly it is not resorted to in ordinary years.

I have not heard of the prevalence of dysentery in any other sub-division besides Govindgunge. There have been some cases of sporadic cholera in the Dhaka and Ramnuggur Sub-divisions, in all 88 cases, of which 34 were fatal, but there are no signs of it in anything like an epidemic form. It is the general opinion that there have been far fewer deaths this year than usual.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

There is plenty of work remaining to be done in all the sub-divisions, but, notwithstanding the pressure occasioned by the drought and the completion of so much field work, the demand for work is still very small, and after the rain, which has so opportunely fallen, may not be expected to increase.

In the Motiharee and Bettiah Sub-divisions all work under the circle officers was closed in the first week of the fortnight. The bulk of the labourers shewn as employed under the Department Public Works are not relief labourers properly so called.

In the Dhaka Sub-division, also, only a daily average of 151 labourers under the circle officer is shewn. All these people have been working at subsistence rates. The remainder are either skilled workmen or labourers paid at ordinary rates, and engaged in finishing bridges and emergent works.

In Ramnuggur, too, all the labourers are engaged in finishing emergent works.

It is only for the Govindgunge Sub-division that a long list of works under the Circle Officer is shewn, and nearly all consist of petty village conservancy works, and the completion of bridges on village roads. The labourers have been paid at low contract rates in grain. Since the recent orders of Government restricting rates to subsistence allowance, Mr. Weekes reports that he has only works going on at five of the villages shewn in this list. The work-people under the Department Public Works and under himself are not shewn separately; but the Executive Engineer tells me that there are now only 11 persons, all skilled labourers, working in this sub-division under his department.

Generally, therefore, it may be said that throughout the district relief works are only maintained as a precautionary measure.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The operations under this head have been confined to the re-distribution of grain within the district and to the exportation of the surplus grain in the Ramnuggur and Bettiah Sub-divisions to Sarun. The whole quantity called on for Sarun from Mr. Weekes' Sub-division, Govindgunge, has been despatched. The despatch of the rest is going on as fast as it can be conducted, the only delay being on the part of the Sarun contractor, who has to supply the boats, and who, Mr. Howe reports, has most unfortunately quarrelled with Mr. Chretien at Bugaha, from whom he could have derived the greatest assistance, considerable delay being the result. Three laden boats also have been wrecked on their passage down the Gunduck. Mr. Fiddian is enquiring into the circumstances, and I have called for, but not yet received, a report on the subject.

The arrangements for these despatches to Sarun were made by the sub-divisional officers at Govindgunge at the conference with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor there, but apparently both Mr. Samuells and Mr. Howe mistook their requirements. The former has since telegraphed, protesting against the removal of the embankment grain, and urging that 15,000 maunds were urgently required for his sub-division, as Mr. Howe had refused to let him have more than 5,000 maunds of 20,000 maunds, of grain which at Govindgunge he had arranged to send from Bettiah to Ramnuggur. With the Commissioner's sanction, Mr. Samuells was at first authorized to detain as much of the embankment grain as he thought absolutely required, but subsequently this permission was withdrawn, and he has been directed to allow the whole of it to go as originally arranged. The transport arrangements are altogether in the hands of the Collector of Sarun, and no delay has taken place through these contradictory orders. Mr. Howe's protest, which is embodied in his narrative and has reached me to-day for the first time, is as follows —

"Under Government orders we are sending one lakh of maunds to Sarun. When I was at Govindgunge to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I was asked how much we could spare. Considering previous, and the then actual and probable expenditure, and bearing in mind how outlying a tract Ramnuggur is, and how difficult it would be to dispose of surplus stores, I said we could spare one lakh of maunds. This would leave us 68,000 maunds, which I considered would fairly bring us through the famine. The question of the possible failure of the rains did not then press itself on us, as prospects were magnificent. But the change I have described under Heading A completely alters the circumstances of the case. The demand for the grain is enormous, and all the grain I have can, with advantage to Government and the people, be disposed of here. In view of possible contingencies, it would be fatal to denude this outlying tract of grain, and I would therefore most earnestly recommend that more grain be despatched to Sarun. According to the return, we have up to date despatched 28,524-25-8, but I have just heard from Mr. Fiddian that much more has been sent since these returns were prepared. I do not think we can safely spare more than 40,000 maunds, and would solicit sanction to stop after this amount has left Bugaha."

Mr. Howe reports that, notwithstanding this opinion, he has been making every effort to effect the despatch of the consignment originally arranged for.

On receipt of this, I at once telegraphed to Mr. Howe to despatch the whole amount as originally arranged for to Sarun, contracting his issues as may be necessary. I have this day received a note from Mr. J. S. Drummond, which shows the needs of Sarun to be very much more urgent than our own. As Mr. Howe had a reserve of 68,000 maunds after making over one lakh to Sarun, and as he reports that he is making large wholesale sales, it is obvious that by contracting his issues he will have enough in store to prevent the likelihood of any starvation-deaths till the next crops, however below the anticipated results they may be, come in.

Mr Samuells, it appears, required the amount he wished to detain for advances. There is still a quantity of private grain in his sub-division, which, if it be absolutely necessary, he can be authorized to take over, a course which will save his having to embarrass Mr Drummond, and there is also some 57,000 maunds of embankment and canal grain, the bulk of which is available to save at least any deaths or extreme misery from starvation occurring.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

In the Govindgunge sub-division Mr. Weekes' stocks had suddenly run down from 87,000 maunds on the 25th July to 3,000 maunds on the 3rd instant. On ascertaining this, I at once went out to the eastern part of Mr Weekes' Sub-division and the southern part of Mr. Kilby's. The latter has been able to give 1 000 maunds of his reserve to Mr. Weekes' and I have given him 2,000 more from the Motiharee Sub-division. At the same time I authorised him to take over 4,000 maunds of grain imported on advances from Government by Mr. M. N. Macleod, and stored at Pipra in the Govindgunge Sub-division, and also got permission from Mr. Gibbon to stop 5,000 maunds of his privately imported grain in its course up the river to Bettiah. Both these steps have since received the Commissioner's sanction. Mr. Weekes wishes to have a still further supply, and I have written to the Commissioner asking that he may be supplied with 15,000 maunds more by river. In the eastern and southern parts of the Govindgunge Sub-division the bhadoi crops are both very poor and fully a month behind what they are in the rest of the district, and it is in this tract that supplies had fallen short, the chief expenditure being in direct advances to ryots, under which head Mr Weekes has consumed nearly 60,000 maunds up to date. In consequence of this general falling short of stocks, sales to the public have had to be restricted and at many golas have ceased altogether, while advances have been very much restricted. On the stoppage of sales the market at first rose considerably, but almost immediately fell to the present favourable rates without further interference.

The Motiharee Sub-division has a full reserve equally distributed. The border country is now quite safe, and steps will be taken to empty the two border golas within the month.

The grain is generally in very good condition. The mixed grains only have been attacked by weevils, and both they and the rice, injured by damp, have been disposed of. Heat damp has not appeared anywhere.

E.—ADVANCES TO RYOTS.

As stocks have run low in all the sub-divisions but Ramnuggur, I have asked the sub-divisional officers to stop all advances except to zemindars and substantial mahajans till they had tried the test of opening relief works on subsistence rates. If these were found to attract adult male labourers, advances were authorised to the latter.

There is a good deal of divergence of opinion on the subject. Mr. Howe, with whom I entirely concur and who has not been obliged to restrict his advances from lowness of stocks, has stopped them of his own accord, because he thinks they have done their work and are no longer necessary to keep the people from starvation, while field work has, through them, been allowed to go on. There is reason to believe that in many cases applicants who really could get supplies from their mahajans come clamorously to us because of the favourable terms which Government grants, and because, having once broken loose from the mahajans' yoke, they do not wish again to come under it. This is not, I apprehend, a point with which the Relief Department has any concern. Mr Weekes, on the other hand, is of opinion that for some months back mahajans' stocks have been a myth, but this is not borne out by the state of the markets in the Govindgunge Sub-division, or by the fact which he also reports that private trade is reviving, and, even if past stocks have been consumed, enough of the present harvest has come in to form fresh ones. On the whole, it is better that direct advances should cease except in those exceptional cases, where the necessity for them is proved by some simple test.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF

The results of operations under this head are shewn in the accompanying statements. The numbers shew a slight decrease everywhere except in the Bettiah Sub-division, where the Sub-divisional Officer has found it impossible to diminish his numbers chiefly because, owing to the promptitude with which he closed his works, all the labourers who were doing merely a little more than nominal work were brought on his relief lists. The small amount of advances given out in this sub-division has doubtless a great deal to do with the numbers receiving gratuitous relief. Each officer has reported that the lists are scrutinized with the greatest strictness, and every effort has been made to contract operations under this head, but the last fortnight, with the pressure attendant on the drought, has certainly not been a favourable season for doing so.

I regret that the instructions laid down in the Government Circular No. 4640 L.R. of the 22nd July 1874, regarding the shewing of relief expenditure, have only been complied with by the three Sub-divisions of Motiharee, Dhaka, and Govindgunge; and of these the account submitted by Mr. Kilby is not intelligible. From Bettiah a gross account shewing the expenditure up to date has been received. A statement embodying those for the Motiharee and Govindgunge Sub-divisions only is annexed, and every effort will be made to submit the

district accounts with the next report. The preparation of all statements is very much impeded by the constant breaking down in the establishments from sickness at this unhealthy time of the year, and the great difficulty of replacing vacancies in the Ramnuggur and Dhaka Sub-divisions.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

The chief expenditure has been on transport. Grain payments are still made wherever practicable except in the Govindgunge Sub-division, where it was absolutely necessary to reserve the little grain left for the payment of relief labourers and for charitable relief. The current expenditure has been exhibited principally in the sub-divisional returns, and has been incurred from the advances made to the several officers, and already shewn in the district narrative.

The Rs. 995 expended by the Executive Engineer, East Champaran, was on account of material for bridges.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the Prices Current of food-grains in the District of Champaran for the past Fortnight

MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION

NAMES OF BAZARS.	Rice, No 1	Rice, No 11	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Makai	Mosoor	Urhur	Urid	Maize	Cheena	Murwa	Moona
	Srs	hrs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs
Motiharee	8	11½	12	15	16		14			15			
Ramgaurwa	11	13		15				14					
Lukhura	12½	14½	12½	15		16	14	10½	14			20	15

DHAKA SUB-DIVISION

Mudhoobunnee	11	15½	13½	17	17½		17½	17½	13	16½	17	21	
Ghorashan	11½	12½	11½	17½	16½		16½	17½	16	10½			
Fakree	13	18	9	18	18		17	17½					
Patahi	13	16	13	16½	18½	16½		17	16½	16½		19½	

GOVINDGUNGE SUB-DIVISION

Rupore	12½	14½	12½	16½		18½		16½					
Ramgampore	10	12		16	17	16							
Bausghat	13	14	12½	16		20	16	17	16	16			
Chota Burhurwa	14	16	12½		16½		18						18

RAMNUGGER SUB-DIVISION

NAMES OF BAZARS	Rice, common	Rice, best	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Makai	Mosoor	Urhur	Urid	Cheena	Maize	Kodli
	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs
Ramnuggur	13	12½	13	14½	17	14½						
Lawrenb	15	18	17	16	21	18	15		16			
Shikarpore	15½	14½	15	15			15		15			
Champurwa	15	11	15	14	15							
Seersama	15	14	16	13								
Bhaura	13½	12½	12½	15½	15½	18						
Bottah	11	12½	12	16	18		11	12				
Bugaha							16	16				
Mudhoobunnee	12	12½	14	15	16½		16	16				

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of men, women and children employed on relief works during the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS	Men	Women.	Children	Total	Daily average
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MOTIHAREE SUB-DIVISION

<i>Under Department Public Works</i>					
Motiharee to Kutkenwa—					
Section No 1	20	27	18	65	4
" " II					
Lakhora to Narkata	30	82	20	132	9
Motiharee station road	643	1,857	478	2,978	213
to Sezowlee	702	1,281	637	2,620	187
Gobindgunge road	135	469	187	791	56
Sugnon to Tirkolia	337	841	216	1,394	99
Motiharee to Mudhoobunnee ghat road	292	658	127	977	69
to Lalbagiah ghat road	427	203	67	697	49
Total	2,586	2,318	1,750	9,054	685
<i>Under Circle Officer</i>					
Link at Pushrapur	636	1,002	24	2,662	183
Sankersaria	715	2,372	57	3,144	224
Motiharee town	410	498	96	1,004	71
Link at Joy-ragpur	215	618	43	876	62
Total	1,976	5,390	220	7,586	541

DACCA SUB-DIVISION

<i>Under Department Public Works</i>					
Motiharee to Dhaka	85	16	25	126	9
Dhaka to Padmaur	228			228	16
to Pirwa	8	10	7	25	2
to Mudhoobunnee ghat	15	20	12	47	3
Gandukero sing	1,050	267	500	2,757	197
Sirownia Band	44			44	
Total	2,366	313	544	3,223	227
Bridge Motiharee to Dhaka	41			41	3
Dhaka to Patuli	238			238	17
to Purneah	292	203	79	574	41
to Padmaur	201			201	14
Perwah to Pirwa ghat	220	11	8	239	17
to Pirwa	165			165	12
to Sakhon	1,402	713	214	2,350	168
Total	2,550	957	301	3,817	272
<i>Works under Circle Officers</i>					
Tituren and Mohmedpore road	17	29	12	58	4
Mouza Melia	28	163	180	351	25
Burwa	14	72	8	94	6
Kadarkut	6	20	48	74	5
Bulwa	8	29	38	75	5
Ghoogura	52	173	11	236	17
Sunia	7	22	4	33	2
Puckey	18	16	2	36	3
Buckoolia	22	60	12	94	7
Hozra	29	52	7	88	6
Kanyey	8	28	8	44	3
B. Jaha	9	42	7	58	4
Belwa	24	81	23	128	9
Ghoormea	4	36	6	46	3
Chunpapur Corra	5	1	14	20	1
Mouza Pattali	29	99	47	166	12
Pattali Juddo		160	21	180	13
Ponsonce Corra		140	6	146	10
Mouza Bhutgrah		117	18	135	9
Link from on ghat	53			53	4
Total	324	1,350	452	2,127	150

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Champaran up to the Total light ending 8th August 1874

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS	Date for which figures are given	Total stock of Government grain	TOTAL QUANTITY DISPOSED OF UP TO DATE												Estimated grain expended in the night	Estimated grain expended in the night	REMARKS					
			Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of transfer	By sale to public or labourers	Mds	S	C	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	Mds	S	C	By advances to individuals	Mds	S				C	Total			
1 Motiharee	8th August 1874	Mds 1 55 00	Mds 1 59 132	0	0	50 0	2 37	0	3 059	13	7	0	15 11	20 0	33 761	22 12	1, 8, 55 19	3	None	10,000		
2 Dhalga	6th "	2 10 00	1 19 008	0	0	25 034	13	8	2 189	31	12	0	45 079	30 15	26 528	8	5	88,632	13	8	10,000	
3 Govindgunge	6th "	1 24 00	1 40 347	0	0	12 502	0 13	0	7 519	0	7	0	50 307	30 7	31 623	13	3	1,11,212	12 14	11,000	10,000	
4 Bethah	6th "	1 11 00	1 30 003	21	0	88 008	28	0	7 331	2	0	0	8 120	8 0	15 345	28	0	1,20,205	26	0	Nil	Not entered by Sub divisional Officer
5 Ramnagpur	8th "	2 50 00	1 07 176	20	14	52 938	28	0	3 855	27	4	0	1 024	24 10	7 225	34 10	1 07,044	34	8	Nil	40,000	
Total		8 50 000	6 58 567	6 11	2 35 946	27 5	21 981	34 11	2 01 161	18 0	1 05 184	25 11	5 77 250	28 1	11 000						70,000	

Not entered by Sub divisional Officer

APPENDIX E.

Financial result of the Fortnight

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were given	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
				23,66,156	0	3
<i>Relief Works</i>						
Executive Engineer, East Champaran	995	0	0			
				995	0	0
<i>Charitable Relief</i>						
Nundo Lal, Cotton Mohurr	10	0	0			
				10	0	0
<i>Establishments, &c.</i>						
Under Mr Weekes	5	13	0			
" " Oldham	914	8	2			
" Dr Cullen	20	0	0			
" Mr Collector	353	15	3			
" Contingencies	126	12	4			
				1,421	0	9
Grand Total				23,68,582	1	0

APPENDIX F

Charitable Relief Results

NAMES OF CENTRES	Number of persons relieved	EXPENDITURE		REMARKS
		Money	Grain	
Motiharee Sub division				
Ramgurwa	●	Rs A P	Mds S C	
Sugaon	82		20 0 0	
Jurkolia	286		65 26 1	
Motiharee Factory	77		38 10 0	
Ditto Town	2,064	101 13 0		
Duhusolia Committee, Section No I	123	11 0 0	90 0 0	
Ditto Section No II	67	14 0 0	42 0 0	
Inspector, North Division				
Ditto South ditto	61		19 39 8	
Adapore	103		27 10 0	
Narkutva	92		24 5 0	
Hospital and Poor house Relief				
Motiharee Poor house	563	30 8 9		
Ditto Hospital	24			
Ramgurwa Poor house				
Ditto ditto	23			For one week only
	3,561	157 5 9	327 10 0	
Dhaka Sub division				
Patahi	1,221		35 30 12	
Seeraha	1,554		21 6 1	
Meerpore	3,816		98 6 0	
Poorneyha	2,477		37 16 4	
Barah	3,008		79 18 4	
Jagoolia	2,209		25 10 0	
Paddumkaur	3,001		36 23 8	
Pucywa				
Titorea	2,781		30 32 4	
Bhulwa	2,208		29 14 8	
Whalea				
Mudhoobunjee Hospital	38			
Spinning cotton	148		26 11 2	
Total	25,407		318 8 14	
Gobindgunge Sub division				
Burhurwa Chola	164	}		Expenditure not given
Peeprah	651			
Rajpore and Housecco	789			
Burhurwa Kotwa	182			
Barah	300			
Kurnowal	23			
Muckawa	189			
Dyemuth	118			
Total	2,446			
Bettiah Sub-division				
Bettiah	16,856		277 28 0	
Lalseryah	1,316		24 7 12	
Dhaka	9,436		62 19 0	
Pur Jirwa	4,214		62 39 12	
Manpore	4,438			Expenditure not given
Lahuriah	6,706		12 19 4	
Pursa	9,200		118 23 6	
Bettiah Poor-house (light labor)	1,071		19 23 0	
Ditto (without labor)	1,825		36 30 13	
Ditto Hospital	728		9 3 0	
Total	55,880		599 33 15	
Ramnuggur Sub division				
Ramnuggur Sub division	2,828		626 12 12	No details given
Total	90,120	157 5 9	1,870 25 9	

Return showing the number of cases which occurred during the last Fortnight.

		DISTRICT CHUMPARUN	
		Bettiah	Mothaharee
Theft—	Heading 43 of Crime Return, AI, ex-		
	clusive of cattle theft		
	Month of August 1874	8	14
Lurking house trespass—	Corresponding month of August 1873	1	14
	" " " 1872	5	19
	Month of August 1874	6	29
Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return, AI	Corresponding month of August 1873	11	20
	" " " 1872	15	26
	Month of August 1874	—	43
Total of all two crimes	Corresponding month of August 1873	—	34
	" " " 1872	20	45
		—	—

CHUMPARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1874.

W. OGDHAM,
Officiating Collector.

Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A. STATE OF THE COUNTRY

THE weather during the past fortnight may be said to have been generally favourable. More or less rain has fallen almost every day, and the transplanting of the cold-weather rice has been going on all over the district. The Ganges has risen very high during the past week, and the dearahs have all been more or less submerged. The bhadoi, consequently, as is usual in most years, can only be gathered to any extent as food for cattle. This is no very great hardship, for, if the dearahs are well inundated, there is all the better prospect of a good spring crop, on which these dearahs chiefly depend. Food in the markets throughout the district is plentiful, some hawkers told me this morning that indian corn is cheaper now than it was this time last year, and at Bucktearpore early kuhl is selling at 50 seers per rupee. Vegetables are generally cheap, and any one who can work has no difficulty in getting food. The relief superintendents remark, as I have also myself remarked, that persons emaciated from scanty food, are rarely met with.

There is, however, a good deal of sickness about, both in the town of Monghyr and in the country.

From Luckeeserai Mr Currie writes: "The want of rain latterly has made the paddy crop very backward. On the other hand, it gave hopes of getting a bhadoi crop off the dearahs; we have just had three days' heavy rain, which must have extended to the Jamooee hills, for the Keul was roaring past yesterday and the day before at a precious pace. This has entirely done for the dearah crop here, whereat the owners weep, but they sow on chance every year, and do not get a crop once in five years. This year then hopes were, perhaps, raised by the advanced stage to which the crop reached, while it was the more important from the short crop of last year. No great harm would ensue if nothing were lost but the dearah bhadoi. The bhadoi crop generally, however, will be a short one, averaging eight annas. It was weakened by the excessive rain, and, while unfit for such a contest, was, at the same time, choked by the rank growth of weeds. This excessive rain was followed by dry weather, which, too late to save the bhadoi crop from injury, has only had the effect of making the paddy crop backward from want of moisture for transplanting. The three days' rain this week will suffice, I hope, for the completion of the transplanting. While the above sounds gloomy, I do not mean to say that there is really a worse lookout than in ordinary years, only it is unfortunate, especially this year, when we want early crops in to ease the markets, that the bhadoi should be short and the paddy backward."

From Bucktearpore Mr Manson writes: "In last report I stated that there was a promise of more rain, and that the aghany dhan would all be speedily planted out. Unfortunately, the clouds are all passed off with but one shower on the 26th, which the people gladly took advantage of and about half the aghany dhan was planted out. From that date to the end of the fortnight the weather has been dry and close. I heard many reports that kirni and marwa which are just ripening, would be spoiled, and give but an eight-anna yield. These reports, however, I believe to be pure inventions, as we had little showers at intervals giving quite sufficient moisture for the ripening crop. The marwa and kirni, will, I estimate, be quite a thirteen-anna crop. Reports were also rife that the remaining half of the aghany seedlings were being scorched up in the nurseries. I have noticed them a little yellowish, but nothing more, and this morning we have had a fall of 2.15 inches, and the rain still continues. By to-morrow evening the remaining half of the aghany dhan will be planted out, and nothing but the most extraordinary dry weather in Bhadra can now damage it. A few light showers during the next six weeks and a good shower in Assin is all that is required."

Mr Wilkins, at Begooeserai, reports: "The crops were much in want of the late rain in the neighbourhood of Begooeserai itself. I expect it will do a great deal of good. The crops on the bank of the Ganges, near here, have suffered considerably from the sudden rise of the river. They are being cut for cattle. I also hear that a good deal of dhan sown this year in the bed of the Kabur Tal (the waters of which receded for want of rain) is suffering from drought. A good deal of the crops on the banks of the Gunduk and the Balim have been destroyed by the floods. The Balim is higher this year than I have ever known it before."

Otherwise the prospects are very good; *chaena* is, in some places, ready to cut. The crops are not at all choked with weeds in this sub-division.

Mr Money reports from Jamoore: "During the past fortnight I have visited Mahishere, Sona, and Newadi, and the crops both of *janera* and *dhan* were doing very well. Fears entertained of too long a spell of fine weather have been dissipated, and the alternate wet and fine weather latterly has been all that could be desired. I went as far as Nurgunge, the hills south-east of Newadi. The crops are more backward there, but are doing well, the area under *janera* being particularly large. I also visited, a few days ago, several of the Sonthal villages in the Mallehpore taluk. Everywhere transplanting was going on freely, and Indian corn very strong and healthy looking. Everything promises as brightly as possible. Many of the upper lands had been sown with *choiti*, *janera*, *rahur*, *kudium*, *moogh*, and *undi*, all together (the *kudrum* as a boundary fringe to the rest), and they were coming up well. Very few paddy fields were unsown; all these few will be sown later with *rubbee*, crops of *barley* and *gram*."

B—RELIEF WORKS.

The relief works are now almost stopp'd throughout the district. A few persons are at work at Jamoore, Bucktearpore, and Begoosera, finishing up the works which have been taken in hand, but no new works are contemplated, and I think the ordinary road cess work will find employment for all.

C.

The only transport of grain now going on is between Luckeesera and Begoosera. As Mr Wilkins, however, says he does not want any more grain there, the transport will now be stopped. Grain, which has been lately indented for by the Executive Engineer for payment to laborers on the Tirhoot road, is being supplied from the neighbouring Fegrah gola.

D.

There is nothing particular under this head.

E.

The following amount of grain has been advanced during the fortnight.—

	Mds
Monghyr circle	262
Bucktearpore circle	4,261
Luckeesera circle	76,605½*
Jamoore	
Begoosera	12,206½*
	<hr/> 93,335½

These advances have been of immense benefit to all concerned. They have enabled the landlords to pay their laborers' wages, as they do in ordinary years, in grain, and they have kept the ryots in good condition, as having sufficient food.

F.

I purpose doing my best, consistent with propriety, towards closing all our relief centres in the district, as I think the present price of food and future prospects warrant a return to the normal rule, that those who cannot work must be supported by their relatives and not by Government. Colonel Murray, who manages the relief centre at Monghyr, agrees with me that the numbers relieved by him should now be greatly reduced, and he will do his best to carry out this object. If the prospects continue good, I think charitable relief should be stopped altogether in the district by the end of September.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125:—

Committees

Monghyr, Jamoore, and Begoosera

Sub-Committees.

Luckeesera, Sheikpoora, and Bucktearpore

- (2) Special sub-division opened and officered.
- (3) Luckeesera, Sheikpoora, and Bucktearpore.
- (4) Jumalpoore Native gentlemen connected with railway.
- Chapran Mr H Christian.
- Bassoni ... Mr J Christian.
- Garpurah Mr H Coley

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

	Rs	A	P
Total expenditure as shown in last fortnight	9,86,794	11	1
<i>Details of above</i>			
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	1,56,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	36,871	1	2
Advanced to Captain ——— for transport of Bhagulpore grain	2,707	14	6
Ditto Mr Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	2,037	9	6
Ditto Captain Conolly	300	0	0
Ditto Mr Thomas, Contractor	5,70,218	11	9
Construction of golas	5,111	7	11
Payment of gola establishment	12,577	5	0
Miscellaneous charges	9,888	9	0
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,250	0	0
Ditto municipalities	5,000	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	41,740	0	0
Tucravi advances	61,339	8	3
Package charges	6	12	0
Transport charges	112	5	0
	<hr/> 9,86,794	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 1

* From commencement

During the Fortnight

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	Nil
Advanced to Mr Thomas, Contractor	18,117 9 6
Ditto Hurbullub Narain for transport of Bhoosa	16,477 15 6
Ditto Mr A. Cook for transport of grain	210 11 0
Payment of gola establishment	5,011 11 11
Miscellaneous charges	1 14 0
	<hr/> 39,819 13 11
Grand total	<hr/> 10,26,614 9 0
Final payments	Nil
Advances recoverable	1,90,529 8 3

Price-current of Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Names of Places	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Indian corn
	Srs	Srs	Srs	Srs
Monghyr	18	16½	19½	17
Jamooee	11	14	17	
Begooesera	12	14	19	
Bucktearpore		11	15	
Luckeesorai	10½ to 14½*	15	19	18

Daily Register of Persons relieved in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874

Name of Circle	Date	In poor-houses	By village relief tickets	By public labor tickets for rope-making	By spinning	By weaving	By sale of grain under column F paragraph 8 of relief instructions	By other means	Total
Monghyr, including Khagaria, Khurruckpore, Gunika and Basowni relief centres	From 25th July to 8th August	16 127			342				46,469
Bucktearpore circle	Ditto	350	91,223					326	91 908
Begooesera	Ditto	2,076							2,070
Jamooee	Ditto	416	0						425
Luckeesorai	For July 1874	6 502	14 498	326	1 600	40			21 072
		55 480	1 05 730	326	1,918	40		326	1,02,860

This return is incomplete in consequence of the non submission of the return from Luckeesorai. It will be sent as a supplementary statement on arrival.

Statement of Cases from 24th July 1874 to 6th August 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871

	THEFT				House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft				TOTAL			
	Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle theft											
	1874	1873	1872	1871	1874	1873	1872	1871	1874	1873	1872	1871
Number of cases reported excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	20	12	19	7	16	38	42	11	35	50	61	18
(Column IV of AI, minus column IXA)	3	7	6	3	5	11	18		8	18	27	3

* (According to quantity)

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the fortnight ending the 8th August 1874

NAME OF ROAD	Progress in marking out	Progress in opening relief works	NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING THE FORTNIGHT				Supply of food & quantity of grain sold, or grain tokens.	Condition of laborers	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight	REMARKS
			Class I	Class II A	Class II B	Total							
Monghyr sub-division— Patna road	22 miles	In 9 places	5,750	480		6,230	Grain tokens 429	Good	Task work—men daily and contractors twice a week	Carpenters 3 annas gharramis 2 annas, earthwork Rs 1 9 dressing and turving 12 annas to Rs 2 4, surface dressing Rs 1-4	Supplied by Government	Rs 4 P 439 0 0	
Metalling Bhagulpore road	9 miles	In 4 places	3,021	53		3,074	Grain tokens 261		Thrice a week	Spreading Rs 1 8, consoil dating Rs 1 to Rs 1 10, rolling 12 annas, earthwork Rs 1-4 per 1,000 c ft.		305 0 0	Rs 44 paid in cash for cart-hire 11,000 cubic feet stone for setting up the 8th mile.
Ghorechat road	6 miles	In 3 places	615		96	711	Grain tokens 79		Twice a week	Turving Rs 1 4 to Rs 2 8, earthwork Rs 1 9		0 0	
Bucktearpore to Bellah	8½ miles	In 1 place						Tolerably good		Earthwork Rs 1-9		77 2 6	
Bucktearpore to Chik- ari Ghat	1½ miles	In 1 place	2,454			2,454	Grain tokens 7 Rice mds 28-11 5½ for Rs 70 2 6		Daily laborers daily, and contractors every second day	Daily laborers 2 annas, and contractors 2 annas 6 pie, and somewhere more, according to distance to carry		304 2 1	
Bengoesal sub-division— Turkut road	27 miles	In 9 places	1,850		292	2,142	Grain tokens 25 Rice mds 105-16 9½ for Rs 281-2-1	Good	Daily laborers daily, and contractors once a week	Earthwork Rs 1 9 turving Rs 1-4, dressing Rs 1-4		533 0 0	
See sub-division— Gungah road—section		In 1 place	1,704			1,704	Grain tokens 111		Twice a week	Earthwork Rs 1 9, dressing Rs 1, turving Rs 1-4		112 14 9	Rs 1-14-9 paid in cash for fractional parts of a rupee.
Sheikypore to Serunari		In 1 place	1,476		14	1,490	Grain tokens 87 Rice mds 6-36 4 for Rs 1 12 0	Healthy		Earthwork Rs 1-9, dressing 14 annas, turving Rs 1 to 12 annas		88 13 0	
Mullehpore to Gungah	24 miles		2,182			2,182	Grain tokens 73		Contractors paid according to their wishes	Earthwork Rs 1 9, dressing 12 annas, turving Rs 1		73 0 0	
Jamoece to Secunara	12 miles		3,177		15	3,192	Grain tokens 252 Rice mds 2-15-7½ for Rs 74 5-9		Twice a week	Earthwork Rs 1-9 dressing 12 annas, turving Rs 1		338 5 9	
Lurkeesera to Secun- ara	6½ miles		2,182		9	2,171	Grain tokens 128 Rice mds 16-7 9 for Rs 166-7 9			Earthwork Rs 1-9 dressing 12 annas, turving Rs 1-4		237 7 9	
Nowadi to Secunara	9½ miles	In 2 places	1,460		13	1,473	Grain tokens 79 Rice mds 72-36-12½ for Rs 34-7-3			Earthwork Rs 1 9 dressing 12 annas, turving Rs 1		113 7 3	
	Total		5,731	533	439	6,703	Rs 2,638-5-4		Protective works on Patna road Ditto on Ghorechat road Temporary bridge on Bhakipora and Lurkeesera roads Establishment Tools and plant Contingencies			2,638 4 1 497 0 4 110 7 9	
									Grand total			3,499 15 2	

P S—There were 67 Rs pools 17½ oilmen, 683 weavers, 27 potters, 24 washermen, 1 hulwara, 12½ shoe makers
Non laboring classes abt. 1½ per cent

RAM RUTTUN MOZOONDAR,
Assistant Engineer, in executive charge,
Monghyr District

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 10th August 1874.

Name of Sub division	Name of Circle	Date for which figures are given	Allotment	Total allotment	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
						By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution	By advances to ryots and zemins and laborers.	Total		
Sudder sub-division, excluding Buckleapore	Buckleapore	10th Aug 1874	Mds 20,000	{ 1,60,000 }	{ 11,208 }	Mds 2,043	Mds 1,040	Mds 4,757	Mds 2,039	Mds 10,579	Mds
		Ditto	Mds 89,000				Mds 02,992	Mds 15,439	Mds 9,000	Mds 28,859	Mds 6,000	Mds 52,219	Mds 4,300
		Ditto	Mds 45,000	Mds 45,000	Mds 36,000	Mds 17,773	Mds 1,019	Mds 12,430	Mds 1,524	Mds 33,045	Mds 1,000
Jamee sub-division, excluding the three circles	Luckeesera	Ditto	Mds 15,725	{ 1,18,942 }	{ 19,725 }	Mds 4,903	Mds 232	Mds 12,175	Mds 1,055	Mds 18,748	
		Ditto	Mds 30,000				Mds 38,232	Mds 789	Mds 1,363	Mds 26,147	Mds 1,393	Mds 28,794
		Ditto	Mds 28,514		Mds 28,514	{ 516 } { 79 }	Mds 900	Mds 24,111	Mds 1,562	Mds 26,672	
		Ditto	Mds 44,053		Mds 43,675	{ 5,254 } { 207 }	Mds 1,071	Mds 24,111	Mds 2,000	Mds 32,673	
Total			Mds 2,08,062		Mds 2,40,601*	Mds 47,72	Mds 14,126	Mds 1,32,949	Mds 15,478	Mds 2,02,699	

* Besides this amount an extra 3000 mounds has been received for the Monghyr district, as seen by the Railway receipts. This amount, at present, cannot be traced at any of the golas in the interior. It was at first thought that this amount was the difference between the reported weight as received from the Railway and the actual weight on weighing at the golas. I regret to find, however, that this does not account for the deficiency. As vast quantities of grain for Lurnool and North Bhagulpore were being sent by rail at the Railway siding, by side at the Railway siding, and being carried by the same contractor or the missing grain has, perhaps, been earned to Turhoof or Bhagulpore. I am doing my best to trace the missing grain.

Return called for under Government letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	10,793	4,868	15,661
(2) By sale to public	42,723	4,064	46,787
(3) In charitable relief	14,052	74	14,126
(4) Advances to ryots	98,762	34,187	1,32,949
Total	1,66,330	43,193	2,09,523

E LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 925—S R., dated Bhagulpore, the 13th August 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 19th fortnightly narrative for this district

2 Up to 7th instant, since my last report was sent in, the weather has been particularly fine and most favorable for all crops, but reports received shewed that rain was at last necessary to complete the aghani transplantings, especially in the south of the district, and to benefit the aghani already planted out. This rain has now fallen, and is all that could have been desired up to date, when all crops are most promising

The total rainfall to the 11th at Sudder has been	33 86
Ditto ditto 8th at Banka has been	30 17
Ditto ditto 1st at Muddehpooora, has been	30 73
Ditto ditto 8th at Soopool, has been	40 71

At head-quarters 3 96 fell on the 9th and 10th, at Banka 1 50 fell on the 7th, at Soopool 6 40 fell on the 7th and 8th. I have no particulars of this rain at Muddehpooarah

4 The sub-divisional officers remark as fellows on the state of the crops and the condition of the people —

Soopool —“The rain has come just in time, for had it been withheld a few days longer, the consequences to the bhadoi crops (both paddy and murwa) coming into ear would have been serious, whereas now they may both be looked on as secure, and should no unforeseen calamity befall them, the crops, both in extent and yield, will, it is expected, prove better than any one secured during many past years. The earlier murwa and paddy to the north, it is true, have suffered somewhat from want of weeding during the continuous rain of June and early July, but the later crop of both is very fine, and, on the whole, far exceeds an average crop. This fall of rain will also carry on the aghani cultivation nearly to completion. For the transplanting of this crop there is yet about a month before us, and until after this period has elapsed, all forebodings as to its deficient area will, I think, be purely speculative. The mukai crop was in former years a very uncommon one in these parts, but it has been cultivated comparatively largely this season and has turned out very well. I observe, too, that a much larger area is being devoted to food-grains; for instance, this season preparations are being made on all sides for the jamera crop where it was never sown before, and lands usually reserved for chillies, &c., may this year be seen with a fine crop of murwa. The condition of the people is undoubtedly improving, and after the close of the current month, when the bhadoi harvest becomes general, our house-to-house relief operations may with safety be much narrowed.” Mr. Smith adds — “There will, I fear, however, be a certain class of non-cultivators, principally decrepit, old women or widows with small children, of the lowest classes, such as Julahas, Doosadhs, and Musahirs, to whom we shall be obliged to continue relief till the main and cold-weather harvest; and more particularly in this non-bhadoi country along the Tiljooga valley, I am convinced of the necessity of providing ample work for those in want of employment and willing to work, at fair rates, for, it is only to be expected that, with the present deficiency of food-supply, those ordinarily employing hard labor should do as much for themselves as possible, and that, consequently, many of the ordinary laboring classes should find it a difficult matter to support themselves and their families.”

5. Muddehpooarah —“On all sides may be seen the different crops in various stages of maturity. Kerhi has in some places been cut, in others, is nearly fit to reap, the same with murwa. The bhadoi, in some of the early transplanted fields, has come into ear, and in most looks promising. Aghani is also good, except where damaged by floods. The ryots from the west are buying aghani seedling to plant in the low lands lately injured by excessive rain. We had need of rain lately, but it has been raining all night (7th) and is still threatening.”

6. Banka —The prices of all grains are falling, and a further fall is anticipated as soon as the indian corn and murwa, both nearly ready, are cut. The late rain has immensely benefited the transplantings of paddy. Up to date the paddy looks promising, and about one-half has already been transplanted. Another good shower of rain is necessary for the paddy already transplanted. With a favorable rainfall an excellent harvest may be looked for. The general condition of the people is satisfactory, but cholera exists here and there.

7. Head-quarters.—The Ganges is now in high flood and still rising, but the crops on the dearah land were, I understand, nearly all cut and saved—a very unusual circumstance.

8. The Deputy Collector at Pertabgunge reports very satisfactorily of the whole state of the country under his direct charge, and thinks that no further relief measures will be necessary in that portion of the district after the end of this month. The Muddehpooarah officer

is inclined to a similar opinion, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to carry out these proposals. The only portion remaining where slight assistance will be necessary will be portions of Naradigur and Ekar, especially along the valley of the Tiljooga, almost an entirely aghani rice country.

9. The following statement shows the difference in prices as far as they can be ascertained now and at the corresponding period of 1866. Rice throughout the fortnight at head-quarters has been alternating from 12 to 12-10 and back again, and now it again stands at 12-10.—

	Rice, common		Pulses		Indian corn		Wheat	
	1866	1874	1866	1874	1866	1874	1866	1874.
	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C
Soopool	20th Aug							
Pertabgunge	7 0	10 6		12 0			8 0	11 0
	11 0	17* 0		13 0			10 0	13 0
Muddehpoora	10 0	16 0	6 0	12 0		15 0	9 0	11 0
Kishengunge	6 12	13 8	6 0	14 0			7 12	13 0
Banka	8 0	12 0		15 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	12 8
Kutooria	8 0	11 8	7 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	9 8	14 0
Head-quarters	12th Aug							
	8 3	12 10	8 13½	17 11	10 2	16 6	9 12½	15 2

* Probably new rice

10. I annex the required crime statement for the month of July

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The usual statements will be sent with this if they reach me in time, but up to this moment I have not received them

C—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN

12 The only traffic worth remarking on is that at the Bhagulpore railway station; but, as the reduced rates ceased to exist on the 1st August, it is very probable that we have seen the last of these imports from up-country. The total imports for the fortnight ending 8th instant, were 36,953 maunds, and exports 10,025 maunds. Of the former, excepting 100 maunds rice from Sahebgunge, and 270 maunds gram and wheat, local, the whole quantity was wheat and gram from various up-country stations, and the whole of the exports wheat and gram for Howrah. No private importations appear to be carried on to the north of the district, and the Soopool officer reports "little or nothing is being done in this direction"

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

13 The usual statements are annexed, showing the quantity stored and expended at, and from, each gola. A statement showing the quantity stored at each sub-gola, and how used, is also given. There is still ample for all possible requirements in the north of the district.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14 No advances in grain have been sanctioned during the fortnight.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

15. I was unable to furnish figures with my last fortnightly. I now do so, together with the figures for this, for the sake of comparison. In Mr. Kirkwood's report, just received, he remarks "generally the numbers receiving relief have somewhat diminished towards the end of the fortnight." I trust the figures, to be submitted at the close of August, will show that this reduction still continues.

16 Sales.—The wholesale moodies are reported to have disposed of a very large amount, but in some parts their demands, and the demands of their customers on their stores, are slackening. This is said to be especially noticeable at Pertabgunge, where new rice is coming into the market, and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen reports the quantity of grain sold under the new liberal rates (to wholesale dealers) was 10,178 maunds. In fact, so eager was the competition among the local tradesmen at Bulooa, that stores began to run short before all demands could be met. In Muddenpoora sub-division, during the fortnight, 8,045 maunds were thus sold, in the Soopool circle 7,161 maunds were disposed of to wholesale moodies, while the sales from the golas themselves had fallen to 380 maunds, the moodies generally retailing at a price cheaper than the gola retail selling price. In Naradigur circle the wholesale moodies took, during the fortnight, 2,402 maunds. There are very few persons in that circle, especially in the neighbourhood of Koshwar and Nurgu golas, of sufficient substance to become large purchasers. There have been, it is said, large purchasers in the Bongong circle, but the figures are not given. It is still most positively stated that there is no rice forthcoming or available anywhere in Soopool, except Government rice. The new bhadoi rice will soon be in the market, when only the better class of men who are unaccustomed to eat the bhadoi rice, and can afford to pay for Government rice, will become purchasers; we shall not have much to sell, except in the Muddehpoora sub-division. The golas in the Bulooa, Bongong, and Simrahi circles have become almost empty. Bulooa and Simrahi have since been replenished; Bongong will be replenished from the Bynathpore gola in the Muddehpoora sub-division, Naradigur, Soopool, and Ekar circles, it is said, have enough for all their requirements.

17. *Advances*.—Of course, these have now come almost to a close. The figures for last fortnight should have been a total of 94 zemindars, receiving 31,703 maunds of rice and 4,074 maunds of seed-grain; and 18,434 ryots, receiving 60,787 maunds of rice and 2,296 maunds of seed-grain up to 29th July, and in some cases up to the 1st August. The figures stand thus—ryots, 19,324, receiving 64,978 maunds of rice and 2,350 maunds seed-grain; and zemindars 98, receiving 32,287 maunds rice and 4,074 maunds seed-grain.

18. *Cooked Food*—The figures for this and last fortnight are thus given —

		Men		Women		Children	
		This	Last	This	Last	This	Last
Bulooa and Nathpore	Hospital and Poor house	39	34	54	52	56	46
Simrahi,	ditto	5	23	19	37	15	24
Nowabakur,	ditto	11	9	12	15	16	16
Dugmura,	ditto	37	14	58	63	22	40
Soopool,	ditto	16	17	32	33	44	43
Ekar,	ditto	14	21	26	46	10	13
Bongong,	ditto	45	31	40	27	27	21
Bhowanipore,	ditto	10	15	8	18	7	13
Kamp,	ditto	1	3	1	1	3	3
Muddchpoorah centre		7	11	13	20	9	24
Puchguchia centre		7	30	7	30	8	32

Total, this fortnight, 682, against 848 of the previous fortnight

Many of these poor-houses are now going to be closed, as also the hospitals, at once, and the native doctors attached will be relieved. Mr Kirkwood reports their presence no longer necessary. There has been a marvellously small amount of sickness throughout the relief operations, and the native doctors are no longer required, with the exception of three, who will be retained a short time longer.

19 *House-to-house Relief*—Mr Kirkwood remarks on this head that “this relief was largely extended during June and July in the Naradigur and Ekar circles, the climax was, however, reached about the 20th July, and steady reductions, both in numbers and in the amount given, are now going on. The numbers on this relief appear much larger, proportionately, than the amount of relief given. The reason is this, that, while some new people, generally fully 10 per cent, and frequently very many more, had to be brought on the lists, some 50 per cent had their allowances reduced, as they improved and gradually took to one of our labor reliefs, thus, although the numbers may have increased 10 per cent on a certain day in a certain village, it is not uncommon to find a reduction of 10 per cent in the total amount allowed to that village. The average relief given per head—men, women, and children, for a month—is about 10 seers of rice. It runs, I think, mostly from 10 to 12 seers as the maximum allowance per child, and 18 seers for adults.” The total figures shown in Mr Kirkwood’s next fortnightly will probably show a still further reduction.

20 *Labour*—Mr Kirkwood remarks “There are on the regular works in North Bhagulpore, as far as I can ascertain, about 8,000 persons, of whom 3,000 are on the Count of Wards’ works. Our relief works now show large numbers —

		Men	Women	Children	Total
Bulooa	Last fortnight	316	1,333	117	1,786
	This fortnight	610	2,029	186	2,825
Bhowanipore	Last fortnight	79	90	38	207
	This fortnight	80	125	95	300
Kamp	Last fortnight	81	278	92	451
	This fortnight	100	130	73	313
Naradigur	Last fortnight	491	117	159	1,067
	This fortnight	521	1,673	1,062	3,256
Simrahi	Last fortnight	150	2,700	1,150	1,000
	This fortnight	1,224	5,165	2,011	8,700
Soopool	Last fortnight	42	826	317	1,215
	This fortnight	29	900	480	1,109
Bongong	Last fortnight	12	2,138	403	2,551
	This fortnight	42	2,750	406	3,198
Ekar	Last fortnight	216	932	289	1,437
	This fortnight	123	2,501	808	3,432

This shows a total this fortnight of 23,433, against 12,711 of the previous fortnight, or nearly double. I anticipate a considerable reduction during the fortnight, as strict orders have been given to reduce wages. The women, who chiefly swell the numbers, will soon be, or ought to be, engaged in reaping the bhadoi harvest. Mr Martin, the Muddchpoorah sub-divisional officer, remarks “The rates now are not sufficiently tempting to induce people to work, what is really wanted is not a sudden but a gradual driving back all persons to their usual condition, whether that normal condition be bad or good. There are many found in poverty who have been in poverty all their lives, and had a hard struggle for an existence, who will, without doubt, appear fit subjects for relief for many years to come, and who, having once subsisted on charity in the way they have this year, will find some difficulty in giving it up and reverting to their previous miserable life, and the question appears to be rising, how long we are to find work for this class of persons; all others will now very soon desert us of their own accord.”

21 *Spinning and Weaving*—Mr Kirkwood reports. “The numbers have very largely increased during the fortnight. The number, daily average, has been 5,952 spinning and 1,235 weaving, against 4,267 spinning and 616 weaving in the previous fortnight. This also is a class who will hang on to us as long as we provide them with cotton, though many of the spinners are women who ordinarily do not engage in this manufacture. I have given orders that in

September this work must be gradually brought to a close, and that all engaged shall have a free gift of cotton or thread given out to them for the last time. This will enable them, if inclined, to work for themselves, and especially the weavers, who can sell their cloth and purchase more thread fairly, as doubtless thread will be available for some time longer; but their work as a means of charitable relief must cease, and can cease when once the new harvest is in and they are set upon their legs once more.

22. The group superintendents are no longer necessary, and their services are being dispensed with. The military soubadars and jemadars are no longer necessary, and can all return now. Mr. Kirkwood only wishes to retain one after the end of this month, but he can go with the others. The whole work of relief at the end of this month ought to be entirely confined to a portion of Naradigur and Ekar circles along the valley of the Tiljooga, where no bhadoi is grown, and where the aghani in any year is liable to be, and is often destroyed or damaged by floods, instead of, as was the case last year, by drought; at any rate, it is satisfactory to know that the beginning of the end has arrived.

15

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Total expenditure from the district and sub divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative				7,84,255	12	7½
Detail of the above total—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000	0	0			
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	4,00,730	12	7½*			
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of gola	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	70,400	0	0			
Ditto ditto to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0	7,84,255	12	7½
Expenditure during the fortnight under report	Nil					
Grand total to end of fortnight				7,84,255	12	7½

Statement showing Cases against property, as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of July 1874

		Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred				
		Sudder	Muddehpooora.	Bauka	Soopool	Total
DAUGHTY—						
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1)	Month of July 1874					
	Corresponding month of July 1873					
	Ditto ditto 1872					
ROBBERY—						
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1)	Month of July 1874					
	Corresponding month of July 1873	1				1
	Ditto ditto 1872					
THEFT—						
(Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft)	Month of July 1874	7	5	23	3	38
	Corresponding month of July 1873	15	5	16	7	43
	Ditto ditto 1872	22	8	24	21	75
LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS OR HOUSE BREAKING—						
(Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return A1)	Month of July 1874	25	7	11	4	47
	Corresponding month of July 1873	13	3	2	6	24
	Ditto ditto 1872	26	13	5	13	57
Total of all four crimes	Month of July 1874	32	12	34	7	85
	Corresponding month of July 1873	29	8	18	13	68
	Ditto ditto 1872	48	21	29	34	132

	Rs	A	P
* Through Nazir	15,018	9	4
Deputy Collector of Banka	678	7	0
" " Muddehpooora	12,102	13	8
" " Soopool	1,17,000	0	0
Mr Heunessy	5,665	15	6
" " as contractor	1,87,187	0	1½
" H M Durand, Esq	13,298	0	9
" " for carters	177	2	6
Mr Hensely	5,000	0	0
Baboo Purn Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	19,084	15	3
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, B C Gangooly	15,000	0	0
Captain Conolly	463	8	0
Mr Meredith	109	10	0
" Iman, Government grain officer, Jugodischuck	155	0	0
" H Bull, contractor	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hurbullub Narain Sing, for purchase of bhooza	500	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pontes	112	5	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co	3,221	4	6
Total	4,00,730	12	7½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE	Date for which figures are given	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE								
		Total all in amt of Government grain		Total quantity of grain stored in excise of Government grain transferred to other districts		By gratuitous laborers in kind and shape		By advance to laborers		Estimated grain expenditure of Government for ensuring fort in ght
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Public	Laborers	By rote	Zamindars	
SUNDER SUB DIVISION Peepullee Purneshpore	1st August 1874	Nil	180 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	11th July 1874	1 40 0 0	1 04 0 0	232 2 5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		1 30 0 0	2 84 0 0	232 2 5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BANKA SUB DIVISION Kutorah Dhoora	7th August 1874	4 27 0 0	4 72 0 0	2 10 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Ditto	2 2 0 0	2 24 0 0	1 5 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		6 97 0 0	6 97 0 0	3 15 1 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MUDDEPOORAH SUB DIVISION Kamp Sibaura Pattur aut Bynamthpore	5th August 1874	5 100 0 0	5 100 0 0	2 83 3 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Ditto	1 05 1 0	1 35 10 0	3 67 34 12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Ditto	6 15 0 0	6 35 0 0	4 50 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhownaspore Circle Bhownaspore Moddeppoorah Lalpoore	5th August 1874	8 040 0 0	8 040 0 0	26 09 8 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Ditto	25 000 0 0	25 000 0 0	4 67 14 8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Ditto	10 040 0 0	10 040 0 0	1 07 19 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		173,856 10 0	173,856 10 0	4,013 30 7	533 2 8	1,400 6 0	23,783 31 4	4,911 36 2	6,323 9 9	6,900

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NAME OF CIRCLE	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE						Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	
				By sale to public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots or to zemindars	By payment in kind to laborers	Total			
SOORPOOR SUB DIVISION	1874	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	
Soorpool Circle				Public	Laborers		Ryots	Zemindars			
Soorpool	5th Aug	1,30,000	91,675	36,659	8,249	1,375	680	8,325	2,021	57,009	12,000
Chundial		10,000	16,412	3,924	3,802	911	51	905	999	10,592	
Rotowlee		8,000	8,000	2,935	Nil	498	Nil	319	1,520	6,281	
Hurdee		10,000	14,000	6,169	2,200	717	329	677	1,331	11,423	
Total		1,58,000	1,30,387	49,087	11,251	3,501	1,000	10,228	6,480	85,205	
Naradigur Circle											
Nowabakur	5th Aug	30,000	42,430	20,375	1,585	6,507	177	637	4,810	31,191	10,000
Dugmurrak		30,000	32,000	12,502	1,474	5,038	Nil	1,254	679	20,951	
Roshwar		40,000	37,570	15,918	Nil	1,525	44	173	2,783	20,443	
Nurgo		20,000	10,884	4,578	1,990	1,420	144	86	17	8,291	
Total		1,20,000	1,22,884	53,373	5,055	14,490	355	2,154	8,389	83,816	
Simrahi and Bulooa Circles											
Peepra	5th Aug	20,000	21,000	5,081	2,650	1,316	4,095	2,705	4,044	10,871	10,000
Pertabgunge		30,000	32,768	15,427	535	502	5,818	1,714	1,765	25,791	
Bulooa		20,000	20,200	13,578	2,025	225	705	2,184	236	10,433	
Simrahi		40,000	40,872	11,112	1,710	1,717	7,302	2,046	3,302	27,089	
Nathpore		10,000	10,000	2,888	278	622	1,166	Nil	156	8,410	
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,110	2,376	Nil	128	1,460	38	729	4,741	
Ryeel Dulgaon		8,000	8,000	3,383	690	377	2,638	Nil	243	7,341	
Total		1,13,000	1,13,950	53,825	7,888	4,887	26,004	9,287	10,365	1,12,856	
Ekar and Bongong Circles											
Ekar	5th Aug	60,000	51,086	13,834	5,650	4,585	2,750	4,405	8,681	39,914	16,000
Samani		20,000	20,051	4,964	1,675	2,769	2,879	300	671	13,158	
Notha		10,000	10,251	2,758	4,325	349	76	Nil	291	8,769	
Bongong		30,000	32,739	10,345	2,542	2,317	4,320	4,715	2,716	26,955	
Burgaon		5,000	4,742	Nil	Nil	1,544	32	Nil	1,215	2,791	
Putehgachia		20,000	14,472	5,176	1,276	758	319	3,117	2,000	12,945	
Moheshi		10,000	10,059	1,960	3,720	374	2,230	652	738	9,074	
Total		1,55,000	1,43,290	39,977	19,087	13,006	12,615	13,189	18,282	1,14,206	
COURT OF WARDS' SUB DIVISION											
Naradigur Circle											
Chandpapur	5th Aug	11,400	11,482	Nil	9,635	55	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,267	1,000
Bhuplhaa		11,400	11,504	Nil	8,688	332	1,588	Nil	Nil	10,608	
Burhna		9,333	9,343	Nil	3,875	624	3,240	Nil	Nil	7,088	
Total		32,133	32,319	Nil	22,198	911	6,404	Nil	Nil	29,563	
Grand total		5,08,133	5,72,830	1,90,222	68,479	37,485	47,088	34,856	41,516	4,25,616	48,000

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain at sub-golas up to 5th August 1874

Name of sub-golas	From what gola stocked	Amount stored	Amount used in house to house relief	Amount used in light labor work	Amount sold	Deficiency in weight	Total expended
Sukpore	Soo pool	2,000	212			All the grain stored in these golas was sent out by weight.	212
Barwari		2,000	117				117
Patra		2,000	99				99
Ghoran		1,000	301		120		421
Sukola	Bongong	1,000	293				293
Bharoli		800					
Kidli	Ekar	2,000	88	326			414
Shapora		2,000	276				276
Kunda		2,000	386	510			896
Arraputtee	Tillub	925	51	280			331
Gundaul		180	186				186
Jalai		131	95				95
Matipore	Saurahi	2,000	7	1,131		44	1,182
Dharrakra		2,000	68	1,849		84	2,000
Mohehpore		2,000		1,800		102	1,908
Barekarawa	Nathpore	2,000	Details not given				600
Luchmanlia		1,784					440
Taumungunge		1,052					1,052*
Chandpore		2,000	351	274	113		741
Monjha	Soo pool	2,000	396			Grain sent out by weight.	396
Dishia	Dugimurra	1,000	129				1,274†
Blapthar	Ruswar and Dugimurra	1,000	41				41
Choghotta	Soo pool	1,000	394	4	245		663
Total		37,029	3,401	6,274	497	229	12,306

The amount shown in column 3 is included in the figures shown in column 5 of the gola return

* No return received but Baboo Ramsunker Sen informed me verbally that all had been used

† Figures for these five golas given to 1st instant

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector

No. 3032F, dated Purneah, the 13th August 1874

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending 8th August 1874

A.

During the past fortnight I have visited Motiharee in Arrareah and Kudbah circles. I everywhere found that the new rice was coming into the market and that old rice from Dacca and the eastern districts and from Calcutta was being brought up and distributed over the country in large quantities.

The crops are everywhere looking well. I noticed that they were particularly fine in pergunnah Teerakhanda in the north, and in the eastern part of thana Kudbah.

We have throughout the fortnight been favoured with showers, which have enabled the people to transplant their seedlings for the winter crop. The intervals of sunshine have been favourable for the reaping of the bhadoi, which is now general.

The prices now quoted are for old rice—Purneah 14 seers, Kusbah 14 seers, Kissengunge 16 seers, Arrareah 12 seers.

New rice in some places selling at 18 seers per rupee and dhan at 32 seers.

At Kissengunge the price is 22 seers of new rice, and in some hats 40 seers of dhan per rupee.

The general health of the people is reported to be good everywhere.

The usual statement of grain thefts and dacoities is annexed.

Statement showing the thefts of grain reported in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 5th August 1874.

Stations	No. of cases reported	Worth of grain stolen		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Kissengunge	3	7	1	9
Kusbah Amour	2	1	1	0
Bahadoorgunge	1	3	0	0
Bulraimpore	1	2	0	0
Sudder	2	8	5	0
Gondwarah	2	12	0	0
Kullungunge	4	11	8	0
Motiharee	3	6	12	0
Arrareah	1	0	2	0
Total	19	51	13	9*

PURNEAH,
The 11th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

W. KNYVETT, Major,
District Supdt. of Police

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of July 1874, and the corresponding months of the years 1872 and 1873, as called for by Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.

	Dacoity Headings Nos 30 & 31, crime return Corresponding month of July 1872	Robbery Headings Nos 32 and 33, crime return Month of July 1874	Theft			House-breaking and theft			Total of all four crimes		
			Heading No 43, crime return			Headings Nos 35 and 36 and 42 of crime return					
			Month of July 1874	Corresponding month of July 1873	Corresponding month of July 1872	Month of July 1874	Corresponding month of July 1873	Corresponding month of July 1872	Month of July 1874	Corresponding month of July 1873	Corresponding month of July 1872
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah	1		18	8	7	17	28	17	35	36	35
Sub-Division Kissenkunge		1	45	7	5	30	7		76	14	5
Sub-Division Arrareah ..			24	7	1	24	20	4	48	27	5
Total	1	1	87	22	13	71	55	21	159	77	35

PURNEAH,
The 5th August 1874.

W KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector

W O LEWIS,
Court Inspector.

B

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed.

It shows only a total of 25,866 persons on the work, or a daily average of 3,624. Payment by the token system has been everywhere introduced on these works and has as yet been found to work well.

A very large number of persons, viz 13,139 daily, were up to the date of last report still employed by our relief officers. These will soon be materially reduced by recent rules reducing rates of payment, they were fast falling off even before the issue of these rules. Mr Coles, at Bulrampore, reports that during the fortnight the number of laborers on road had fallen from 700 to 30; this was due, not to reduction of rates, but simply to the people going off of their own accord to work in the field.

The largest number of persons are employed in Arrareah and Kusbah Amour. To both of these places orders for effecting reduction have been sent, as since the cutting of the bhadoi has commenced, the plea that work cannot be obtained in the field is inadmissible.

PURNEAH DISTRICT
Progress Report of famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874

Names of works	Progress in marking out relief works	Progress in other works	Number of laborers thereon				Supply of food thereat		Condition of laborers, and feature of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools		Disbursement during the week	
			Class I	Class II A	Class II B	Total	Amount of Government grain supplied laborers	Proceeds of sale				In grain	In cash		
No 1 Purneah Kestamdi	The whole line of road about 40 miles in length has been fixed and estimated in progress	1 party	1031			1031	119 12	513 15 4	The works have been brought to a close on this road as the portion taken in hand this season has been completed. Between Purneah and the river Belah 25 miles in length the road has been completed in the embanked portion from Buhliag to Sirsee, a distance of 11 miles. There now remains a portion of only 4 miles between the river Belah and Kestamdi which was not put in hand owing to the heavy rice crops in the area and this portion will be completed as soon as the crops are cut. The laborers who have been employed on this work and who wish for further employment, are being drafted on to road No 2. There are only the professional laborers.	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain which they take to the purneah where they live and which they have used up the balance of rice in the hands of the cashier by means of the payment by means of cash is exactly the same as for cash so often described in these reports. It is not necessary to mention this fact.	Everything is being done by contract the following being the rates— Grass 1 pes annas 12 to 14 per 100 square feet where turf can be procured within one chain of the land. An extra sum of annas 1 per 100 to be given for every other chain of land. Dressing banks and slopes at 6 annas per 100 square feet.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with Government tools the holders being the only ones who use their own	513 15 8		
No 2 Nath Pary	The whole line of road about 40 miles in length has been fixed and estimated in progress	1 party	1031			1031	119 12	513 15 4	The works have been brought to a close on this road as the portion taken in hand this season has been completed. Between Purneah and the river Belah 25 miles in length the road has been completed in the embanked portion from Buhliag to Sirsee, a distance of 11 miles. There now remains a portion of only 4 miles between the river Belah and Kestamdi which was not put in hand owing to the heavy rice crops in the area and this portion will be completed as soon as the crops are cut. The laborers who have been employed on this work and who wish for further employment, are being drafted on to road No 2. There are only the professional laborers.	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain which they take to the purneah where they live and which they have used up the balance of rice in the hands of the cashier by means of the payment by means of cash is exactly the same as for cash so often described in these reports. It is not necessary to mention this fact.	Everything is being done by contract the following being the rates— Grass 1 pes annas 12 to 14 per 100 square feet where turf can be procured within one chain of the land. An extra sum of annas 1 per 100 to be given for every other chain of land. Dressing banks and slopes at 6 annas per 100 square feet.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with Government tools the holders being the only ones who use their own	513 15 8	2,531 110 8	136 0 0
No 3, Kishanpur	11 miles of old Ganer and Harpeling road being repaired and estimated in progress	1 party	1031			1031	119 12	513 15 4	The works have been brought to a close on this road as the portion taken in hand this season has been completed. Between Purneah and the river Belah 25 miles in length the road has been completed in the embanked portion from Buhliag to Sirsee, a distance of 11 miles. There now remains a portion of only 4 miles between the river Belah and Kestamdi which was not put in hand owing to the heavy rice crops in the area and this portion will be completed as soon as the crops are cut. The laborers who have been employed on this work and who wish for further employment, are being drafted on to road No 2. There are only the professional laborers.	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain which they take to the purneah where they live and which they have used up the balance of rice in the hands of the cashier by means of the payment by means of cash is exactly the same as for cash so often described in these reports. It is not necessary to mention this fact.	Everything is being done by contract the following being the rates— Grass 1 pes annas 12 to 14 per 100 square feet where turf can be procured within one chain of the land. An extra sum of annas 1 per 100 to be given for every other chain of land. Dressing banks and slopes at 6 annas per 100 square feet.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with Government tools the holders being the only ones who use their own	513 15 8		

Name of Road	Progress in making out and levelling and estimate submitted	Parties in opening works	Number of laborers thereon			Supply of food thereon		Condition of laborers and general nature of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	Disbursement during the week	
			Class I	Class II A	Class II B	Total	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers	Proceeds of sale				In grain	In cash
No 4 Kus senjore to Nekmud	The whole line has been laid out and levelled and estimate submitted	3 parties	1,275			1,275	75 15	209 0 0				Rs A P 304 0 0	
No 6 Den-grah to Soorhelly	The whole line has been laid out, levelled, and estimate submitted	2 parties	400			400	6 30	13 13 3				15 13 3	
No 6 Den-grah to Bhopia Talpore	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction	3 parties	2,567			2,567	115 20	208 1 0				304 1 0	

The general aspect of the country in this part of the district is everything that can be desired, prices of grain have fallen, new dhans is being brought into the market, and the people are in general more contented and hopeful. The laborers on this road are still decreasing, and all of those at present entertained are employed in repairing, dressing and grassing the banks that have been thrown up. The crops look flourishing and there is every prospect of a good harvest.

There is now ample occupation for laborers in the fields, and the rates given by the cultivators offer a much greater attraction to the unprofessional laborers than those given by the Public Works Department.

There has been a very small attendance on this work during the past week, as almost all the laborers have left for works in the fields. As laborers are required to keep the road in order and set the dressing and grassing done on the banks that have been thrown up I am transporting from road No. 1 the professional laborers who have completed their works there and who are willing to go. The crops are looking well, but the cultivators are beginning to look out for more rain.

A great reduction has taken place since last report in the number of laborers employed on this road, as there is plenty of work going on in the fields, and the rates given by the cultivators are more attractive than ours.

The crops are looking splendid in this part of the district, and new rice is now selling in the market at 16 seers. Real distress, I am convinced, at an end in this part of the country, of course there is the usual poor of the place that can be seen at any time.

No. 7, Bul rampore to Tanapore	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, estimate submitted for sanction	2 5 4	2,586	178 30 4	479 9 1	The numbers at work on this road remain much the same as last report. Owing to the heavy floods in this part of the district there have been some extensive repairs to the roads in several places where the bank is high. Right and left of this road, as far as can be seen, the crops are looking magnificent and give every promise of a splendid harvest. A considerable reduction has taken place in the number of laborers employed on this road since last report. All of those now at work are engaged in dressing and grassing the banks. The crops are looking well in every direction. The laborers employed on the road are only a few engaged in repairs and doing a little dressing to the bank, that have been thrown up where we had a large number employed. The crops are every thing that can be desired and the condition of the people generally highly satisfactory. A great many of the laborers who were formerly employed on this road have now left for work in the fields. The late fine weather has been of great benefit to this part of the country, especially as it has allowed the water left by the heavy flood to dry up sooner, in places it was doing more harm than good. New rice is now being offered in the markets for 16 seers. The people employed on this road consist of only a few engaged in repairs and doing a little dressing and grassing on the banks that have been thrown up	191 5 0	25 10 9	113 4 0	8 11 2
No. 9, Kundah to Barsoo.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction.	1 6 14	1,614	68 0	174 5 6					
No 23, Kishengunge to Bahadurunge	The whole line laid out and levelled, and estimate submitted for sanction	1 53	153	9 2	25 10 4					
No 36-4, Chowmura to Bulram-pore	Line marked out and estimate submitted for sanction	1,275	1,275	43 14	113 4 0					
Bahadurunge to Tanbury	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction	186	186	3 13	4 14 2					

R A CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District

C. AND D.

The transport and storage of grain has now been quite completed; grain had been conveyed to the most remote villages, and during the last hard fortnight before the bhadoi came in could be obtained without difficulty.

The golas, both Government and relief minor golas, have all stood well. I have not heard of or seen one which has not answered well the purpose for which it was built.

The train of transport ponies is now being gradually broken up.

Mr. Perry reports that he has sent away 550 out of 600 which he was working. A register has been kept of all these animals and their owners. Contractors now know their business and a useful system has been organized.

E.

No advances were made during the fortnight

F.

The returns of persons in receipt of charitable relief look very large. The numbers are however, less than last fortnight, being 27,192. It must be remembered that the period now under report is that which many persons said would be the hardest in the whole year. The relief officers and their subordinates had reached the most remote villages, and many people who had received the supplies on being sent away from the works are entered.

At the Sudder the numbers in receipt of relief are larger than in any other circle. This had attracted my notice before the receipt of the late circular, and the lists have been carefully scrutinized, from Dengrah. Lieutenant Thornton reports that distress has entirely ceased, except among the very poor classes of professional beggars, and that new rice is being brought into the markets, Government rice being only saleable in very small quantities.

There appears to have been no extravagant charitable distribution here, nor has there at Kudba, where all relief works have now been stopped.

From Kudba Amour the returns are not satisfactory, but recent reports show that matters are now on a better footing.

In Bulrampore and Kishengunge the number of village relief tickets is small, the crops are here most magnificent, and Lieutenant Coles and Mr Craven both report that distress has quite ceased.

From Arrareah the reports were last fortnight very alarming, but I found on visiting the circle that they were exaggerated. The number of laborers on the roads was very large, but will soon be reduced. I noticed no distress among them. They were mostly working at task works, trying to complete some very useful roads which have been laid out and nearly finished.

There is in the eastern and northern pergunnahs of the circle still a demand for Government grain, as there is not much bhadoi grown here.

In Nepal there is scarcely anything but aghani, which is much more backward than our crops. I am glad to say that the supply if stored will meet all demands.

The returns called for in Government letter No. 4610—S.R., dated 22nd July, will follow.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs 8,06,608 2 8 + 26,107-15-10 = 8,32,716-2 6

	Rs.	A	P
Village roads	10,408	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plants	5,951	2	6
Transport of grain	4,72,563	15	7
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	74,725	0	0
" to zamindars to assist their ryots	39,400	0	0
" to Lieut. Coles on account of pay	150	0	0
Office establishment	1,514	2	7
" contingencies	1,046	12	1
Gola establishment	5,043	15	9
" contingencies	77	0	0
Advanced for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
" for cart trucks	1,500	0	0
Construction of golas	26,080	5	9
" of Goladar's house	148	6	0
Deputation allowances—			
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	957	2	3
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant district grain officer	200	0	0
" D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	561	0	0
	1,718	2	3
Total	8,32,716	2	6
<i>Expenditure during the fortnight</i>			
Transport of grain—	Rs	As	P
Advanced to Mr. J. A. Craven, sub divisional officer, Kishengunge, on account of transport of grain	784	1	6
Payments made to contractors on account of cart hire and commission	146	11	3
Office Establishment			930 12 9
" contingencies			332 0 0
Gola establishment			181 5 4
" contingencies			1,080 1 2
Deputation allowances—			10 12 0
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	200	0	0
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant do	200	0	0
" D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	187	0	0
" R. Moncy, Esq., transport officer	200	0	0
			787 0 0
Total			3,321 15 3

Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor, at his Zemindaries in the District of Purneah, for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

NAMES OF RELIEF CENTRES	Relief by cooked food				Daily average	Relief by uncooked food				Daily average	Amount advanced for food with interest on acc. unit of value of seeds, rice, &c
	Men	Women	Children	Total		Men	Women	Children	Total		
Hossengunge, including Khunooah						171	1 845	454	2 470	176 12	Rs 2 275 14 0
Chowkee Nurgudda						150	1 704	231	2 184	150 00	150 00
Kudbah						279	2 086	640	3 625	258 02	1,262 2 00
Arrarrah						201	1 109	311	1 711	123 35	1,792 2 00
Luchmipore, including Toolseeah						1,280	0,990	4,290	12,540	895 71	1,004 0 00
Purneah—											
Hindoo	387	209	136	733	5 24						
Mahomedans	611	720	519	1 850	112 78						
Rampore Koodurkuttee											
Total	904	638	655	2 197	185 00	2,067	14,494	5,971	22 532	1600 40	9,753 2 00
Total of Col No 1										185 00	
										1704 40	

* For 3 fortnights

† For 2 fortnights

‡ For 2 fortnights

PURNEAH,
The 11th August 1874.

W KEMPH,
Magistrate and Collector

RAMCHUND SATIAH,
Suptg Agent,
For RAI LUCHMIPUT SING BAHADOOR

Return of Sick and Infirms treated in Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

NAMES OF POOR HOUSES	Remained	Admitted	Total	Cured	Relieved	Absconded	Died	Remaining	REMARKS
Kudbah	14	50	64	55				9	The two deaths at Dholebugya were from dysentery. The Kishengunge relief officer has been called on to explain the cause of the two deaths reported from Kishengunge
Sunkurpore	28	71	99	63		2		34	
Kishengunge	12	4	16	2			2	12	
Bursor		23	23	4				19	
Bulrampore	15	20	35	10	2	4		19	
Dholebugya	20	52	72	48			2	22	
Bahadoorgunge	14	42	56	35	3	1		17	
Total	103	262	365	217	5	7	4	132	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Total amount of Government grain	Total quantity of grain consumed by the Government and other districts	By the public or to P. W. laborers	By grain & its distribution in any shape	By sowing to seeds	By provision in kind to laborers	Total
budder	As per last return	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
	During the fortnight						
Dengrah	As per last return	7,815	10,984	1,297	11,133	6,982	40,349
	During the fortnight		6,588	948		107	7,643
Kusbah Amour	As per last return	19,590	17,018	1,844	11,768	2,172	32,502
	During the fortnight		1,717	634		10	2,361
Bulrampore	As per last return	5,723	17,811	5,236	7,400	7,235	35,844
	During the fortnight		1,712	100	10	1,125	3,047
Kudbah	As per last return	15,215	29,007	2,807	30	2,333	34,153
	During the fortnight		1,712	100			1,812
Bahadoorgunge	As per last return	5,705	8,998	1,078	17,111	7,338	31,022
	During the fortnight		1,712	100			1,812
Kalliangunge	As per last return	3,167	21,709	6,160	5,341	13,099	37,206
	During the fortnight		2,014	1,638	1,203	762	5,617
Kishengunge	As per last return	1,963	8,185	1,612	1,270	834	11,964
	During the fortnight		779	408	479	217	1,883
Arrarrah	As per last return	17,226	23,638	6,062	3,538	19,047	44,205
	During the fortnight		1,698	785		749	3,232
Despatched from Malda	As per last return	9,115	25,037	10,517	63,785	19,571	1,46,844
from Godagaree	During the fortnight		5,161	2,630		590	8,381
Total as per last return			1,60,187	63,003	1,23,473	67,090	3,22,753
Total during the fortnight			85,402	28,223	8,161	5,221	1,27,007
Grand Total			1,95,410	71,184	1,28,636	72,311	4,07,309

Memorandum showing the Daily Average of Persons Relieved during the Fortnight.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date	AT ORNTRES		In Poor houses	By village relief tickets	By light labour tickets	By spinning	By weaving	By sales of grain under clause 9, para 3 of relief instructions	By other means	Total
		By cooked food	By uncooked food								
Sudder		132	2 446	30	398	377	8	18			5,340
Dungrah		6		2	209		29	9		49	296
Kusbah Amour		192		7	537	5 154	15	23		47	5 975
Kudbah				1	746	102				1	3,371
Bulrampore		87	240		279	2 733				33	850
Kishenkunge			454	6	43						4,066
Kalliaungce			707		84						391
Bihadoorgunge			1 817	10	30	2 700	90				503
Arrareah		19	396	140	1,000	4,064					5 791
Total		607	5,080	106	5,265	13,139	120	50		129	27 192

Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 7th August 1874

Area of sub division	4,951 square miles
Population	17,14,796 persons
Number of relief circles	9
Number of villages	1,179
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—	
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates	4,000
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency	13,139
Total	17,139
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief	21,617
Number of known cases of starvation death—	
Up to date of last return	7*
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, so far as known	1,794†

Grain disposed of up to date of last return

	Up to date of last return	During the fortnight	Total to date
	Mds	Mds	Mds
1 By sale to laborers	67,096	4 913	72,039
2 Ditto to public	1,69,187	26,223	1,95,110
3 In charitable relief	63,003	8 161	71 164
4 Advanced to ryots	1,23,475	6, 21	1,28,696
Total	4,22,761	41,548	4,67,309

C—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works other than those under the Public Works Department in the District of Purneah, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

NAMES OF WORKS	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days				REMARKS
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
Sudder road	2 668	2 530	269	5 276	191	167	19	377	64			64	
Kusbah Amour road	846	3, 970	16 104	51 200	60	2 425	1 172	3 657	74	3,136	1,038	4,848	
Kudbah (Road Tank)	Return not received												
Bulrampore road	10 129	19 150	7,754	43 260	1 164	1 942	554	3 660					
Kishenkunge (Road Tank)	Return not received												
Kalliaungce (Road Tank)	13 493	4,524	5 017	23 036	1,522	405	601	2 708	600	859	1 241	2,685	
Bihadoorgunge road	10,506	25,499	11,070	56 074	1,393	1 981	791	4,066	870	1,068	401	2,339	
Arrareah road													
Total number employed	52 843	55 168	41 444	179 755	4 330	6,310	3 227	13 867	1 614	5 042	3,290	9,936	

* One death erroneously reported last fortnight is struck off

† Includes Rai Luchmit Sing's return, formerly separately reported

No 833—S R., dated Nya Doomka, the 11th August 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq, c s, Offg Deputy Commissioner, Southal Pergunnahs,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative for the Fortnight ending August 9th.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

I have no information of much value about the state of the bazars, except what the price currents give Mr. Stewart says,—“The favorable prospects of the ensuing bhadoi crop have had their influence on the markets.”

The Godda Officer writes,—“Supplies in the markets are pretty nearly equal to the local demand,” but he adds that “15 or 20 maunds of rice cannot be had in a single day in one hāt”

In Deogurh supplies are sufficient and prices easy There are no complaints from any part of Doomka

The rainfall during the fortnight has been—

Doomka	..	..	9 81	
Deogurh	.	..	5 93	
Rajmchal	..	..	1 2	} Rajmchal notation not understood Godda figures not received for last week, rainfall reported slight
Godda	..	..	2 0	
Jamtara	..	..	9 2	

The late heavy rain in Doomka came exactly when it was most wanted The sunshine had done immense good to the Indian corn, and the want of rain was being felt on the high lands to finish transplanting The late rain has set all the people hard at work transplanting, and has come just in time to fill the grain of the Indian corn.

From Deogurh reports are as good as possible Mr Wilmot says that, if the late rains do not fail, a better year could not be asked for than this promises to be

Mr Wood writes from Moheshpore,—“There has been no rain for the last 8 or 9 days Transplanting of paddv more or less stopped except in the very low lands. Advantage has been taken of this weather by Southals to plough high lands for til and surghya oil seeds The Indian-corn crop promises most favorably Some few fields will be gathered in another week to ten days The bhadoi dhan has suffered from the recent very dry weather, and should we not have rain in a few days, the yield on the higher lands will be but small

It is likely the Moheshpore country, or rather South Sultanabad, got a share of our late rain, which came up from the east and south-east, and appears to have been very heavy to our north-east

Mr. Stewart writes,—“There has not been much rain since my last report, but the weather cannot be pronounced unfavorable” More rains in some places wanted for transplanting. East of the hills there has been perhaps, less rain than there should have been, but in the Damin there has been no lack of it, and there is every prospect of a good bhadoi and aghani crop in that tract, and I may say everywhere at present”

I have had two reports from Godda, one from Colonel Moore, dated the 5th, and the regular narrative from the sub division, dated the 6th I shall quote the two side by side

Colonel Moore says,—“From personal observation and enquiries, I fear the maize (janera) crop in the district, more especially from Godda to Barahat, will yield a poor return An eight-anna crop all round would not be an exaggeration of the failure Transplanting operations have been suspended, and the young rice not looking well”

Baboo Omesh Chundra Banerjee, who writes the fortnightly, says,—“There has been a deficiency in the rainfall during the last fortnight, and although the light showers which have fallen throughout the sub-division have prevented any injury being done to the growing crops, cultivation of the himanta or late rice has been, to a certain extent, impeded, and in some places nearly stopped This want of rain, which is favorable only to the janera, is beginning to make itself felt by causing the mahajuns to stay their hands, and also delay in transplanting, which proves ultimately detrimental to the late rice If, however, copious showers of rain fall within the next week, no sensible harm will be done, though there will be cause for very great anxiety if it holds off much longer Sugarcane, murwa, and kodo, which occupy no small area, as well as janera are however looking remarkably healthy”

I have quoted at length to show what different views two persons can take of the same fact. It is plain that the break in the rains was long and nearly complete in Godda, and that it had not ceased when these reports were written This is the one undoubted fact It is also unquestionable that unless rain falls in Godda soon, much damage will be done, but on every other point the two reports are contradictory. I may say that from Godda to Barahat is a great rice country, very little janera is grown

The Godda maize country is nearly all inside the Daman.

Mr Boerresen reports damage done to janera by insects

The Jamtara narrative came in this morning Mr. Hand, after a good deal of minute detail, says,—“The 6th and 7th proved splendid wet weather. The rain came just in time to save everything, and I hope to make up for, and counterbalance, the effects of the late drought Transplanting was commenced with renewed vigour, and the weather promises to keep wet for some days longer. The rain on the 6th and 7th was 5 7 inches. The sum

total of all this therefore is, that though there has been cause for great anxiety, still the crops as they now stand have not been very materially injured. Makai will yield a full 14-annas crop, if not more. The earlier sowings indicate being ready for consumption by the end of this month. "Dhan is promising."

The small grains, gundli, murwa, and kodo, are all reported good, but not widely sown. Gundli will be ready to cut in ten days.

The prospects generally are about these.

In Doomka high-land planting is a little late. Everything else is as good as possible. We wanted heavy rain after the dry weather, and we have got it.

In Deogurh the weather has been very seasonable with the best results on the crops up to date.

The Rajmehal Damin is as well off as Doomka and Deogurh.

In Mohaspore, the crops are earlier and more forward than elsewhere. Up to a short time ago the weather was perhaps more favorable than anywhere else. Now heavy rain is wanted.

In Godda the weather has been less favorable than in other places, and now heavy rain is wanted, and very soon.

Up to date, as far as I can judge, crops are unusually good, except in Godda, and with favorable weather from this on, we have every chance of a bumper season.

There is nothing to report about misery, starvation, or crime.

B — RELIEF WORKS

Our numbers show an increase which has not been accounted for.

The Godda Officer writes,—“ Payments in grain are being made in almost all the works.”

I do not know why he does not specify and explain the exceptions.

Mr Stewart writes,—“ The establishments have almost been withdrawn, and accounts are now being closed.” His works are not only being closed, but are nearly finished.

From Jamtara Mr Hand writes that his short supply of grain forced him to stop his works a good deal. He has been selling, and making large advances, distributing in charity, and paying altogether in grain, and therefore getting rid of his grain fast. He has had to cut one large tank and a bund for irrigation. The tank will now be cleaned and deepened.

I do not think it likely that our labor numbers will decrease very much more. We shall probably let 2,000 or 3,000 more go, and continue to employ from 6,000 to 8,000 on the sub divisions and head-quarter roads.

C — TRANSPORT

Mr Stewart reports a small private importation of 300 maunds into Rajmehal.

D — STORAGE

During the fortnight 5 535 maunds have been stored at Rajmehal. Arrangements are being made to store an additional 25,000 maunds at Pirpointee for Godda. About 1,000 maunds have been received in Deogurh from Calcutta, and 1,110 maunds in Jamtara.

E — ADVANCES

It is time that I should say a word generally about advances. In this direction our policy has been cut out for us. Officers occasionally make remarks about the necessity for advances. This generally means the people's capacity for advances, which may be called unlimited. Grain advances have been made in Godda, Rajmehal, Sultanabad and Jamtara, to a considerable extent, and to a very slight extent indeed in Deogurh, Belpatta, and Hendua. The cry for advances was about equally strong all over the district. A great deal of confidence has all along been placed in the local officer's opinion, and the result is that advances have been made in the most unequal manner. The quantity appears generally to be a function of the quantity in store and the officer's fancy.

Thus the crops in North Godda were a good deal the worst of any in the district. All over Godda advances have been freely made partly because there happened to be good reserve store in Godda.

The crops in Sultanabad were very much better. Still in Sultanabad large advances have been made.

In Ambar affairs were pretty much the same as in Sultanabad. The zemindar has taken 1,000 maunds out of complement to the Sarkar, but does not want it.

In Hendua the Sonthals were clamorous and were beginning to look riotous. When they were told that they would get no advances of any kind from the Government, and must pay the usual interest to their zemindar and mahajuns, they shut up and went home. I had no rice in Doomka to give them, and made a virtue of necessity. At the same time I was very confident that the ryots were in no great danger.

In Belpatta dribbets of advances have been made.

In Mohammadabad none have been made.

Jamtara was near the railway. A loud cry of distress was raised in April. Rice was imported, and much of it has been spent in advances. I am pretty confident now that Jamtara could have escaped with much less help than it got.

It will have been observed that no officer in the district has discovered a death from starvation; and that relief operations everywhere have been pronounced excellently timed and admirably successful.

I am afraid we have proved too much. My sub-divisional officers are, with one exception, greatly and provokingly in arrears with me, and I am horribly in arrear with the Commissioner in general work; therefore we have not succeeded in completely keeping our balance under the new strain. There is no doubt great efforts have been made in relief works, but nearly every officer says, with a sigh of satisfaction, that he has been just able to prevent famine.

I don't believe in this nicety of work. The fact of there having been no famine in the district up to date, taken with the fact that we have by no means nicely adjusted the rest of our work, proves that our action in relief has been a great deal more than sufficient, and I am bound to say so at once. At considerable expense we have greatly lightened distress, and got a good deal of very good and useful work done in roads, bunds, and tanks. But if we had been on the verge of famine in a dozen places, we must have gone in somewhere.

The necessity of making advances is next to impossible to estimate. Any number of people will jump at the chance. Eagerness to take advances is absolutely no criterion of anything.

When other signs of famine appear, advances are a good way of meeting it; but other ways, such as giving cooked food and giving work, are tests as well as ways of relief, and I am afraid many officers forget the difference.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

The Godda Officer writes,—“The daily average of persons relieved during the fortnight is 133 by cooked food, and 1,575 by uncooked rations,” this is all wrong. Receivers of uncooked rations ought to be the very few “bhadra lok,” who make out a decent claim to have their “izzut” regarded. If only 133 are badly off enough to eat our boiled rice, we may very nearly shut up relief. I shall have the greater part of the 1,575 people struck off the roll.

Mr. Hand is doing better. His daily average of people on cooked food is 936, and on uncooked 528.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

These are given in a separate sheet. The cash payments all explain themselves, except in Godda. I have already said that the Godda officer has not given details.

List shewing the average of daily laborers on roads under Civil Officers, Southal Pergunnahs.

GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

No	Name of Works	Average No of laborers	No	Name of Works	Average No of laborers
1	Godda and Barahaut Road	1,329	19	Lokandia Bund	23
2	Godda Tanks	285	20	Mohagana ditto	138
3	Bandar Chuah Bund	100	21	Harpore ditto	89
4	Chandna ditto	131	22	Noonphore ditto	121
5	Talberia ditto	72	23	Komukdha ditto	18
6	Sonepore ditto	144	24	Kobra ditto	82
7	Lekarmarra ditto	70	25	Bungla ditto	26
8	Parra ditto	48	26	Behareo ditto	61
9	Meharowa ditto	88	27	Becha ditto	97
10	Simra Tank	81	28	Sesopore ditto	71
11	Kandooah ditto	70	29	Pathra village Road	48
12	Lohandia ditto	83	30	Simrahar Korosonha Bund	60
13	Bhora Bund	70	31	Burrah Bund	51
14	Gobra ditto	82	32	Pandooah ditto	36
15	Gopalpore ditto	126	33	Amarpore ditto	4
16	Churhurbona ditto	32			
17	Amba ditto	53			
18	Randih ditto	81			
				Total	3,834

RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION

1	Road from Sahibganje to Barhat	393	11	Khyawale Bund	6
2	Madansahes Tank	6	12	Futehpore ditto	1
3	Panchgarh Bund	63	13	Kutunora ditto	93
4	Boha or Jamin ditto	12	14	Dankon ditto	10
5	Simuljuri ditto	105	15	Mairanah Road	2
6	Hadaff Road	123	16	Dodhli ditto	24
7	Tinpahar Road	86	17	Bahra ditto	126
8	Doodhhole or Chitan Bund	64			
9	Sole Bund	24			
10	Barmoesia ditto	1			
				Total	1,110

DEOGURH SUB-DIVISION.

No	Name of Works	Average No of laborers	No	Name of Works	Average No of laborers
1	Modhupur to Pathrole Feeder Road	44	7	Jagdishpur	23
2	Jagdish and Rohini Feeder Road	31	8	Tak Bohear	12
3	Mudundih Bund	20			
4	Brijopur	42			
5	Nadiah	32			
6	Nogee	36			
				Total	240

DOOMKA HEAD-QUARTERS

1	Kutchery New Road	29	4	Bazar Drain	1
2	Opening out earth round new planted trees,	4			
3	Filling up holes	3			
				Total	37

BENAGARHIA

1	Road from Benagarhia to Kalipathar	609
2	Tank in Ghotukpore	276
3	Bandh in Phulpahari	233
4	Road from Benagarhia to Soolunga	251
	Total	1,369

MOHESHPUR

1	For turfing sides of Englishpara Tank	54
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JAMTARA SUB-DIVISION

1	Guchand	11
2	Moochuguthi	4
3	Dakinbahal	14
4	Kuruka	60
5	Ladua	81
6	Chakra	22
7	Majhia	45
8	Kulhore	35
9	Saherdul	14
10	Situlpore	42
11	Pangan	66
12	Upper bandha	16
13	Moorzaton	15
14	Ghatty	11
15	Road to Railway Station	59
16	Deojore	45
17	Nala	55
18	Delheria	15
19	Patharghaty	70
20	Suarketin	51
21	Amlajore	10
22	Karya	30
23	Bindapathar	83
24	Palajoria	17
25	Pakuria	14
26	Geria	14
27	Mohenpore	21
28	Kundalut	185
29	Bucitty	49
30	Khorman	46
31	Cast Road	138
32	Khejouri	94
33	Bagdoluri	141
34	Salka	92
35	Atzulpore	92
36	Jampur	31
37	Chowkhonda	3
38	Johai	73
39	Talpukuria	86
40	Ashna	27
41	Dhironia	60
42	Paharidy	71
	Total	2,200

MEMORANDUM

	Average No of laborers
Goddia Sub division	3,894
Deogurh	1,119
Doogurh	240
Dumka	37
Moheshpore	54
Benagarhia	1,369
Jamtara	2,200
As per Executive Engineer's Progress Report	3,079
Total	11,935

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Amount of expenditure	Total	Grand Total
	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A, P
Expenditure from the district and sub divisional treasuries up to last narrative			1,97,665 9 2½
Expenditure during the fortnight—			
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 1st August 1874	2,440 14 11½		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 8th August 1874	1,378 9 9	3,814 8 8½(a)	
Godda Sub division for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874—			
Godda and Barahat road	2,073 11 5		
Godda tank	362 6 3		
Bander Chua bund	251 11 0		
Chandua "	254 11 6		
Talberia "	165 0 0		
Sonepore "	242 10 ½		
Lakarmara "	166 7 0		
Parea "	54 10 0		
Mohagama "	154 13 10½		
Simra tank	150 14 6		
Kendua "	118 3 0		
Lohandia "	120 7 0		
Whora bund	235 12 3		
Gobra "	104 9 0		
Gopalpore "	50 9 0		
Chiharboni "	67 11 9		
Amba "	44 12 0		
Ranidi "	240 12 9		
Lohandia "	157 8 0		
Mahagama "	263 6 0		
Haripore "	8 10 0		
Nonpore "	62 1 6		
Kanaldiba "	9 3 0		
Kobia "	70 13 10½		
Banglia "	154 14 0		
Behari "	148 14 6		
Hacha "	53 3 9		
Sripore "	118 5 0		
Pathra village road	85 4 0		
Sumra or Kaisambha bund	306 9 4½		
Barma bund	110 11 6		
Pandha "	84 13 0		
Amarpore bund	4 8 0	6,508 11 10(f)	
Rajmahal Sub division from 9th July to 5th August 1874—			
To Engineers in charge, Public Works Department	7,022 0 7		
To Cashiers in Civil Department	800 0 0		
Transport of grain to several stations	175 3 6		
On account of ablishment, contingencies and storage of gola	76 15 6	8,074 3 7(c)	
Deogah Sub-division for the week ending 25th July 1874—			
Modhupore feeder road	15 0 0	15 0 0(d)	
Dumka Sub division under Mr. W. M. Smith for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
New cut herry road	13 12 6		
Bazar drain and fencing, new planted trees, &c	37 2 0		
Purchase of bamboo frames	19 2 0	70 1 0 (e)	
Under Revd H. P. Boerresen from 19th July to 8th August 1874—			
Road from Benagania to Kalpathar	1 133 0 0		
Tank in Uhatikpore	521 0 0		
Bund in Foulpahari	432 0 0		
Road from Benagania to Sulunga	430 0 0	2,521 0 0 (f)	
Jamtara relief circle from 8th July to 7th August 1874		8,405 15 10½ (g)	
Sadder Office expenditure during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
Paid for Jamtara relief establishment for June 1874	1,957 14 1½		
" for Moheshpore relief establishment for July 1874	174 8 0		
" travelling allowance to ministerial officers employed on relief works	104 8 0		
" for construction of a gola at Damka	73 4 0		
" toll hire for carts sent to Cynthia to bring rice	31 8 0		
" for transport of grain, &c	160 4 3		
Deputy Commissioner's office establishment for July 1874	412 3 8		
Dumka gola establishment for July 1874	64 0 8		
Special dak establishment for June and July 1874	130 15 3		
Cooly hire for conveying letters from 5th June to 31st July 1874	34 4 0		
Extra allowance to Mr. Stewart of Rajmahal from 1st March to 10th June 1874 at Rs 150 per mensem	525 0 0	3,760 13 6	13,870 6 0 (h)
Grand Total			2 41 195 15 8½
Expenditure under Court of Wards for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874			29 11 0
Advance	Rs. A P		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, relief officer Jamtara for relief works	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Sub Deputy at Kundahit for transport of grain	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, of Jamtara, for purchase of office furniture	60 0 0		
Advanced to Extra Assistant Commissioner Godda, for relief works	50,401 3 6		
Advanced to relief officer, Jamtara	700 0 0		
	53,151 3 6		

	Rs. A P		Rs. As P
(a) In grain	3,582 3 1	(f) Paid all in grain	
In cash	233 5 7½	(g) In grain	8,852 15 10½
	3,814 8 8½	In cash	13 0 0
			8,865 15 10½
(b) Details not received			
(c) In grain	4,200 0 0	(h) In grain	21,222 1 11½
In cash	1,874 3 7	In cash	5,899 8 8½
	6,074 3 7		27 121 10 0
(d) All in grain		Details not received for	6,508 11 10
(e) In grain	50 15 0		33,630 6 6
In cash	19 2 0		
	70 1 0		

Daily average of persons receiving Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874.

1	Rajmehal Sub division	188 14	6	Moheshpore	94 66
2	Godda Sub division	1,708	7	Jamtara	1,192
3	Pakour	149 21			
4	Dumka head quarters	30 64		Total	3,385 00
5	Deoghurh Sub division	2 85			

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

Price-current of food-grains in the Sonthal Pergunnah District for the week ending 8th August 1874

DISTRICTS	Wheat	Common rice	Bajra	Mauze or Indian-corn	Gram
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Doomka head quarters	11	11	12	12	13
Noonhaut	12	11		15	15
Pakour	16	12½			17
Moheshpore		11			15
Rajmehal Sub division	14	9			15
Sahibgunge	14	13	17	17	16
Barhaut		10		16	
Deoghurh Sub division	12½	12		15	28
Pathrole		14			15
Kurron	12	15		16	14
Rohun	12	13		14	18
Godda Sub-division		11		15½	15½
Saronee	11	12		16	
Pathargama	12½	11½		13½	13½

Grain disposed of up to date of submission

	Mds	Srs	Ch
(a) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	45,949	11	5
(b) By sale to the public	14,086	3	13½
(c) In charitable relief	2,168	1	13½
Advance to ryots	63,722	10	10
	1,25,925	27	9½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	1,02,003	31	1
Ditto during the fortnight	23,921	36	9
Total	1,25,925	27	9½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the Southal Pergunnahs for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain in store, exclusive of grain transported to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.								Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	REMARKS.								
				By sale to laborers and the public			By gratuitous distribution in any shape			By advance to rivet-					By payment in kind to laborers		Total					
				Mds	Srs	Chs	Mds	Srs	Chs	Mds	Srs				Chs	Mds		Srs	Chs			
Doomka	9th Aug 1874	Mds	Mds	413	23	3½	12	15	4	607	7	14	642	18	6	1,975	24	11½	Mds	3 000	1,000	
Deoghur	1st "		2,000	40	11	0	6	18	0	375	0	0	472	24	0	894	13	0				
Rajmehal	1st "		48,555	15,755	35	6½	215	36	12	14,700	10	8	4,979	7	3½	37,651	8	14			5,000	
Godda	8th "	2,03,400	85,000	4,504	11	12½	1,302	9	8½	23,797	32	0	22,307	10	0½	51,911	23	6½			5 000	
Moheshpore	7th "		22,000	1,805	15	2	125	34	8	18,108	7	8	283	29	8	20,323	6	10				
Jamtara	20th July		18 088	834	2	15½	505	8	12½	3,763	32	12	8 16	20	9½	13,169	31	1½		3 000		

DOOMKA; DEPT. COMMRS.'S OFFICE,
The 11th August 1874.

JOHN BOXWELL,
Offg. Deputy Commr., Southal Pergunnahs.

SONTHAL PERGUN.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No	Names of Roads	Progress in marking out relief works	Progress in opening out relief works	Number of laborers thereon				Quantity and value of rice.			
				Class I	Class IIA	Class IIB	Total	Quantity intended	Quantity issued	Value thereof.	From what Gols
1	Doomka and Jamtara road	Estimated to be 44 survey and levelled in	Works opened on almost all the miles	5 520			5 520		147 mds 1 sr, 3 cks	Rs A P 307 6 9	Jamtara and Wooperbandha.
3	Deoghur to Jour moundi	Nil	102,06 cubic feet Earth work	5713 or 99 48 per cent		50 or 52 per cent	5713	32 mds	165 mds, 8 srs	413 0 0	Deoghur
6	Toonpahar and Boro road			5, or 22 per cent	2,251 or 99 78 per cent		2 256		71 mds, 10 srs, 8 cks	178 12 0	" "
7	Boro and Protap pure road.			3609 or 87 87 per cent	485 or 12 15 per cent		4 107		180 mds 7 srs 10 cks	458 8 0	" "
10	Metalling Bours road	Complete project	Completed & opened	17 or 84 5 per cent	1776 or 91 17 per cent		1 918		90 mds 30 srs 8 cks	368 1 6	Doomka
13	Repairs to ditto			76 or 30 81 per cent	110 or 67 36 per cent		186		10 mds 7 srs 12 cks	25 7 9	Ditto
14	Bahowa & Barhatt road	7 miles	7 miles	511 or 64 81 per cent	701 or 86 11 per cent		1 250		40 mds 8 srs	123 0 0	" "
16	Pakour & Hoeran pure road	Ditto	Ditto	360 or 92 78 per cent	28 or 7 22 per cent		388		36 mds 13 srs	100 0 0	" "
17	Doomka Station road				178 or cent per cent		178		10 mds 7 srs, 14 cks	25 7 10	" "
22	Moheshpore and Doomka road			181 or cent per cent			181		11 mds 24 srs	29 0 0	Moheshpore
31	Bund at Katikound			1,200 or 88 84 per cent	181 or 11 06 per cent		11,408	3 mds 31 srs 10 cks	53 mds 30 srs 15 cks	135 8 6	Doomka
32	Bund at Bours			549 or cent per cent			549		25 mds 34 srs 12 cks	75 12 0	" "

NAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 1st August 1874.

Supply of food thereat	Condition of the laborers and the general feature of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement of tools	Disbursement during the week	REMARKS.
					Rs As P	
Supply of Government rice on all the places where works opened	Healthy and strong No symptoms of distress or scarcity prevails now	Twice weekly, made in rice	From 4 as to 5 as per 100 cubic feet of earth work	Supplied from Department	In rice 397 8 9 In cash 12 2 0 Total 409 0 9	
Ditto	Coolies are generally strong and healthy The prospect of next Jomora crop is not satisfactory, paddy cultivation is in progress Weather not favorable	Twice a week in grain orders and grain tokens except broken parts of rupees	As 4 per 100 cubic feet of earth work	Ditto	In rice 359 0 0 In tokens 54 0 0 In cash 17 4 6 Total 430 4 6	Explanation has been called for, for payment in grain orders.
Ditto	Healthy, less rain during past few days, the people are still engaged in cultivation It is reported that rice cannot be got to pay more	Every 3rd day by sub cashier and moodies	As 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet, daily labor— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	In rice 178 12 9 In cash 89 5 14 Total 268 1 104	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice 465 8 0 In cash 22 6 0 Total 475 13 0	
Ditto	Healthy No weak person has yet appeared	Daily coolies every 2nd day and contract coolies twice a week	Digging kunkur as 5, carts as 8 Daily labor— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	In rice 288 12 6 In cash 0 9 0 Total 289 6 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	In rice 25 7 8	
Ditto	Healthy, less rain during past few days People are still engaged in cultivation	Ditto	Contract work from 4 as to 6 as per cubic foot Daily labour— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	In rice 12, 0 0 In cash 6 11 3 Total 120 11 3	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice 150 0 0 In cash 13 6 3 Total 163 6 3	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice 25 7 10	
Government rice all along the works	Healthy No rain since past few days	Every 3rd day by sub cashier and moodies	Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	In rice 20 0 0 In cash 1 7 0 Total 21 7 0	Works stopped, only turfing is going on
Ditto	Healthy	Ditto	Contract work from as 4 to 8 per 100 cubic feet Daily labor— As P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	In rice 133 8 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice 75 12 0	
				Total	In rice 2,275 12 1 In cash 165 2 104	
				Grand Total	2,440 14 114	

SONTHAL PER

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No	Names of roads	Progress in marking out relief works	Progress in opening relief works	Number of laborers thereon				Quantity and value of rice issued to laborers.			
				Class I - Contract	Class IIA - Daily	Class IIB	Total	Names of places.	Quantity of rice want- ed.	Quantity of rice is- sued.	Value there- on.
1	Doomka to Jam- tara road	Estimate being prepared, levelling and surveying completed	Works opened on the 16th 15th, 27th, 30th 31st and 40th completed, 20th 21st 30th, and 32nd miles half completed work in pro- gress, 1st, 3rd, 9th and 16th, 38th and 39th are also in progress	6,321			6,321	Ooperband and Jamtara	165 mds., 25 seers.	165 mds., 25 srs.	410 7 9
3	Deoghur to Jur mondee road	Nil	113,001 cubic feet of earth-work	5,133, or 99 63 per cent		18 or 38 per cent	5,151	Deoghur	101 mds., 34 seers	101 mds., 24 srs.	354 0 0
6	Trenpalar and Burio road	Complete project	Completely opened	770			770		36 mds., 9 srs., 9 1/2 chks	36 mds., 9 srs., 9 1/2 chks	91 14 0
7	Burio and Protap pur road	Work stopped on the 3rd		1,514			1,514		83 mds., 8 srs., 4 chks	53 mds., 8 srs., 4 chks	80 7 0
10	Metalling Bhagul- pore and Soory road	Complete project	Completely opened	769			769	Doomkah	27 mds., 8 srs.	27 mds., 8 srs.	68 0 0
13	Repairs to ditto	Ditto	Ditto	443			443	Doomkah	17 mds., 24 srs.	17 mds., 24 srs.	44 0 0
14	Bahawa and Bur- hail road	Ditto	Ditto	1,220			1,220		52 mds.	52 mds.	123 0 0
16	Pakour and Hee- ranpore road.	Ditto	Ditto	719			719	Burhail	46 mds., 19 srs.	46 mds., 19 srs.	128 0 0
17	Doomka station roads	Ditto	Ditto	92			92	Doomkah	4 mds., 3 srs.	4 mds., 3 srs.	10 4 0
	Mohespore and Doomka road.	Work stopped		352			352	Mohespore ...	6 mds.	6 mds.	15 0 0
1	Bun at Kati- coond	Completely marked	Completely opened	1,913			1,913	Katikoond	22 mds., 35 srs., 2 chks	22 mds., 35 srs., 2 chks.	66 6 9
32	Bund at Burio ...	Work stopped on the 3rd		24	...	...	24	...	Nil.	...	.....

GUNNAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 8th August 1874.

Supply of food thereto	Condition of the people and the general features of the country	Mode of payment	Rate of wages	Arrangement of tools	Disburse- ment during the week	REMARKS
Government rice	Laborers are healthy and strong no symptoms of scarcity or distress	Twice a week in cash and Government rice	From 4 annas to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth work	Supplied by department	Rs A P 410 7 0 in rice 12 4 0 in cash	In rice 1 309 7 0 in cash 67 2 9 Total 1 373 9 9
Ditto	Laborers are able-bodied and healthy	Ditto	From 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of earth work	Ditto	254 0 0 in rice 14 6 0 in cash	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day by sub cashier	CONTRACT WORK Rs 1 7 to 2 13 per 1 000 cubic feet	Ditto	81 14 0 in rice	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	DAILY A P Men 3 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	86 7 6 in rice work stop paid on the 3rd	
Ditto	There is no distress throughout the road	Every alternate day to all	A P Coolies 2 0 Women 1 3 Children 0 9	Ditto	68 0 0 in rice	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Spreading and consolidating 10 annas per 100 cubic feet	Ditto	44 0 0 in rice	
Ditto	Laborers healthy	Every third day	Rs 1 7 to 2 13 per 1 000 cubic feet in contract work	Ditto	132 0 0 in rice 7 3 6 in cash	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	DAILY A P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0	Ditto	128 0 0 in rice 31 0 0 in cash	
Ditto	There is no distress throughout this road	Every alternate day to all	A P Coolies 2 0 Women 1 3 Children 0 9	Ditto	10 4 0 in rice 1 14 9 in cash	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day	Rs. 1 7 to 2 13 per 1 000 cubic feet	Ditto	15 0 0 in rice	
Ditto	There is no distress throughout this	Every alternate day	DAILY A P Men 2 0 Women 1 6 Children 1 0 From 4 annas to 8 annas per 100 cubic feet earth-work	Ditto	46 6 0 in rice	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day				

Dated Berhampore, the 10th August 1874.

From—W. WAVELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th August.

2 At the commencement of this period I was at Rampore Hât, from which place I struck across country to Khurgaon, having heard very bad accounts as to the cultivation and the prospects of the crops on account of deficient rainfall. I found that the backwardness of cultivation had been, as I expected, greatly exaggerated, and that the prospects of the crops were by no means bad in the eastern portion of the Khurgaon thana, and that, with seasonable rain, the transplantation of the winter rice crop would probably be completed in good time. From Khurgaon I went by the Badshahye and Synthia roads to Kandi, and thence into Berhampore. In this part of the district matters were not nearly so promising. Tempted by the abundant falls of rain in June, the cultivators had sown a large extent of land broadcast, and the transplanted crop had been transplanted two or three weeks earlier than usual. The effect of the long-continued break in the rains during the last three weeks of July had naturally been disastrous in these parts, and extensive tracts, the promise of which I found at the end of June to be so very good, had, at the end of July, suffered damage which no rain that may have fallen since I saw this part of the country, or that may fall hereafter, can repair.

3. Not only in this, but in other parts of the district has there been a material change for the worse since the last fortnightly report was written, and unfortunately this change is owing to circumstances which are entirely beyond our control, and, as affecting the outturn of the crops of this year, are of far greater importance than any temporary outbreak of distress or increase of prices. No part of the district has escaped some loss from the insufficient rainfall during the past month, but the losses are very unequal in different parts. Thus, with the exception of some parts of Mirzapore and Sootree, the Jangipore sub-division has obtained almost sufficient rain, and the very heavy fall on the 7th instant (3 feet, 28 inches) has probably done more good than can easily be calculated. In the Rampore Hât and Lalbaugh sub-divisions, too, the rainfall appears to have been almost sufficient, except for the high lands of Khurgaon and Bhudihat, and if the drought has not destroyed the seedlings, as I fear has been the case in some parts, there is time yet for transplantation if the long threatened heavy rain will fall at last. The most unfortunate thanas are those of Bhurtpore and the southern and south-western portions of Gokurn. Here, for the past month, there has been no rainfall worthy of the name, slight sprinkles not being, I fear, sufficient even to keep the broadcast

I have this morning learnt that good rain has fallen in Bhurtpore, except apparently about Kandi. Parts of the Gokurn and Barwa thanas are, however, greatly in want of rain.

W WAVELL,
11-8 74 Offg Magte and Collr

sowings alive in some places, and a fortiori utterly insufficient for fields into which seedlings are to be transplanted. Heavy rain fell yesterday about Berhampore in a south-westerly direction, though the fall in the station was insignificant, and I have this morning heard that there was a good fall in part of the Gokurn thana. I trust that there was a really copious fall in Bhurtpore, by which a considerable

improvement in the prospects may be effected, but, however favorable the weather may be hereafter, a certain proportion of the crop has undoubtedly been lost, and the outturn of much of it has been diminished.

4 The aous crop also has been injuriously affected in many places by the deficiency of rain, and its magnificent promise of the past month has not been fulfilled. The strip of country in the Bhurtpore thana, between the Bhagiruttee and the Babla rivers in which this crop is grown, has specially suffered, and one result has been that whereas a month ago I intended to have closed the Suktupore poor-house and to have very greatly circumscribed all relief operations in this part of the district, I found on my visit to the place last week that the numbers obtaining relief had considerably increased, and might be expected to increase still more. In fact, I have authorized the opening of a poor-house at Bhurtpore itself, a place at which there has hitherto been distribution of uncooked food. With regard, however, to the aous crop generally, it may be said that so large an area was sown down with it that, even allowing for a considerable amount of damage caused to the crop in parts, its actual outturn will probably be not much below the average, especially if we have falls of rain during the next few days.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

1 *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is still reported to be sufficient for the daily wants of the people. In the Jangipore sub-division the bazar of the Dhulian is best supplied with rice. The Roghoonâthgunge bazar stands next. The bazars of Mirzapore and Notungunge have got a good supply. In the smaller bazars the supply is reported to be scanty. The supply of food-grains in the bazars and principal hâts in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division is reported to be sufficient for local consumption. In thana Khurgaon the supply is less abundant than in the other thanas, but still no want is felt by the people. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the bazars in thanas Assaupore, Shahanuggur,

Mannullabazar and Bhugwangolah continue to be abundantly supplied with grains of all descriptions; but the supply in thana Bhudrihaut still continues to be deficient. Advances of Government grain are being made to shop-keepers for sale in this thana. In other thanas, where supplies appeared to be deficient, the local dealers have not come forward, and under recent orders sales will be opened at the golas of Rangamattee in Gokurn, and of Sukteepore in Bhurtapore, and if necessary at Shalapore in Bhudrihaut, at Nobogram in Kalyangunge, and at Kandi and Jangipore.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice is lower in the head quarters sub-division than at the date of the last fortnightly report. The average of twelve of the principal marts is $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, it is cheapest at Jellinghee and Gowas, being 16 and 14 seers respectively at those places, which of course lowers the average rate very much, and dearest at Satoon and Kalyangunge, where it is 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively. Wheat is nearly the same price as last fortnight and gram is cheaper being $16\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the Jangipore sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar, common rahri rice is 13 seers per rupee, whilst good rice is 12 seers per rupee. At Sooty rice sells at $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers. At Dewan Scrai bazar bhadoi sells at 12 seers and rahri and purbi at 11 seers per rupee. At Mirzapore rice is at 12 seers, and it would therefore appear that the backwardness of the crops in part of that thana has not as yet had any effect in raising the price of the article. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the prices of coarse rice vary from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, and those of best rice from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the Lalbagh sub-division the prices of best, common, and aous rice in the several markets vary from 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively. Those of wheat, barley, and gram from $10\frac{1}{6}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, 20 to 22, and 16 to 18 seers per rupee respectively.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots and others.*—No trustworthy information on this subject is available, but there is reason to believe that the supplies in the hands of zemindars and traders is sufficient for present wants, though the poorer ryots have probably very small supplies. A few days ago I was informed that the effect of the fall of prices and of the anticipation of a further fall when the aous rice comes into the market had had the effect of bringing out some stores of old amun rice which had probably been kept back in view of a rise in prices.

4. *Rainfall, if any*—There was some rain, but generally very slight, in every station in the head-quarters sub-division during the fortnight under report. The want of a real good downpour to soak the ground thoroughly and flood the rice fields is much felt, as the rice crops have been, and are being, much damaged, especially on the stiff clayey soil west of the Bhagiruttee. The rainfall at Jangipore, where it has been heaviest, has been 6.50 inches during the fortnight, and on the 7th instant the quantity of rainfall was 3.28 inches. In the Rampore Hât sub-division there has not been a sufficient fall of rain, but in thana Khurgaon, in which it appears to have been most deficient, the rain that has fallen has enabled the cultivators to carry on agricultural operations everywhere. In the Lalbagh sub-division, during the fortnight under report, the rainfall at the head-quarters was 4.61 inches, and as stated in my preliminary remarks, deficiency is mostly felt in the high lands of Bhudrihaut.

5. *State of the crops*—I have written on this subject in my preliminary remarks. The future of the winter rice crop, and, to a certain extent, of the aous crop, depends very much on the weather of the next few days. With heavy continuous rain much of the amun which is now greatly imperilled may be saved, but I fear that a certain portion has been damaged irreparably. In the Jangipore sub-division the harvest of bhadoi rice has commenced, but no bhadoi rice has as yet come into Roghoonathgunge or Jangipore market. In spite of loss by submersion in the part of the sub-division between the old and new entrances of the Bhagiruthee, the harvest is expected to be a bumper one. The prospect of hymunto rice is not good in parts of Mirzapore and Western Sooty, and these parts are much the same as those that suffered most from last year's drought. The worst tract in Mirzapore is the tract between Simla and Zindgi, about 5 miles long, and between Daspara and Mathhaukra, about 3 miles broad. Throughout this tract little hymunto rice has been transplanted. The sub-divisional officer has been informed that advances must be especially made in these bad parts. The sub-divisional officer reports, as a consoling feature, that the seedlings in the nurseries at four of the villages still look well. At a certain village of which he heard the worst accounts he found remarkably fine seedlings. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that generally speaking the state of the crop is not bad, although the progress of the agricultural operations in some places has been somewhat retarded owing to the deficient fall of rain during the fortnight. In thana Pulsah the state of the aous paddy and sugarcane is not bad, but it has been reported that owing to the want of sufficient rain, transplanting has, to a certain extent, been stopped. In thana Rampore Hât the state of the amun crop has been reported to be good, and the sugarcane and mulberry crops are also in a thriving state. Only in thana Khurgaon the report is somewhat unfavorable, but on account of the late rains agricultural operations are going on pretty satisfactorily. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh states that the indigo is very nearly all cut, and the result of the season, especially in Bhagwangola, likely to be most satisfactory. The aous in that thana promises, up to the present time, a capital outturn. The crops in thana Bhudrihaut are somewhat backward for want of rain, and a considerable portion of the land in the villages bordering on the Kalyangunge thana have not yet been transplanted.

from the same cause. The prospect of the crops to the north of the line of the Branch Railway is, however, far more pleasing.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no improvement in the condition of the poorer classes, who are still severely pressed by the high price of food, and distress, as exhibited by the flocking of larger numbers of people to the poor-houses and centres for relief, is undoubtedly on the increase in Bhurtpore and other western thanas, and in the southern part of the Burwah thana. In the Jangipore sub-division there is distress in the interior of Mirzapore and in western Sooty. It is being actively relieved by the Relief Committees at Mirzapore, Beluria, Hilora, and Jangipore. The people who attend the Jangipore cook-house at Roghoonathgunge are, for the most part, Mirzapore people. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that there is no change to report in the condition of the people, but their wants have been in a great measure supplied by the assistance given them in the shape of relief works now going on in numerous places in the jurisdiction of this sub-division and by gratuitous relief. The agriculturists are now busily engaged in their works in the fields. Khurgaon is unquestionably the worst thana in this sub-division, and the sub-divisional officer has been directed to send the officer specially engaged for the purpose of enquiring with regard to advances to ryots to this thana. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the inhabitants of thana Bhadrhant are, the sub-divisional officer believes, as a rule, poorer than the inhabitants of the other thanas, and having suffered more from last year's drought they require, as might be expected, more assistance than the people of the other thanas of the sub-division. The relief works and the small advances which are being made, as well as the charitable relief will, however, support the laboring classes and small cultivators to surmount the distress which they would otherwise have experienced.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—A report of three deaths from starvation was received from Andoolbarcea, a village of Burwah, at no great distance from Beldanga, where there is a relief centre. The relief officer who enquired into the matter found that one of the men had died of fever and the two others of diarrhoea, caused apparently by eating *shama*. The relief officer asked to be shown the worst cases of distress, and a man was brought suffering from fever, but who was said to be starving, in whose house the relief officer found 10,000 cocoons, grain, bullocks, &c.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—Twelve cases of petty theft of grain were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Jangipore sub-division three persons were punished for grain-theft. There were two cases of grain-theft reported during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division. In the Lalbaugh sub-division there was no case of grain-robbery or theft reported since the submission of the last narrative. A crime statement is annexed.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—Cholera has almost disappeared, and there are very few cases of small-pox still lingering in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Rampore Hât sub-division cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but they are in a very mitigated form. Owing to the coming in of the aous crop distress is greatly mitigated in the eastern thanas, and is most intense in the western thanas of Bhurtpore, Gokurn, Kalyangunge, Bhadrhant, Mirzapore, and part of Sooty. All the relief officers and assistants are now employed in that part of the district.

(B)—RELIEF WORKS.

Two statements, one showing the average number of persons at work on the several works and other particulars, and the other the expenditure in money with explanatory notes, are herewith submitted. It will be observed that the number of laborers on the Gorabazar southern drain has greatly increased. A month ago, when the prospects of the aous and amun crops alike were so good, the cultivating classes would not resort to this work, and many laborers could not be tempted to work for rice payments. When, however, prospects became worse, owing to want of rain, the numbers rapidly increased. Many of the laborers are women, and there can be no doubt but that the execution of this work has been most beneficial in providing employment for the inhabitants of the vicinity of Berhampore. In some parts of the district, in the Jangipore sub-division for instance, the numbers of laborers on relief works will probably fall off, but in others they will, I think, increase, and it is in my opinion better that these works should be kept open than that the laborers should come (as I believe many would) on the purely gratuitous relief list. Much, however, depends upon the character of the weather during the present week. Heavy rain would doubtless relieve the works of many laborers who would have employment in agricultural operations on their own account or on account of others.

(C)—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

From the returns furnished by the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, at Jamalpore, it appears that 24,628 maunds of rice have been imported to, and 6,811 maunds of rice have been exported from, the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division during the fortnight under report. This large importation has to a certain extent kept down the price of rice in the hâts and bazars. No purbi rice is said to have been imported into the Jangipore sub-division during the fortnight.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS

The assignments made for the storage of Government grain and for the management of golas have already been mentioned in previous reports. The following figures show the quantity of grain received into the district from—

	Mds
Calcutta	15 752
Godagaree	8, 667
Maldah	9 970
Total	64,189

There is still great difficulty in procuring transport for supplying rice to circles in the interior. The cargo of rice received from Calcutta by the steamer *Success* (9,750 bags) has enabled me to distribute large supplies to the various golas on the banks of the Bhagiruthee. Annexed is a statement showing the storage and consumption of grain in the district. I note that in the printed copy of the last fortnightly statement, the columns opened by me, showing advances to zemindars, was omitted. I have therefore included those advances in the column of advances to ryots in the present statement.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVILEGED PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 20 applications pending at the close of the last fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. Twenty-five fresh applications have been received during the fortnight under report. Out of the total 45, orders for payment have been passed in 9 cases, and the remaining 36 cases are under investigation. Cheques for payment in rice have been issued to the aggregate amount of Rs 6,798 to nine zemindars. The above is exclusive of the advances made to the ryots direct for small amounts. In the Jangipore sub-division 881 maunds and 27 seers of rice have been advanced to 453 ryots, and 70 maunds to a zemindar of Joroor, to enable him to make advances to his ryots. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector and the Sub-Inspector on special duty actively exerted themselves to induce some zemindars to stand as securities for their ryots, but they have failed. The Sub-divisional Officer himself has been equally unsuccessful. It is worthy of notice that Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, Baboo Pulin Behari Sen, and Rao Jogendro Narain Roy are lending money to their ryots without taking advances from Government. In the Rampore Hât sub-division, in 51 applications orders have been passed for giving 579 maunds of rice to ryots, and 1,163 maunds 37 seers of rice to 13 zemindars for making advances to their ryots. In the Lalbough sub-division advances have been made to the chowkedars of Assanpore and Bhadrighat thanas, on the understanding that the amount should be repaid in money at the end of next harvest in December or January, and with the stipulation that it may be levied at once for any neglect of duty. The Relief Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi has made advances to zemindars and ryots to the amount of 404 maunds 20 seers, actually given out, besides other grants sanctioned, but in which the rice has not been taken. Unless prospects alter materially for the better in the bad parts of the district, it will, I think, be necessary to make considerable advances in some villages, but the rainfall is so capricious and uncertain that it would, I think, be better to defer such grants on anything like a large scale for a short time, until it can be ascertained in what parts the crops have been wholly or very materially damaged. Even in adjoining villages there are great differences between the prospects of the crops owing to greater or less deficiency of rain, and much more relief may hereafter be required in one part of a thana than another, though both may have suffered equally from the failure of last year.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S R, dated the 5th March last, is annexed.

A separate report with accounts up to the end of June last, called for in Government No 4640—S R, dated the 22nd ultimo, will be submitted as early as practicable, as they are not ready for submission along with the narrative, owing to some accounts having been received too late, and to want of some information called for from the sub-divisional officers of Jangipore and Rampore Hât.

At head-quarters the cook-houses for Hindus and Mahomedans are still resorted to by numbers. The number of persons relieved under heading (d) has been 58.

In the Kandi relief sub-division there has been an increase in numbers owing to the want of rain and bad prospects of the crops.

In the Lalbough sub-division the Hindu and Mahomedan cook-houses at Shahanuggur and Mohimapore are being continued. The laboring classes have generally plenty of employment on relief works. Several relief roads have been started in thana Bhadrighat. Rice is distributed at Sagurdighee in thana Bhadrighat and Furrabig in thana Assanpore, to persons who are unable to work. Small loans of Rs 5 each have been made to ryots of several villages under this head, as the re-payment in most instances will be by labor on relief roads. Of the total number of persons relieved, shown in the statement, 3,737 persons were relieved under heading (b), 628 under heading (d), and 1,287 under heading (c). There are 25 relief roads on which these persons were at work. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs 4,761-4-8, and the total expenditure Rs. 567-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs 4,196-12-2 at the close of the fortnight. As regards the Rampore Hât sub-division, a new poor-house has been started at Bowowah in thana Rampore Hât, and a poor house at Jaipore in thana Khargaoon has been abolished during the fortnight under report. The above poor-house was abolished simply because there are other poor-houses in its neighbourhood, where people incapable of work, and really needy, could easily obtain relief. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount

to Rs 996-4-3, and the total expenditure Rs. 623-14-3, leaving a balance of Rs 372-6. The figure given in column total as regards the Jangipore sub-division represents the average daily number as far as could be ascertained. In addition to this, 60 persons on an average daily were relieved by work on an embankment. There were 32 persons relieved under heading (d) during the fortnight. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,071-0-1, and the total expenditure Rs 3,773-6-10, leaving a balance of Rs 297 9-6 at the close of the fortnight.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

*Vide the accompanying statement

No payments in money have been made in the sub-divisions during the fortnight under report from the imperial fund

	District	Robbery	House-breaking	Theft	1874	1873	1872
Head quarters sub-division, from 21th July to 6th August 1874	1		15	29	45	25	30
Jangipore sub-division from 21th July to 6th August 1874	1		1	10	12	14	13
Rampur Hat sub-division, for the fortnight ending 7th July to 6th August 1874			1	7	8*	5*	5*
Fullmoon sub-division for the fortnight ending 8th July to 6th August 1874	1		6	12	19	36	22

* Information incomplete

W WAVFII,

Offg Magistrate and Collector of Moorsshedabad.

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant from 25th July to 7th August 1874 Station Berhampore

NAMES OF VILLAGES	DISEASES	Recovered	Admitted	Total	RESULTS				REMARKS
					Cured	Relieved	Died	Remaining	
NOWADA	Cholera		16	16	16				These cases treated by 3rd class Hospital Assistant T Coopowsamy in charge of Nowada Famine Hospital
	Amalfevers		32	32	32			3	
	Intermittent		1	1	1				
	Syphilis		2	2	2				
	Dysentery		1	1	1				
	Dysentery	1	1	2	2				
	Dysentery		6	6	4			2	
	Syphilis		1	4	3			1	
	Cholera		5	5	4			1	
	Other diseases	10	15	25	21		1	6	
	Total	11	80	91	81		1	13	
BHARATHAPORE	Amalfevers	3	1	1	1			0	These cases treated by 3rd class Hospital Assistant C Jangipore in charge of Bharathapore Famine Hospital
	Intermittent	1	1	1	1				
	Syphilis	1	1	2	1			1	
	Dysentery		1	4	3			1	
	Dysentery	3	7	10	8			2	
	Dysentery		5	6	4			1	
	Syphilis	2	2	1	1				
	Other diseases	2	41	43	31		1	11	
	Total	12	81	93	71		1	21	
PRIDIA									Returns not received from Hospital Assistant P Mariswamy Pillay

The cases of cholera treated by T Coopowsamy were apparently of a mild type

BIRHAMPUR, W WAVFII, S M SHIRCORI, Surgeon-Major,
The 11th August 1874. Offg. Magistrate and Collector Civil Surgeon.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874

Expenditure up to last fortnight		Rs A P	
		70,778	2 0
Jangipore and Khamra road	contingencies		10 0 0
Bhucwanzola road	{ materials	7 6 9	
	{ contingencies	20 12 9	
		28 3 6	
* Panchgram road	{ materials	2 1 0	
	{ labor	15 0 0	
		17 1 0	
* Kandi road	labor	1 8 0	
Khamra "	contingencies	12 0 0	
Kishanburi "	ditto	10 0 0	
* Badshah "	labor	10 0 0	
Nulhatia "	contingencies	2 1 3	
Calcutta "	ditto	20 0 0	

* It was necessary to make money payment on one day owing to the supply of rice falling short. Access difficult, and means of transport not easily available on these roads

		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
<i>Bridges</i>					
At Katadara	materials	16	12	0	18 0 0
On Calcutta road	{ materials 188½ maunds of lime	213	4	9	230 0 9
Culvert at Doomgram road	{ carriage and labor stock purchased	18	3	6	44 0 0
		25	12	6	5 0 0
Bricks at Katadara	contingencies				29 0 0
Tools and plant	Establishment for July last				321 7 9
Southern drainage works of Berhampore on account of work establishment and petty bazar purchases					187 0 0
Total					945 6 6

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Moorshedabad up to the 8th August 1874

Names of Sub-divisions	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transhipped to other districts	By sale to public or labourers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots	By payment in kind to labourers
Rampore Hat	7th August	Mds S C 3,858 0 0	Mds S C 1,020 0 0	Mds S C	Mds S C 537 19 0 1,204 5 0	Mds S C 1,153 8 0 1,346 30 0	Mds S C 877 14 0 2,150 18 0
Ditto previous fortnight							
Total		3,854 0 0	1,020 0 0		1,741 24 0	2,490 38 0	3,218 40 0
Lalbaugh	8th August	2,908 39 2 3,612 25 14	4,175 19 15	30 0 0	523 9 0 716 7 0	1,610 17 0	721 29 0 1,405 33 13
Ditto previous fortnight							
Total		6,581 25 0	4,175 19 15	30 0 0	1,239 16 0	1,610 17 0	2,027 22 13
Jellingee	27th June 12th July	59 27 4 135 30 0			5 35 0 55 10 0		18 2 6 21 20 4
Ditto							
Total		195 17 4			61 5 0		39 28 10
Choa	8th August	706 17 6			590 9 91 35 22 0		
Katlamaree	31st July	449 22 0			307 25 12		18 29 3
Dowlatabad	31st "	584 17 4			81 15 10		80 31 11
Bunkerpore	8th August	281 4 8		8 15 6	104 30 0		24 0 0
Barromassia	8th "	174 0 0	174 0 0		51 0 0		304 0 0
Euroodpore	1st "	391 5 8	391 5 8		188 28 14		
Nologram	8th "	874 22 12			940 25 8		
Head quarters	7th "				1,013 33 8	121 0 0	626 23 15*
Kandoo	23rd July	9146 0 8			974 22 11		2,104 37 7
Rangamaree	4th August	3,668 15 10					6,531 39 5
Public Works Department	10th "						
Total		10,180 32 1	565 5 4	8 15 6	5,624 20 73	121 0 0	9,942 1 8
Grand Total		20,824 34 6	6,360 25 7	38 15 0	8,809 31 72	1,211 15 0	15,236 2 5

* This return is entirely wrong

† There is an omission here, as to my certain knowledge some 2,000 maunds have been advanced to zemindars and ryots

BERHAMPORE,
The 10th August 1874.

J. A. DAWSON,
District Grain Officer

W. WARELL,
Offg Magte and Collr of
Moorshedabad

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers	Number of relief circles opened and managed by plunters, zemindars, and other residents	Number of work houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily			
					Men	Women	Children	Total
Head quarters sub-divn	17	4	16	16				7,402*
Janakpore sub-division	6	2		6	319	2,651	1,082	4,152
Rampore Hat sub-divn	8	2	7	15				2,281†
Lalbaugh sub-division	1	3		7	2,080	2,706	866	5,652
				14				19,787

* Information incomplete

† Information incomplete, as returns from Khurgaon have not been received.

Fortnightly report for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

NAMES OF WORKS	Average number of coolies	Supply of food	Condition of labourers	Payment of wages	Arrangement for tools
Panchgram to Jeonantee	23	To be had in small quantity	Good (Work stopped for want of rice)	Task work at the rate of 2½ to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet paid in rice	The men are supplied with tools
Radhaghat to Gurnoo Old Calcutta road	189	Easily obtainable	Good	Not reported	The men work with their own tools
Kishenghur road	1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Hurripara to Baraspara	411	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet	Ditto
Berhampore to South Dinan Hurripara to Pakabari	1291	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2 annas per diem	Ditto
Panchgram to Shripore	137	To be had in small quantity	Ditto	Not reported	
Gorabazar improvement	181	Easily obtainable	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas a day	Tools are supplied
Lakshi Sole improvement	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Janaport to Khunt	101	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet	Coolies bring their own tools
Dewansora to Jangunze	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Jerror and Newdara road	329	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Kandi to Bahich road	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Khujana to south in boundary of district	293	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Azimung to Radhaghat	100	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet	Ditto
Blugowangola road				Ditto ditto	Ditto
Bhuggerwaz to Arkingung	21	Ditto	Not bad	Paid in rice rate not reported	Ditto
Under J. C. H. Union 1 sq	52	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Under the sub divisional officer of Ramjore Hat	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto
Dahrapara to Jeonantee	1	Ditto	Good	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet	Ditto
Banshibati to Helora road	14		Not reported		
Total	607				

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

	Rs	A	P
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative	48,451	10	3
Detail of the total—			
Amount credited to the district fund being payable from Government	16	456	1 10
Salaries, establishment and contingencies	2,534	12	5
One third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoyamurce	200	0	0
Two rice advances	23	522	8 0
Paid for construction of a tank at	81	0	0
Advances for purchase of grain	2	025	0 0
Public works wages	33	4	0
Transport of Government grain	3	600	0 0
Advances during the fortnight and report—			
Transport of Government grain	100	0	0
Salaries, establishment and other contingencies	1,133	7	3
Total	1,233	7	3
Grand Total	49,684	17	6

W. WILKINSON,

Offg. Magr and Collr of Moorshedabad.

No. 1691—SR, dated Dinagepore, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secy to the Government of Bengal, Sarcity and Relief Department

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narrative for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

A—STATE OF COUNTRY

The health of the people continues good. Cholera has disappeared, and so has small-pox, with the exception of a few isolated cases here and there. Dr. Cones, the Sanitary Commissioner, has lately passed through the district and inquired into the state of the people. He reports that the public health is good, but that there are signs of privation having been suffered during the earlier stages of the scarcity. This quite accords with what has come under my own observation. There was very prevalent and wide-spread distress during March and April, even with relief-works in progress in various points, since then our organization has been completed, and this, coupled with the distribution of Government grain throughout the district, has relieved what would otherwise very rapidly have become a grave disaster. With the exception of the two circles of Poirsha and Tumbuli, supplies are nowhere sufficient, and prices vary in the most perplexing manner. At the large bñt of Fakirgunge, in Patnam, one day country-rice was sold in sufficiency at 12 or 13 seers per rupee, no Govern-

ment grain was therefore disposed of; on the next hât day grain was not procurable, and purchasers had to go to a Government golah, some way off, to have their wants supplied. It is the same in most places, the supply very irregular, and, on the whole, deficient, it is to be noted, however, that prices show a downward tendency. It would appear that there are still some stocks in hand, which are gradually being disposed of by the holders, as they see future prospects continually brightening. The weather has been on the whole most favorable for the crops, and reports from all the circles are most encouraging, and everywhere it is reported that the bhadoi just ripening is a magnificent crop, some of it has been cut, and a little has already come into the market. The winter crop is also reported as doing well; a large proportion of it has been transplanted, and the operations with respect to it are in a very forward state. From Doorgapore Circle only do I hear that the winter crop is backward. Mr. Pollen complains that there the transplanting has been begun indeed, but the work is not so well forward as it ought to be. I would remark, however, that most of Doorgapore lies very low, and the late floods so completely submerged many parts of it as to stop work altogether for some time. During the past fortnight we have had no heavy rain, what there has been, has consisted of showers sufficient to refresh and keep alive the young rice plants, but not sufficient to flood the rivers: there is a cry of want of rain, but there has been no such deficiency as to cause damage. The prospects of the winter crop are on the whole most encouraging, and if only we get heavy showers during September and the early part of October, we may expect a good harvest. In Thakurgaon to the north, prices show a downward tendency, but fall very slowly, they range from 7½ to 11 seers per rupee, the general rate being 8 to 9. Mr. Scanlan has taken advantage of this spell of comparatively dry weather to push in supplies of Government grain, and at Thakurgaon alone last week disposed of Rs. 6,730 worth of rice without causing any particular alteration in the market selling rate. The bhadoi is only just coming into the market in Thakurgaon, as soon as it does come in, the demand for Government grain will fall off, and relief operations for that part of the country may be closed.

In Beergunge some bhadoi is coming into the market from the Rungpore district; the consequence is that the demand for Government grain is beginning to fall off there. The people in every instance prefer their own country rice, if they can get it, and that they have so long been dependent on Government sales, is of itself evidence that other grain was not procurable. I omitted to mention in my last report that in Thakurgaon a series of grain robberies had occurred: a number of bad characters banded together and began a systematic plunder of their fellow villagers' grain godowns, threats of personal violence deterred the earlier victims from complaining, information, however, did reach the police, and the result has been that a considerable number of persons have been sentenced by the Sessions Court. From the evidence adduced in these cases, it appears that many of the Thakurgaon villagers have grain stored in their houses, sufficient for their own wants, and with a surplus to provide for contingencies. On the whole, during the past fortnight, the condition of the people has bettered, rain has fallen in sufficient quantities to prevent damage to the winter crop, the bhadoi is now safe, and is a very good crop, jute also has turned out well, while prices are slowly declining.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

Of actual work on the roads there is next to none. Mr. Scanlan is trying to improve the existing road between Thakurgaon and Bonbari, so that rain may interfere as little as possible with future transport arrangements. In Beergunge and Bochagunge circles too, coolies are employed in trying to finish off uncompleted roads, while in Bindol, Mr. Fasson finds some employment in the same way. The coolies employed are partly men who do not live by agriculture, and partly agricultural laborers, who have failed to be absorbed by the labor market. The largest numbers are at Bindol, and are persons that, Mr. Fasson says, he must find employment for, as they cannot get it elsewhere. I know there are a great number of villagers in the Bindol direction, who generally at this time of the year go down to Putnitol and the south to obtain work in the fields, this year there being no demand for their labor, they can find no employment: numbers of these men passed through the station as usual going to seek employment, but they did not all obtain it, for I know some of them returned, finding no demand for their services. The difficulty is to find work for laborers at this time of the year: employment, however, is found for them in dressing roads, filling up holes, improving village foot-paths, &c., and in no case on any of the works is a higher sum paid than can be earned by an agricultural laborer in the vicinity. Wages in this district vary from 2 annas to 4 annas a day with food twice a day as well. On our works, on the other hand, a man cannot earn more than one seer of rice per day, in fact Mr. Fasson has been trying the experiment of only giving ½ a seer per day for a certain amount of work done: we may rest assured, therefore, that our works are not attractive. Every effort will be made to get rid of what laborers there are. I may add that Mr. Fasson gives employment to several men who come across the Nagor river from Purneah every day, and who assert that they cannot get work near their homes, neither in the fields, nor on Government works, the addition of these helps to swell his list.

C.—TRANSPORT.

There have been some transport operations going on: rice has been sent into Thakurgaon; there was also an unexpected run on some of the Ranisankoil golahs from the Purneah district, which necessitated further supplies being thrown into that circle. Such supplies must go from Raigunge, but as Mr. Pollen has nothing to spare, whatever he sends away must

be made good. Our Maldah reserve has been all sent away, the deficiency therefore must be made good from Neetpore and Godagari. The reserve at Sahibgunge to the amount of some 5,000 or 6,000 maunds will have to be moved up to Putnitolla to supply the place of some of the rice sent from there to Beergunge Circle. The Railway authorities have also just made over to us 10,000 maunds of rice on the Atrai, of this 2,000 will be carted to Chintamon in Habra Circle, and the balance 7,000 be landed at any point in the Patiram Circle that Mr. Finucane wishes to have it stored. Our stores have been on the whole judiciously placed, but it has been impossible to avoid moving a few thousand maunds here and there as occasion arises. Very little grain has been imported into the district, some was brought up the Koratoya river into the Bhaduria Circle from the eastern districts, and this had the effect of lowering prices considerably the fall of the rivers has apparently stopped this traffic, or, it may be, the coming in of the bhadoi has warned traders that prices will fall below what they can afford to sell at. A little rice at one time came up the Atrai to Patiram and Putnitolla, not grain imported by any mahajuns residing at any of the marts on that river, but brought by boats sent out from Dacca and elsewhere, with instructions to sell wherever a market offered. The imports into Bhaduria were of the same nature, the relief afforded, therefore, was only afforded to persons residing on the banks of the two rivers Atrai and Koratoya, and did not touch those living in the interior: such importation has now stopped, and rice is nowhere reported as coming into the District from outside. From the very first all the substantial traders, whose agents reside in the marts of the Atrai, Jamoona, Koratoya, and Poornabhaha, have declared their intention of not importing, and this they have adhered to throughout, so that such chance importation as I have noted above, plus stocks in hand, have been all that could be depended on to meet the emergency.

D—STORAGE

During the last few weeks grain has had to be moved about from one circle to another, the surplus of one being made available for the wants of another. These movements have been effected without difficulty, for in selecting sites for golahs, when grain was first stored, the necessities of future transport were kept in view, and our main depôts have always been on the banks of rivers, navigable during the rains. It is satisfactory to find that our golahs have been fairly well built, and the rice properly stored no loss has resulted from the Burmah rice heating and becoming black and unsaleable. I have not received specific answers to my circular on the subject issued on receipt of Government letter, but I am sure I would have heard of it, had such damage occurred to any extent. Owing to the steady demand for Government grain, our stores are fast running out, and a question has been raised as to the sufficiency of our supplies to last up to the time when the ripening of the winter crop restores things to their normal condition. Out of the total amount stored, which, counting what has been received from the Railway, amounted to about 11 lakhs of maunds, there are not, allowing for wastage, much over 1½ lakhs remaining in hand, if so much, it is a matter for serious consideration therefore whether such amount is sufficient for our requirements until such time as the people are no longer in want of help. Of course if the weather is not propitious, if the rain fails us in September and October, it is perfectly certain that no amount of grain now at our disposal will avert a great calamity, but supposing nothing unforeseen occurs, will our supply hold out to the end? I am inclined to think they will. The bhadoi crop is now safe, the outturn is a good one, and twice the usual breadth has been sown, allowing for loss by the late flood and damage done by too much sun, we may count on about twice the usual amount of bhadoi passing into the hands of the ryots. In ordinary years the bhadoi is kept by the individual cultivator for his own consumption, any surplus he may have only being disposed of: such surplus generally lasts about six weeks, *ie*, till the first week in October, the supply for the period that intervenes between the beginning of October and the coming in of the earlier sorts of winter rice being met by issue of old stocks. It is feared that much the same will happen this year, *ie*, that the ryots will only sell surplus stocks, that such surplus will only last until October, that our supplies will have been exhausted, and that after that there being no stocks to fall back upon, prices will rise and great distress be the result. I have discussed the matter with most of my Circle officers, and the result arrived at is as follows. The Bhadoi will this year come in very gradually, having been sown at different periods according as the ryots found means to purchase seed. The last of the Bhadoi will not be reaped until the middle of September, and the coming in of the crop is sure to decrease sales of Government rice, more especially if the latter be not pressed on the market. Again a larger area than usual having been sown this year, there will be more surplus to be disposed of, and also fewer eventual purchasers, inasmuch as more persons will have stock in hand to last until the Hemanta comes in. The prices in November are expected to rise, but not to the same extent as they have done, and the people being then certain of a winter crop, there will be no panic, and money will be procurable from mahajuns. The Bhadoi will come into the market more gradually than usual, but there will of course be a natural anxiety felt by all to dispose of their surplus, before prices fall further. There is no doubt that many would prefer to buy good clean rice at 14, in preference to Bhadoi at a cheaper rate. In order then to avoid all possibility of competition, I would raise the price of Government rice to the rate at which clean country sells in the bazar here, *viz.* 12 seers for the rupee, this raising of price would also enable us to keep a reserve in case prices show a disposition to rise during the latter end of October. By acting on the above suggestion, our present supply will, I think, be found more than sufficient, our sales being thus reduced to a

minimum during the period the bhadoi is in the market, allowing the people during that period to depend on their own resources. If after the Bhadoi goes out, there is any demand amongst those who have none of that crop to fall back upon, we will be prepared to supply the demand; if, as I hope, prices will not rise so very high, we can always dispose of any stock in hand. It would be unpolitic to dispose of our grain until we see what happens in November, and it would be unfair to the ryots to keep open our golahs at rates, likely to interfere with the disposal of their produce; both difficulties, it seems to me, will be avoided, by raising our selling price, and thus reducing our sales. I may add that the rice now in our store is, I am told, mostly good mugri and ballam rice, which the dealers would be glad to buy in any year, and the sale of which at 14 seers per rupee, must interfere with sale of bhadoi.

The Relief Commissioner has been moved to address Government on the subject, with what result is not yet known

E—ADVANCES

I subjoin the remarks of the District Relief Officer under this head, and I may add that the Circle Officers have, from the first, watched carefully the effect of this system of relief, and are unanimous in expressing their opinion that advances have been a great boon to the people, and that Government liberality has not been abused. Some few cases have been reported, where the recipients of advances were found selling Burmah rice in order to purchase seed grain; and in a few isolated instances, attempts have been made to obtain advances on forged receipts, or by hypothecating another's land. In some of these cases legal steps have been taken, in others, the rice or its value has been returned. Grain advances supplied a real want, and though in some few instances designing persons may have imposed on the officials, I am sure the grain, as a whole, has been consumed in a manner that Government intended it should be.

"The following statement shows the amount of grain issued on account of advances in the different circles of the district during the past weeks. It will be seen that in all but four circles the issues have now receded to a comparatively insignificant amount, and (except Thakurgaon, where they were somewhat delayed by the short stores of grain,) these are the circles in which the Relief Officers arranged to give out the total amount of the advance in two or in three instalments. It must then be borne in mind that only a very small portion of the issues during the last week was on account of newly granted advances to fresh borrowers, or of supplementary advances to previously successful applicants, but rather that nearly the whole amount had been previously promised by Government. As soon as the liberal concession of lower rates became known to the public, many applications for new or further advances were presented, but following the instructions issued, the Relief Officers have been particularly strict in their enquiries, and very few applications are now granted, only in cases where an absolute want of them is apparently proved. With the coming into the market of the early bhadoi, the necessity of completing the second instalment is disappearing, and virtually the work of granting advances may now be considered as at an end.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Totals included in last narrative	OF THIS FORTNIGHT		TOTAL
		First week	Second week	
	Mds Sr Ch	Mds Sr Ch	Mds Sr Ch	Mds Sr Ch
Bhadooria		330 30 0	174 20 0	505 10 0
Bindoi	20,056 30 0	545 0 0		20,601 30 0
Boorgunge	696 30 0	349 25 0	247 15 0	1,333 30 0
Bochagunge	4,040 30 0	618 0 0	619 15 0	5,178 5 0
Chooramon	21,885 15 0	1,408 35 0	1,010 0 0	27,304 10 0
Dinagapore	22,012 25 0	710 15 0	357 0 0	23,080 0 0
Durgapore	33,783 10 0	280 20 0	1,300 30 0	36,344 20 0
Gungarampore	16,195 0 0	663 0 0	1,762 0 0	18,630 0 0
Habra	802 20 0	91 0 0		893 20 0
			78 15 0	78 15 0
Foolbarce	416 15 0	446 5 0		902 20 0
Kaliagunge	21,465 10 0	167 0 0	111 20 0	21,763 30 0
Luskerhaut	11,992 10 0	252 30 0	101 0 0	12,346 0 0
Patiram	7,996 10 0	138 35 0	900 30 0	9,035 35 0
{ Zemindars Ryots	10,343 10 0	611 35 0	1,631 25 0	12,606 30 0
	66,416 10 0	1,141 0 0	238 0 0	67,795 10 0
Patnoctolah	16,005 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	16,085 0 0
Porshe	35,062 0 0	1,850 0 0	171 25 0	37,083 25 0
Tamboolee	2,060 15 0	1,434 20 0	1,263 20 0	4,757 15 0
Thakurgaon	9,552 25 0	5,548 30 0	574 0 0	15,675 25 0
Raneesankul				
Total	2,94,621 35 0	17,078 0 0	10,491 25 0	3,22,191 20 0

This is a favorable opportunity for placing on record a short account of the way in which the granting of these advances has been conducted

Immediately after the orders of Government authorizing the granting of these advances were received, the intention to make these advances was communicated to the zemindars, the necessity of the measure was shown to them, and they had pointed out to them how self-interest and humanity alike needed their exertions. To these calls almost with unanimity they turned a deaf ear, many of these zemindars are non-resident, and their agents replied that answers could not be expected for a month or more; others did not answer, a few promised, but did not follow up their promises by a single sign of preparation, and nearly all of the rest said they had no objection to Government making these advances, but they would not, or could not, do it of themselves. It has since been found that in a few instances zemindars, who would not hold up a finger to help their own tenantry, and so to maintain the prosperity of their own estates, even resorted to threats towards their tenants of their resentment, if not worse, should they ask for aid from Government.

It may be as well to exhaust this unpleasant part of the account—the conduct of the zemindars—and have done with it

Since the advances have been given out, some of the zemindars have come forward to undertake the obligations of their tenants, here and there ostensibly to prevent their people incurring unnecessary debts on the security of their tenures, but, in general, with the expectation, or rather certainty, of reaping where they have not sown, of getting a large margin of profit without the expenditure of any capital, or trouble or labour. The following is an example. Since the zemindar of has heard from some source that either 25 per cent. commission will be allowed to zemindars, or that they will be at liberty to take bonds from the ryots at any rates they chose, after themselves receiving at 16 and 18 seers per rupee, he was very anxious to become security, in the hope of gaining a large sum of money without incurring any expense or trouble

The following sentence embodies the views of all the relief officers who have noticed this side of the question. "The ryots are afraid that if they be left entirely to the mercy of the zemindars there will be no end of oppression to them, and that they will never be able to get rid of their liability, but become the bounden slaves of the zemindars." He continues—"My experience of the locality leads me to believe that the apprehensions of the ryots are not groundless, and that it is desirable to make agreements direct with the ryots, and then make over the bonds to their zemindars to realize the amount due from them." It is now reported from different quarters that the landlords have already commenced to take oppressive proceedings to get from the ryots the rent, for the possibility of obtaining which they are indebted to the exertions of Government, which has preserved, for their benefit, the ryots whom they, with short-sighted apathy, would have allowed to starve

In a district like this, where there still exists a competition on the part of zemindars for cultivators, rather than one of cultivators for lands, it is clear that by the advances the zemindars are immensely benefitted, and that the zemindars are now in many instances willing to take over the obligations to Government is a clear proof that the amounts of the advances have been very moderate, and only what was absolutely required

While the answers of the zemindars, when thus appealed to, to do their duty, were awaited, the circle officers through their staff were quickly collecting the data on which advances could be safely given. To have delayed this till the zemindars' answers were received would have proved a fatal mistake. As soon as it was evident that the zemindars were not going to avail themselves of the very liberal offers of loans in money or in grain, wherewith to give loans to their ryots, nor to become sureties for the advances which Government was preparing to lend, applications from village committees, proffered by their respective mandals and leading men, began to be entertained. As a rule, the applications were tendered to the relief officers, and reports based on the previous enquiries taken from the inspectors, or more generally written after a second enquiry in the villages whence the applications came. Lists of all those who joined in the applications, together with a rough estimate of the value of each individual's property, the extent and nature of their holdings, the number of individuals in each family, together with their latest receipts of rent paid to their landlords, were taken, and then submitted to the relief officers, who fixed, in consultation with the leading men of the village, the amount of grain to be lent. After this was done, the conditions were all again explained to the applicants, and a formal agreement, embodying these conditions and the hypothecation of their lands, tenements and personal property, was duly executed and taken. This was followed, as quickly as might be, by an order on the most convenient store for the delivery of the amount engaged for, or in some circles of an instalment of it. Of course there have been some slight variations in the procedure. In some circles, it is believed, the enquiries were nearly all made by the circle officers, either at their head-quarters or on tour. In some the lists of the subordinate applicants under the mandals and leading men have not been invariably filed, in some the latest receipts of the zemindars have not been always retained. In some of the agreements taken the boundaries of all the separate tenements hypothecated have not been fully entered according to the requirements of the Registration Act; but in all, the several and joint responsibility of all the borrowers for the full amount of the advance appears to have been clearly laid down.

In two or three circles only have the relief officers noticed anything like a general idea that Government would not insist on the payments of the loans. In Luskurhaut, where in one or two

cases the zemindars were willing to help their tenants, the latter obstinately said they would rather starve than touch their money or grain, while they were clamouring for Government advances, hoping never to be forced to pay them: and again in Patiram, the circle officer noticed a story that His Excellency the Viceroy would travel through the country to tear up all the bonds; and another, that those who did not apply for advances would be men marked down for future taxation. But the judicious conduct of both of these officers speedily corrected these absurd stories and such like follies. Mr. Finucane, reporting of this Patiram circle, observes "I have taken particular care to inform the ryots that it is not for their interest to encumber themselves more than they can help, and indeed generally they show no inclination to do so. I think if there ever was a notion among them that Government would not insist on being paid the price of grain advanced, that notion prevails no longer. If ryots are convinced that they will have to pay, it is inconceivable that they should ask for more grain than is absolutely necessary, for they must have sense enough to see that they are receiving inferior grain at probably four-times the price which they will be able to realise hereafter from their own 'superior rice.'" Again, in respect of this and the Bhaduria circle, where zemindars have come forward more freely to take advances for their cultivators, we have the check of the estimates framed by the zemindars of the requirements of each village and again, in general, the zemindars have given either an explicit or implied acquiescence in the amounts about to be granted to their cultivating communities. That the zemindars have been alive to their own interests, in watching that their people did not get excessive grants, is shown by those instances where they have come forward to give their own lands and estates as security, when they became really alarmed lest the ryots were about to borrow on the security of their tenures too heavily.

In the Doorgapore circle one of the zemindars, a leading man, who had at first refused to stand security for the advances then granted to his ryots, afterwards became convinced that the first supply was inadequate and brought his people up for a second supply, becoming surety for the amount of both loans.

Mr. Pollen writes "I have taken the greatest care to impress on the people the necessity of avoiding all unnecessary debt, and have given them plainly to understand that whatever becomes of their rent to the landlord, the Government dues must be paid in full. I have not held out the slightest hope of a compromise of any kind, and I have pointed out, over and over again, that in case of one of their number dying, the rest of the community must make good his quota." Mr. Fasson writes "The mandals have almost everywhere taken up the cause of their poorer villagers who needed advances. The whole system of the advances has been based on the co-operation of the mandals, and their conduct throughout has afforded a strong contrast with that of the zemindars. In many cases the mandals submitted a complete list of the landholding population, marking off those who did not need rice. The mandal having submitted the list, consents to become security jointly with four or five of the principal inhabitants." It follows, as they would be the first and heaviest, perhaps the only losers, and to the extent of their whole property, that they would take every care to prevent any imposition or extravagant acquisitions. In Poisha the relief officer at one time expressed a fear, not that the people were asking for too much, but for too little. From Thakurgaon came particular accounts of the people, suggesting that it was useless arranging for instalments for repayment, for they would be able and only too glad to clear the debt from the first bhadoi crop, and both in that circle and in the Sudder circle considerable tracts, where last year's crops were tolerable, have not furnished one application for advances for relief works or for relief. In the Sudder circle I have myself seen among the applicants their anxiety not to be suspected of over-valuing the property they were offering as security, and the pains taken by the relief officer in keeping them in mind of the strictness of their engagements. It is generally supposed in this circle that the amount is to be repaid within three months.

It is needless to adduce further opinions, for we may assert that the advances were timely given—an ample inquiry on collective and good security—and not prodigally, but rather with a prudent parsimony. The number of persons to be maintained for so many days guided the officer in fixing the minimum, and the maximum was, I think, estimated in money at 14 times the annual rents paid by the whole of the associated cultivators.

I think we may assert that the borrowers have every wish and intention to act up to their engagements, but the question is, whether the zemindars, under the present state of the law, with their prior liens for rent and power of attaching the standing crops, will not forestall every effort of the Government, or even whether they would not try to frustrate the realization of Government loans from a spirit of opposition. It would be hard if all the direct benefits should be reaped by the zemindars, while the Government loses labor, capital and prestige, with only the advantage of a consequent enhancement of the stability of the land revenue, the discharge of a debt to humanity, and the temporary reduction of our relief work grivings. The giving out of advances interfered with no trade, and it has been remarked that the expenditure of Government grain during the time when issues were being made scarcely exceeded that of a previous period of equal duration.

Without those advances cultivation must have been very backward almost all over the district, to the prolonging of the period of distress, and the total area of cultivation must have been far less than what it now is.

The immediate result was to free our relief works of nearly all persons belonging to the cultivating classes and agricultural labourers, as is proved by the state of the pauper rolls of

Beergunge, Bochnagunge, Thakurgaon, and Phulbari, where advances could not be given out early, and where the pauper rolls continued to be very heavy until they were given out. It is greatly to be desired that the matter of registration of these agreements should be at once decided, as the delay will cause further legal difficulties, and perhaps something should be done to facilitate and remove from the regions of chance the recovery of the value of this 3,30,000 maunds of rice. I hope in my next report to give some account of the number of advances given, and the households to which this help has reached, and also to give the names of the few zemindars who have behaved well in helping their tenantry.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has furnished the report under this head.

A copy of the Government telegram to scrutinize our charitable relief lists has just been placed in my hands, and I have much pleasure in reporting that every direction in it, applicable to this district, has been forestalled, and that the moment it became safe to do so, the circle officers were directed to take these measures with a persistence which some among them appeared not altogether to like.

The result of this scrutiny and of the more favorable aspect of affairs has been that, during the past fortnight, the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief has decreased from considerably over 81,000, probably 87,000, to 53,881,—a decrease of 30,426 in the fortnight. Three weeks ago the numbers stood at more than double this, being over 1,13,000. The subjoined statement shows that the decrease has been general and progressive, and this gives room for expecting a continued decrease arising from scrutiny, in addition to the easement which must follow the harvesting of the bhadoi crop. I have shown with tolerable accuracy the numbers under the simple classification of—

- 1st —Those receiving gratuitous relief.
- 2nd —Those employed on out-door labour
- 3rd —Those employed in-doors in making thread, gunny-cloth, or in husking rice or the like

There are shown 3,965 as employed in this last way. The probability is that much of the expenditure now applied in finding these people employment will be recovered from the sale of the manufactured articles, while it affords employment at home for some few thousands of women who, on account of age, domestic cares, or caste prejudices, are unable to work on roads. These are all people who are on the charitable relief rolls and are paupers. If no employment were found for them, they would be none the less on our hands, getting something less as gratuitous relief. The rates of their remuneration vary slightly in different localities, but it is found impossible to fix one scale. As far as I can make out, a woman must be particularly industrious to earn by manufacture much more than another woman would, working on the roads in turfing or the like. The number employed on out-door light labour, in turfing, improving, or repairing roads made as relief works is 14,458.

These only get a working subsistence allowance, one seer of cleaned rice a day for adults, half that quantity for children, while a rough sort of task work is insisted on. A gang have a reasonable quantity of work shown them as their day's task, and no one is paid till it is quite finished. In two or three circles there are a few men among these gangs employed on higher rates, as the work is particularly hard, such as bridging, clearing jungle off roadways, &c. Such work cannot be done by weak men or women, and able-bodied men have to be employed at, or nearly at, the ordinary wages paid by the cultivators to hired labourers. Again, among the gangs of women and children some proportion of strong men must be kept to break up earth or the like, so as to keep the weaker ones fully employed. These have to be paid higher when they are particularly wanted. It will be seen from the list

Bhadura	6 pice
Budol	7 "
Bochnagunge	6 to 8 "
Churamon	8 "
Dunagore	6 to 8 "
Ran-onkol	8 to 12 "
Phulbari	12 "
Thakurgaon	8 to 12 a day
Lonkol up to	4 Rupees a month
Lonkol thant	28 to 3 "
Lonkol up to	1 "
Lonkol	2-8 "
Lonkol	3 to 4 "
Lonkol	3 to 4 "

in the margin what are the prevailing rates in the different circles for hired labor. Where daily wages are in vogue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna a day or Rs. 2-12 a month is the lowest rate of wage anywhere given, but in addition to this is food, two meals a day, over and above the amount of the money wage. It is clear that the people have every inducement to find other employment than that on our roads, obtaining, under the irksomeness of the ticket system, something like real hard labor, with only a seer of rice a

day. I do not believe the remuneration could be brought lower, and that the men on our works now are (save the especially retained men, probably not altogether 200 in number) only those who positively cannot obtain in this year any other employment (for the usual employers of labor are now, of course, working harder themselves and hiring less), or they are men not strong enough to go afield, though not reduced to accept gratuitous relief. The composition of the gangs will best be shown by a few examples—

	Men	Women	Children
Churamon	53	537	192
Dunagore	257	574	703
Phulbari	137	244	130

This shows that the men are but very few compared with the women and children. And the work they are doing, the proper consolidation and turfing of the roads, is very important.

and valuable. Still I look to this class as that in which reductions can most easily be made, and the attention of the Doorgapore and Bochagunge officers is especially required to this matter.

In the remaining class we have the blind, maimed, infirm, in short the mendicants, the poor beggars, and the sturdy beggars, besides some poor relations of poor people who are cast on to gratuitous relief till better times return, and they can again be supported by their friends. These get only half a seer of rice a day for adults and half that for children, and a pice in cash is added occasionally to those whose condition is at all bad.

As for the professional beggars, there are just now very few who can afford to give. They may, however, be soon cast off when they can safely be trusted to shift for themselves, while the infirm and mendicants must be kept on till public charity revives with returning abundance. It is hoped that the next fortnight will see our pauper list showing a total below 30,000 people.

The following descriptions will show the slight variations in the system of charitable relief organization:—

TAMBOOTI CIRCLE.

Distribution is effected by mandals, superintended by inspectors and assistant inspectors. There are seven sub-circles, six under assistants, one under an inspector, who also occasionally visits and reports on the assistant's charges. Besides this, the inspectors have various duties.

The work began by the inspector and assistants visiting every village of each sub-circle, and settling what persons were to be brought on to charitable relief. The lists then formed were the basis of the lists of to-day, having been added to or decreased as circumstances demanded. They next selected one village mandal to distribute rice to all the paupers of a contiguous group of villages. Such mandal had a copy of the original lists given him. This has been amended from time to time. Each assistant compiled a register for his own charge, corrected after each circuit.

Each selected mandal has to distribute for some four or five villages. There are 80 such distributors, who get rice to the value of Rs 5 a month where they wish for any remuneration. The mandals are always in communication with the assistant inspectors, and give information and aid in many ways. In the west central sub-circle, bordering on Dugapore, the mandals came forward and engaged in writing to support all their indigent without any aid from Government. This they have done. In Mhyal, the work being heavier at the commencement, a paid mohurir had to be stationed, and at their head-quarters the assistant inspectors in person distribute. This distribution is made once a week—all the villagers of the little group attending on the same day—as this takes up only one day of the mandal's time, and allows the sub-inspectors to time their visits so as to be generally present on distribution days.

Having selected the distributors and the recipients, the sub-inspectors supplied the distributors in the first instance with rice calculated to last two months, this stock has from time to time been replenished from the regular golas. The sub-inspectors are all men particularly fitted by reason of their local influence and experience, all but one being residents of their sub-circles and of the landholding classes. They are paid Rs 10 a month, and have no mohurirs or peons found for them. They all come personally with their papers and accounts every Tuesday to the circle relief officer.

The manufacture of cloth and gunny (mostly by women) is superintended by these sub-inspectors, and the raw material is given out by, and returned to, and paid for by the sub-inspectors at their head-quarters.

The recipients of gratuitous relief get at the rate of half a seer of rice a day for adults, a quarter seer for children, and cash has not been deemed necessary for them.

Those on light labor are on task work; with industry a very little over a seer can be earned a day by an adult. A small proportion of cash is given to these people.

No cooked food has been given. There are a few orphans whose parents have died of cholera on the charitable relief lists, getting rather over the ordinary dole. They are boarded out with respectable people, and will, no doubt, be readily adopted as soon as general prosperity returns.

It will be seen below what the chief differences are in other circles.

Mr Fasson, from Bindol, writes that charitable relief is administered on the village system. The mandals have always undertaken the relief of their own villages without pay. The mandals of 127 villages distribute at the same rate as is given in Tambooti to those who are very poor and cannot work or find any other livelihood. Gratuitous relief has been rather strictly limited to the distribution of rice to the maimed and diseased, the very old and very young. Every one who could work was made to work in the out-door gangs. Rice was given sparingly, as people did not seem to want it. In the only case in which the people asked for rice, they fixed their own requirements at one pice a week only, clothing, too, was not lavished, a redundancy of clothing not being in fashion, and there were very few indeed reduced to wearing rags. Relief work was afforded as near as possible to their homes, and care taken to prevent the crowding of paupers in any one locality. From the end of June all out works were reduced to subsistence rates of one seer for adults and half a seer for children.

The villages were formed into groups of 20 or 30 villages, under group superintendents on Rs 15 a month. These visit their villages regularly and report carefully. The mandals all do their work well: many of them being in authority over two or three villages, distribute for all of them. Just before the rain set in, a month's supply was sent to each village. During the rains much attention has been paid to finding employment at their homes by manufactures,

and at their villages by minor improvements under the supervision of the mandals. People of respectable castes, unwilling to work, but reduced to distress, were not found in this circle. People of higher castes are fairly well off, and having land, were relieved sufficiently by grain advances.

The circle officer observed that there were orphans, but not the result of the famine, and many might be collected no doubt, were it desired, but just all had some one to look after them.

In some respects the Putnitolla arrangement differs; local agency not being so much employed. The villages in this circle are divided into groups, containing from 60 to 180 in each group, according to the ascertained severity of the distress, and the particular portion of the circle in which the group is situated. Over each group is a superintendent, a man of good character, and accustomed to work in some respectable public post. Mandals are not much employed, as the circle officer was not so satisfied with their efficiency, or character as a class, as to feel warranted in entrusting them with such responsibilities. There are 18 group superintendents, getting each 30 Rs a month. Their working is supervised by the two inspectors and by Mr Sneyd himself.

They first of all went from village to village and compiled lists of all persons then requiring gratuitous relief. This was the starting point. Superintendents travel daily through their groups, submitting reports to the circle officers every Sunday. Every village is visited once a week, and they superintend the distribution of grain. The amount given in this circle seems to be in excess of what is allowed in other circles, and the reduction of staff is imminent. The superintendents in this circle are (besides the circle officer's personal observation) the general suppliers of intelligence.

In Durgapore, Mr Pollen does his work first through his five inspectors, each with a division of from 60 to 100 villages, each with several assistants,—local men,—putwaries, getting from Rs 10 to 15 a month. The old and infirm draw their daily subsistence allowance from the mandals, who at the outset got supplies sufficient to last two months.

In Thakurgaon, where relief had somewhat lately to be opened out, Mr Scanlan remarked that all good men were employed elsewhere, and nothing but the leavings of men were available for him, of whom he would entertain but very few, and have the work done as far as possible by the village communities alone, with the supervision of his inspectors, all accounts being rendered direct to head-quarters.

In Luckerhant, under the group superintendents, the mandals do all the work of supervision and distribution. "Mandals are never paid in cash for their remuneration in my circle, indeed, rice payments are made to very few. Those who are really poor get double pauper allowance. Many asked for remuneration, but I have set my face against it, for, if we were once to concede it, there would be no end to their demands, and the result would be that our pauper expenditure would be eclipsed by our payments to mandals."

In Churamon the mandals are nearly all paid. Equal firmness would no doubt have got the village headmen to give their services gratuitously. In both circles the amount of their services, individually considered, is not very great. I have mostly noticed the arrangements in circles under European officers, but it would be unjust not to add that generally I am as well satisfied with the arrangements made by the other circle officers. I conclude with a brief account of the arrangements made in the Sudder circle, which come before my notice daily.

The circle has four divisions, each under a sub-inspector, each sub-inspector has grouped the villages in his division. Before this was done, all the mandals were in pay, getting 6 or 4 Rs a month, each representing his own village. The circle has now 65 groups, in each of which the ablest or most willing mandal in the group of villages is selected, and though only getting pay in grain, equivalent to 7 Rs a month in rice, does every thing which a group superintendent would do, besides being the actual distributors of the grain. As in other circles when groups were formed, initial pauper rolls were prepared. These have been under continued revision and amendment, whether on the recommendation of mandals or the sub-inspectors. Each mandal has a complete list for all the villages under him, duplicates of these are with the sub-inspectors, and finally a general register of all the circle is compiled, and always kept under the supervision of the circle officers and a special inspector of charitable relief, under the headings gratuitous relief, out-door relief, and in-door relief.

The sub-inspectors, all local men, live out in their sub-circles, visiting each village at least once in two days. They submit diaries every other day, supervise the distribution of grain, see to the sufficiency of supplies, the condition of the paupers, and recommend or scrutinize all corrections and additions to the pauper roll. To provide for any emergency in the interior, at a time when transport may be very difficult, each sub-inspector has a reserve store in his division of 200 maunds, and they generally supervise the light labour gangs. At the outset, each distributor was provisioned for three months' expected requirements.

Most of the work connected with relief by spinning and weaving is conducted in godowns close by the circle officer's residence. Payments are there made, and raw material issued, but in the interior mandals take and return material, pay and manufacture articles for their own people in account with the central godown. They are especially of use in bringing this form of relief to the women who have prejudices to against appearing in public.

The correction of lists of paupers of out-villages falls generally to the sub-inspectors whose energies are enlivened by occasional and unexpected visits and scrutiny of inspectors.

At Dinapore where, on account of the city, beggars and mendicants and impostors do mostly congregate, besides the vigilance of the circle officer and his alien inspectors, there are two great checks against imposition. Close by the Government charitable relief office is a poor-house maintained by Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, where cooked food is daily given

away. All of his agents and servants are well able to discriminate the deserving applicants from others, and they work in perfect unison with the circle officer. About 250 persons of the mendicant class are daily fed by him, and these cannot possibly get assistance a second time from Government and *vice versa*.

Next, a few professional beggars, instead of being given a subsistence allowance and unemployed, are retained on trifling pay, and make themselves very useful in giving private information of cases of imposition. Enquiry nearly always proves them to be correct.

Money and clothing, in addition to food, are very sparingly given; light labour is indeed pretty hard work; and always task work, and a very great deal of assistance in quarters where much is required, though not clamoured for, is afforded by the manufactures at a minimum expense to Government or the Central Committee.

Lieutenant Proudfoot speaks highly of the willingness and efficiency of the mandals.

I must mention the good example of Karim Bux, a zemindar in Rancesonkoil, who has volunteered and done particularly hard work in connection with charitable relief, without asking for any remuneration or recognition. I regret that, owing to the lateness when the Government circular came into my hands, the accounts of all expenditure for charitable relief are not yet ready, returns from some of the circles not having been received. The accounts will be forwarded as soon as compiled.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during the month of July 1874—

					Number of cases reported, excluding those declared to be false and never to have occurred
DACOITY—					
Headings 30 and 31 of crime return.	Month of July 1874			...	2
	" " 1873			...	1
	" " 1872				2
ROBBERY—					
Headings 32 and 33 of crime return.	Month of July 1874	..	..	..	4
	" " 1873	.			3
	" " 1872	.	..		0
THEFT—					
Heading 43 of crime return, AI, excluding cattle theft.	Month of July 1874	.		..	25
	" " 1873	...	..	.	12
	" " 1872		.	.	17
HOUSE-BREAKING—					
Headings 35 and 36, AI	Month of July 1874				7..
	" " 1873				78
	" " 1872				51
Total					
	Month of July 1874			...	104
	" " 1873				94
	" " 1872				70

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was

Details of the above—

For road and bridge works	12,31,530	5	5
" construction of golas	1,11,12	6	
" transport of rice	1,01,266	7	5
Hire of carts, &c, for conveying money to circle officers	1,250	0	0
For purchase of fodder	2,000	0	0
" construction of bungalows	2,000	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c	31,911	16	4
Miscellaneous	1,654	10	8
Salary and travelling expenses of native doctors	1,234	4	9
For tank digging	82,150	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
Office-furniture	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for relief works	60,000	0	0
Ditto ditto Major Landis for ditto	50,000	0	0
Railway freight for kodakos	899	0	0

The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been

Details of the above—

Baboo Abhoy Charan Ghose, court sub-inspector, for hire of carts and wages of coolies for carrying money to relief officers	50	0	0
District grain officer for transport of rice	9,177	2	4
Ditto ditto for miscellaneous expenditure	634	15	9
Ditto ditto for contingencies	107	2	6
Liaquat Hussain, native doctor, for pay for May and June 1874	60	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for Durgapore gola establishment for May and June 1874	115	5	0
Native Doctor Sreesh Chandra Roy for his allowance for June	10	0	0
Baboo Sham Chandra Sircar for Patna gola establishment for ditto	86	0	0
" Ram Chandra Mozoomdar for Balughat ditto for ditto	62	0	0
Mir Mazafur Ali for Dierhaut gola establishment for June	44	0	0
Gungadhar Sha for Kumergunge ditto for ditto	60	0	0
Matibulla for Khanpore ditto for ditto	40	0	0
Brojonath Sircar for Bonalai ditto for ditto	35	0	0

	Rs	A	P
Rakhal Das, relief inspector, for his pay for June	64	0	0
Tabarak Ali, ditto, for ditto for ditto	80	0	0
Baboo Joges Chandra Mitter for gola establishment for June	470	8	0
Baboo Prosonno Kumar Roy for Phulbari gola establishment for ditto	140	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for Kuncor ditto for May and June	121	0	6
H. J. H. Lasse, Esq., for Bendol ditto for May	80	0	0
Ditto ditto for gola establishment for June	216	9	7
Salary of famine establishment under Treasury Officer for July	22	0	0
Mr Stewart, on account of charges for horses	29	13	0
Travelling expenses of duffadars on account of charges for horses	18	6	8
Babu Hori Mohan Chaud for pay of establishment for July	682	10	9
Famine establishment under the Magistrate for pay of establishment for July	131	0	0
Setab Singh, compounder, for his salary for May	7	1	6
Ditto ditto for travelling allowance for May	7	1	6
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for his salary for June	450	0	0
Baboo Jegdish Nath Roy for his establishment for June and July	934	6	9
Mr R. K. Sen, for his salary for July	400	0	0
Ditto for his pay of establishment for July	79	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta for his travelling allowance for May and June	91	8	0
Native Doctor Suresh Chandra Roy, for his pay for July	10	0	0
Baboo Joges Chandra Mitter for his travelling allowance for proceeding from Maldah	101	4	0
Baboo Aghornath Chatterjee, relief superintendent for his pay for July	100	0	0
M. Purnanese Esq., for Pichugola establishment for July	19	6	6
Chittodhar Das for Bhakurgon ditto for June	72	3	11
Ditto ditto ditto for contingencies	2	4	0
Moonshee Tareekulla for Laharee gola establishment for June	61	3	8
Ditto ditto for repairs of gola	0	8	0
Ditto ditto for contingencies	1	12	0
Ramdoyal Nundy for Atwari gola establishment for June	26	2	7
Ditto ditto for contingencies	1	5	6
Ram Janoo Moushu for Ruhua gola establishment for June	12	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto for contingencies	0	10	6
Tareekulla for price of burning oil for Lahuri gola	0	10	9
District gram office establishment for July	178	0	0
District relief office establishment for ditto	70	12	6
Native Do for Nasoraddeen for wages of coolies employed during May, June, and July	15	0	0
Ditto ditto for price of medicines purchased during ditto ditto and ditto	20	5	0
Baboo Ram Chandra Barman for his salary and that of his inspectors for July	430	0	0
Ditto ditto for pay of inspector for ditto	50	0	0
Ditto ditto for pay of his office establishment for ditto	78	8	0
Moultee Abdul Khalik, assistant relief superintendent for his pay for ditto	100	0	0
Abdul Wahid, ditto ditto for ditto for ditto	100	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for pay of his office establishment for ditto	79	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for his office establishment for July	679	0	0
Ditto for tentage allowance for July	11	1	9
Ditto for his deputations allowance for July	200	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for deputations allowance for July	200	0	0
Baboo Ram Chandra Barman for his salary of group superintendents for July 1874	299	0	9
T. W. Tweedie Esq., for salary of group superintendents for July	245	0	0

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Atch of last full month	ON THIS ESTIMATE		DETAIL CLASSIFICATION			
		First week	Second week	Gratuitous	Light out door work	Manufactures and in door work	
Bhalera	1831a	3111	2101	1300	412	449	
Pinkal	18	2374	2311	Details not given			
Belagunge	11172	1861	1878	4858	b	c	
Talashan	818	2136	2085	1149	1447		
Cherapun	318	2716	2713	1692	784	240	
Dumpr	7117	784	7715	3401	1564	740	
Dorkere	951	9911	977	4059	4173	846	
Gungarupore	1771	4004	4107	1111	1022	841	
Habra	914	621	619	619	605	44	
Phulbari	738	1114					
Kalungunge	3114	2448	1307	798	810e		
Tuskrut	2785	2477	2417	1607			
Patnam	2062	3613	321	2608	511		170
Patnam	1714	1100	2330	1939	600 about e		
Porsha	8084	475	2619	1099	297		325
Ranankoni	2133	1906	1929	1019	768		43
Tanukole	4472	4225	392	2781	511		229
Shalukani	2037	2617	2790	1704	896		90
Total	84307	60795	61581	82723			

a Figures given in column 2 are for gratuitous relief only

b Besides 111 employed on road construction which cannot be called light labor

c Results about 200 daily fed by Ku Dhunoot Singh Bahadur

d The two circles have been joined no relief work or manufacture started

e Returns not clear of number on manufacture

f Returns defective figures in columns 2 and 3 given represent gratuitous relief, probable number on light labor and manu-

factures 600

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Dinagore during the fortnight ending 10th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE										Estimated grain expended of the ensuing fortnight
					Sold to the laborers or to public		Given for charitable relief		By advances to ryots		Amount paid to laborers		Total		
		Mds.	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds	Mds.	
Dinagore		96,000	1,27,927 9 8	97,519 25 4	74,940 30 2	8,406 11 7	23,090 2 0	3,172 21 11	1,08,599 34 4						
Choramon		45,000	46,246 33 8	34,633 23 4	4,435 9 13	1,364 17 13	27,304 9 0	4,909 28 11	38,013 25 5						
Bundol		89,000	90,757 0 0	58,213 12 8	26,744 2 11	4,372 18 4	21,601 31 8	10,810 1 1	63,523 11 8						
Rancesonkol	}	80,000	1,02,100 0 0	64,150 20 1	57,157 31 8	3,706 17 1	20,433 19 4	4,541 19 1	85,809 6 14						
Thakurgon			30,000	47,644 0 0	23,870 28 14	16,317 26 7	1,112 11 2	5,173 5 8	9,551 32 10	32,459 35 11					
Bachagunge		40,000	44,171 0 0	37,890 27 2	11,950 4 2	3,866 29 14	20,395 15 12	3,895 2 12	40,107 13 8						
Kalagunge		1,00,000	72,553 15 8	51,131 29 3	8,733 32 0	3,737 32 0	38,254 15 8	3,638 12 5	54,364 11 13						
Tamboclee		60,000	68,252 28 8	49,538 0 0	23,494 0 0	4,589 0 0	18,920 0 0	7,250 0 0	53,959 0 0						
Gungurampore		40,000	33,297 13 8	20,490 33 0	3,653 8 4	3,527 9 12	11,846 0 0	2,419 12 0	21,445 30 0						
Lakshant		40,000	38,864 0 0	22,250 32 6	1,912 34 10	4,249 12 9	16,065 0 0	1,834 23 7	24,111 30 11						
Porsha		85,000	94,905 0 0	75,756 9 0	17,478 37 1	3,890 20 13	57,795 10 0	2,370 21 14	81,535 9 12						
Putnigola		85,000	68,224 0 0	52,009 15 14	32,124 27 1	3,289 31 15	21,642 20 15	198 18 2	57,255 18 1						
Padman		60,000	42,445 0 0	24,324 37 4	13,414 14 12	2,001 21 2	8,945 25 0	2,066 33 0	27,023 13 12						
Bhadoora		1,50,000	94,588 0 0	66,412 37 2	22,103 13 5	4,482 12 15	36,344 18 13	5,026 18 11	72,956 23 12						
Doorgapore			33,317 0 0	14,639 24 14	10,022 32 2	1,992 33 10	4,821 28 12	11 22 8	16,148 37 0						
Habra			55,944 14 4	29,776 25 4	32,135 13 11	1,870 13 10	1,233 29 14	337 39 15	35,577 15 6						
Beeragunge															
Total		10,00,000	10,67,316 18 8	7,28,928 30 13	3,56,649 6 11	67,819 11 15	3,33,581 30 14	62,949 27 13	8,13,930 36 7						
							Add amount sent to Purneah		48,210 0 0						
							Total		8,62,200 36 7						

DINAGORE MAGISTRACY,
The 10th July 1874E. E. LOWIS,
Offg. Magistrate

No. 944, dated Maldah, the 10th August 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my report for the fortnight ending the 7th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY, &c.

During the past fortnight some of the bhadoi has been cut, though the greater part still remains to be reaped, it will nearly all be harvested during the next fortnight. The outturn is very good, seven or eight maunds a beegah. I went over the north-east part of the district towards Chanchal; the bhadoi there could hardly be better than it is, very little damage had been done by the rise of the Mahanuddee. Mr. Reily told me that a good deal of the crops towards the west part had been submerged and destroyed, but that part had a capital rubbi crop last year, so the people can bear the loss very well. The ryots are beginning to cut their Indian corn; this crop is very good, and is chiefly sown in the west part of the district. The small quantity that has been sown in the Barind has turned out very well.

The prospects of the hymunti crop, as far as one can say, continue good, though rain is required in the north-east part to complete transplantation. This complaint of want of rain is pretty general; however, I do not think that the prospects of this crop are yet materially affected; transplantation goes on up to the end of this month, and there seems to be every likelihood of there being more rain. Besides this, the ryots, taught prudence by the scanty rainfall of last year, have banded up their tanks so as to retain the water for irrigating their crops. Until the end of this month it is impossible to say how the hymunti will turn out.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal went through the district from Chanchal to Nowabgunge, and has given a very favorable report of the condition of the people. The following is an extract from his report—"The average health of ten villages was 18 per cent. with spleen enlarged; 12 per cent. anæmic, 2 per cent. emaciated, 4 per cent. aged, and 64 per cent. in normal health."

Dr. Coates observes that this is a large percentage of anæmia, and that those most affected were the town school boys whose parents were in easy circumstances. He attributes the loss of *physique* in these children to the want of muscular employments. The next most affected were the people of the southern villages, where the anæmia varied from ten to thirty per cent. of those examined. This, and the presence of some orphans at Gomastapore, is the only evidence of there having been any scarcity in Maldah. The native doctors of Nowabgunge, Old and New Maldah and Chanchal, all concurred in telling Dr. Coates that there had been no deaths and no diseases the result of scarcity. Dr. Coates adds their hospital records show the same thing. There has been a very slight increase in the deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery, while those from cholera have been much less than in the previous year in corresponding months.

In Chanchal Mr. Reily reports that there was more than an average crop of bhadoi. The supplies in the local markets are increasing, and prices have fallen below the rates at which Government is selling, so that Government sales have fallen off a good deal during the last three or four days.

During the past fortnight the prices of rice have been slightly lower than during the previous fortnight. The circle officer of Nowabgunge, Baboo I-shan Chunder Sen, reports that traders who have hitherto held back their stores are now eager to sell, and that lately they have exported a large quantity of rice to Calcutta. One man brought a boat load of 250 maunds of paddy to English Bazar from Dinagepore; he told me he had brought it from a place called Sihai, thana Bausia, where he gave Rs. 2 a maund, and was retailing it here at 18 seers for the rupee.

The following tables show the latest prices at the principal marts, and the quantity of grain brought to English Bazar by river during the week.—

	Paddy	Common rice
English Bazar	22	12 to 13½
Maldah		12 to 13½
Chanchal and Abadpore	22	14
Julescegunge and Samsi	22	12
Rohunpore	19	11½ to 13½
Nowabgunge		14½
Gazole	16 to 17	12
<i>Imports</i>		
From Dacca	Rice 2,930	Paddy 2,025
" Sylhet		225
" Calcutta	150	
" Nitpore	100	" "
" Kalkanoria		100
" Rohunpore	865	395
Total	4,045	2,745

RAINFALL.

During the fortnight the rainfall has been scanty, the quantity recorded at head-quarters being only 2.57 inches, and at Chanchal 1.59. On the whole, the health of the people has been good, though at Shibgunge some deaths from fever are reported.

B—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of people on relief works under the Department Public Works has slightly increased during the fortnight, the daily average being 1,118 against 1,088. For the Sudder

sub-division there is a slight decrease, the daily average number being 1,364 against 1,479 last fortnight. In Chanchal there has been an increase in the number, the daily average being 1,260 against 476.

There will probably be a great falling off next fortnight, since the people will get employment in reaping the bhadoi crop; and I have recently reduced the daily wages of coolies not on task-work to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a seer a day, that being mere subsistence allowance

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS	Number of laborers, Public Works Department			Number of laborers under Circle Officers			
	Men	Women	Children.	Men	Women	Children	Total
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION	Sudder Circle						2,096
	Gazole "			3,856	1,738	380	Nil
	Maldah "						5,348
	Gomastapore "			1,450	724	212	8,620
	Shibgunge "			2,680	740	193	Nil
	Newabgunge "			2,287	1,162	229	1,407
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION	Chanchal "				1,341	335	17,648

Total number of laborers under Department of Public Works		Men	10,262
		Women	4,854
		Children	1,034
		Total	15,650
Total number of laborers under Circle Officers			36,754
		Total	52,404
Daily average number of laborers employed was—			
Under Department Public Works			1,118
do Circle Officers			2,626
		Total	3,744

Amount disbursed in wages by the Department Public Works—

In tokens	Rs.	A	P
In grain	1,525	0	0
	11	2	3

C — TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

There is nothing to say under this head

D — STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

There are now 4,890 maunds of Government grain in English Bazar. This, I think, with the quantity distributed to the several circles, will be quite sufficient for the wants of this district, for rice is getting cheaper, and wheat is now selling at 16 seers for the rupee, i.e., only one seer less than at this time last year

All the hired godowns have been given up, and the only establishment retained is the one at head-quarters directly under the district grain officer. During the fortnight Lieutenant Barton came round and recommended that some of the rice stored in English Bazar should be removed and stored in the transport golas at Old Maldah. I found that this step was not necessary, since a few days after Lieutenant Barton left there was plenty of room here.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Government letter No 4741—S.R. of the 31st ultimo, no serious damage has been done to any of the rice stored in this district, a few bags only have been heated and damaged by rats, but there is now ample room in the godowns, so that there is plenty of ventilation.

The following table shows the places within the district to which grain was sent during the fortnight —

			Quantit., sent
			Mds. Sr. Ch.
From English Bazar	{	To Bamungolah	488 30 0
		„ Gomastapore	1,180 16 8
		„ Bulbulchandi	615 11 0
		„ Kamlabari	21 7 8
		„ Kahachuck	500 0 0
		Total	3,058 27 0

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight. The quantity of grain advanced to ryots for the Sudder sub-division was 4,197 mds. 20 srs., and for Chanchal 706 mds., total 5,503 mds. 20 srs., and thus the total advanced up to date is 23,988 mds. 25 srs. 4 chs. The value of the immovable property pledged as security for these loans is, for the most part, less than Rs. 100, so that generally it is not necessary to register the bonds. In Chanchal, the ryots who are beginning to sell their jute and bhadoi are already beginning to repay these advances. Mr. Reily originally advanced the rice at 10 and 12 seers for the rupee, I have told him to allow the borrowers to pay at the more favorable rates of 12 and 14 seers, these being the rates subsequently sanctioned.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There has been a decrease in the daily average number of people gratuitously relieved, the number being in the Sudder sub-division 6,625, against 7,701 of the previous fortnight; and in the Chanchal sub-division 2,690, against 2,996; the daily decrease for the whole district was thus 1,382. The number relieved in the Sudder Circle is very great, being 2,421 a day. Unfortunately Mr. Livesay, the relief officer, was taken ill, and so could not go round and inspect the centres, otherwise the decrease would probably have been greater. I expect that there will be a much greater decrease during the next fortnight. The number of centres closed during the fortnight was—

In Shibgunge	1
" Nowabgunge	1
" Gomastapore	3
Total	5

F.—Number of people charitably relieved for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874

Names of Circles.	Number of people relieved	Rice distribution	Names of Circles	LIGHT WORK		REMARKS.
				Number of people relieved	Rice distribution	
Maldah	22,860	637 19 5	Maldah	1,891	60 38 7½	
Gazole	4,704	59 37 15	Gazole	267	10 15 12	
Sudder	33,894	460 8 5	Sudder			Not shown separately
Shibgunge	2,150	79 21 2	Shibgunge			Do do
Gomastapore	12,682	204 11 15	Gomastapore	532	57 30 7½	
Nowabgunge	16,564	389 11 3½	Nowabgunge	1,521	180 32 0	
Chanchal	37,690	763 21 11½	Chanchal	4,596	179 0 0	
Total	130,414	2,294 11 9	Total	8,806	458 36 11½	

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

Rs As P

Total expenditure from district treasury as shown in the last fortnightly narrative 3,67,337 15 10

Details of the above total

Ordinary district roads and relief works	1,13,140	6	0
Ditto for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	17,800	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,94,747	9	6

Total 3,67,337 15 10

Expenditure during the fortnight under report

Rs A P

Rs A P

Expenditure from District Road Fund, &c

Station roads	30	0	0
Establishment	44	0	0
Placed at credit of the Department Public Works	7,500	0	0
	7,574	0	0

Expenditure from Scarcity and Relief

Salaries establishments, and office contingencies	4,575	5	6
Storage, including building and repairs	319	10	5
Miscellaneous	577	4	7
Advances for transport of grain	6,658	1	3
	12,130	5	9

Total

19,704 5 9

(a) Final payments made

12,130 5 9

(b) Advances re-payable

0 0 0

Grand Total

12,130 5 9

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed	{ District Committee	1
	{ Sub District Committees	6
	{ Relief Centres	78
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers		6
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers		6
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents		Nil
Number of work houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief		78
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily		9,415

REMARKS.—Five centres have been closed during the fortnight, namely, 3 in Gomastapore, 1 in Shibgunge and 1 in Nowabgunge

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				
				By sales to the public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to Ryots and remainders	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total
Maldah	7th August 1874	Mds 25,000	Mds 4 925 0 0	M 1 204 21 24	M 17 13 35 13	M 1 424 0 0		M 4 334 18 15½
Gazole	7th " "	10 000	10 859 0 0	1 043 23 2	796 0 11	4 652 0 0		8 544 23 13
Sudder	6th " "	25 000	10 804 0 0	1 404 4 4	2 234 33 11	2 118 35 8		5 961 31 7
Shibgunge	31st July " }		5 111 10 7	3 232 1 15	863 27 1	1 154 39 0		5 390 19 0
Gomastapore	6th August " }	5 000	8 574 0 0	4 049 5 9	1 037 29 2½	595 0 0		7 179 25 11½
Nawabgunge	7th " "	5 000	14,799 33 1	892 16 9½	3 129 4 5	5 020 20 12	2 939 21 3½	11 981 25 13
Chanchal	" "	10 000	37 013 0 0	16 675 19 4½	4 879 17 4	8 835 15 0		30 190 11 8½
Total		100 000	92,190 5 10	51 277 10 14½	15 947 18 15½	21 098 25 4	2 939 21 3½	79 352 50 5½

* This does not agree with the last fortnightly return revised figures were called for and sent

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Amount of grain received up to date	Amount of grain consumed up to date of last return	Amount of grain consumed during fortnight	Total consumption of Government grain
Maldah	Mds 4 925 0 0	Mds 3 134 36 15	Mds 1,269 20 0½	Mds 4 394 18 15½
Gazole	10 859 0 0	7 813 37 6	741 25 7	8,544 23 13
Sudder	10 800 0 0	4 217 29 8	1,744 1 15	6 961 31 7
Shibgunge	5 111 10 7	5 000 11 14½	230 7 1½	6 300 19 0
Nawabgunge	14,799 33 1	10 475 6 4½	1 555 22 13½	11,981 28 14½
Gomastapore	8 574 0 0	4 047 12 6½	812 13 5½	7 179 25 11
Chanchal	37 013 0 0	12 319 2 9½	6 998 8 15	30 190 11 8½
Total		82 390 3 10	13,371 10 9½	79 562 36 0½

* Up to 31st July 1874

† This does not agree with the last fortnightly return

No 658

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, and Theft as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding months of 1872 and 1873, for the month of July 1874.

		Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred minus (column 4 of AI Column AI)	
Dacoity—			
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI	Month of July 1874	1	
Theft—			
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle theft	Month of July 1874	54	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	26	
	Ditto ditto 1872	19	
Total of the two crimes	Month of July 1874	54	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	26	
	Ditto ditto 1872	19	
Lurking house-trespass, or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, &c —			
Heading 35 of Crime Return AI	Month of July 1874	21	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	26	
	Ditto ditto 1872	28	
Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking—			
Heading 42 of Crime Return AI	Month of July 1874	10	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	15	
	Ditto ditto 1872	11	
Total of the two crimes, headings 35 and 42	Month of July 1874	31	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	41	
	Ditto ditto 1872	39	
Grand Total	Month of July 1874	85	
	Corresponding month of July 1873	67	
	Ditto ditto 1872	68	

REMARKS —No grain theft.

The great increase is in petty thefts, of which there were more than double the number of the corresponding month last year This is attributed to the prevailing scarcity

MALDAH,
The 3rd August 1874.

B. S. MONTREYA,
Ct. Insp. in charge of District S. Office.

F. WYER,
Offg Magistrate.

No. 2032, dated Beaulah, the 12th August 1874.

From—W. H. D'O'LY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my Narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply of rice in the markets throughout the district is ample. Importations at all the river-side marts along the Ganges, Godagaree alone excepted, have been extensive. Singra and Nattore have also received largely from outside. Prices are gradually falling. There was a report, when prices rose suddenly in the end of July, that the supplies at Dacca were failing, and that the merchants were closing their stores; but subsequent large and continued importations soon removed this idea and caused the prices to fall. They range at present from 10 to 15 seers (80-tolah weight) per rupee. The highest of these prices (10 seers) prevails at some of the marts in Tannore, Manda, and Bagmara; while in Singra and Beaulah rice is procurable at 15 seers. In Manda potatoes are selling at 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. The aous crop has been cut in several parts of the district, and the rice is coming into the markets. Mr Clay reports that it is selling at Runbagha at 20 seers per rupee. There has been a decided insufficiency of rain. The weather has been unusually clear for this time of year. This, though advantageous for the silk bund, has not improved the prospects of the amun rice crop, regarding which fear has been expressed by many. After the first rise, the water in the rivers sank very low, but the Ganges has since risen gradually, and is now higher than the highest level which it attained in the first rise. This gradual rise is good for the deep-water rice. For the transplanted rice in the Bhurind and the north of Singra, rain is much wanted, and unless there is a more plentiful rainfall hereafter than there has been lately, it will suffer greatly. Jute has been cut in the north of the district, and the Sub Divisional Officer of the North Bhurind reports very favorably on it. All other crops in the ground promise well. Mr Manisty reports that maize is ripening in his sub-division, "and has afforded relief to not a few persons, but the greater part of it will not be ready for another ten days or so. Poultry has become scarce in most parts owing to the Mussulman population having lived in an unusually large measure upon it this year. I am informed that field-coolies are paid a considerable portion of their wages in poultry, the ryots not having the means to pay the whole in rice."

The condition of the people continues the same. In the south and south-east of Tanuore, in Bagmara, the north of Pootea and Beaulah thanas, distress is undoubtedly severely felt by many. The numbers at the poor-houses in this part are still large, but they have been considerably reduced at Khooshadanga, where at one time they were enormously high. That distress is really more severe in the parts above specified than it was a month ago, is certain, that it is acute, is proved by the fact that men, women, and children seek eagerly for work for even half a seer of rice daily. The children have now in many places to dive for kunker, still they do dive for it, and bring it to the centres. Men who were getting 13 chittacks of rice and pice for dall, salt, &c., were told that they would now only get 8 chittacks for working on the roads, &c., several refused at first, but in two days returned and begged to be allowed to work for even half a seer a day. Facts like these prove indubitably that distress is severe. It may seem strange that these people, who were not so distressed when prices were higher, and when prospects were not so good, have now suddenly fallen into great distress at a time when prices have fallen and rice is plentiful, but it is a fact, and the reason is, first, that private stocks have been exhausted, jewels have been pledged, and there is no money to buy rice, even though it should fall to 30 seers per rupee. Again, the part of the country in question is noted for its silk; cocoons are raised there in sufficient quantities to supply not only the neighbouring factories, but those also at a considerable distance. The price of silk has fallen enormously, and the price for cocoons has fallen accordingly, a man now gets one rupee where before he got two. The silk bunds have not been good this year, and the people have consequently suffered. The aous crop is also more backward in this part than elsewhere, but I trust that when it comes in our poor-houses will be cleared. There has been an increase in crime, but only in a trifling degree, as compared with the corresponding portion of last year, and a decrease as compared with 1872. There have been no cases of starvation.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

C.—TRANSPORT.

} See statements.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The golas having issued the greater part of their stocks, it has been easy to carry out the Government orders regarding ventilation. There has been no heating, and I trust that no injury will be sustained from this source.

E.—ADVANCES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Rupees 3,966-8-3 have been repaid out of the advances made to dealers to import rice

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statements and remarks above.

Crime Return of the Rajshahye District.

				Rajshahye
DACOITY—				
	(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874 ..	1	
		" 1873 ..	Nil	
		" 1872 ...	1	
ROBBERY—				
	(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874 ..	Nil	
		" 1873 ...	Nil	
		" 1872 ...	Nil	
THEFT—				
	(Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding Cattle-theft.)	Month of July 1874 ..	107	
		" 1873 ..	56	
		" 1872 ..	68	
HOUSE-BREAKING—				
	(Headings 35, 36, and 42 of Crime Return AI)	Month of July 1874 ..	66	
		" 1873 ...	107	
		" 1872 ..	112	
		Month of July 1874 ..	174	
	Total of all four cases	" 1873 ...	168	
		" 1872 ..	181	

BEAULEAH,
The 10th August 1874.

W. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,
District Superintendent of Police.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

	Rs	A	P
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	2,37,196	14	1
Details of the above—			
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	1,01,264	6	4
Advanced for storage of Government grain	1,580	12	9
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	8,926	13	0
Paid on account of contribution to District Relief Fund	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance	12,224	15	3
Advanced for purchase of gola materials	9,453	0	0
Advanced for relief work	1,873	12	0
Expended for relief work	3,005	0	0
Tentage and travelling	340	1	8
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution	600	0	0
Contingencies	745	0	0
Package	229	15	6
Permanent advance	4,300	0	0
Expended during the fortnight—			
Permanent advance	600	0	0
Package	157	14	3
Miscellaneous	78	5	1½
Contingencies	34	8	0
Storage of Government grain	1,119	1	0
Tentage and travelling allowance	512	14	9
Transport of Government grain	4,730	5	5
Salary and deputation allowance	1,088	6	11
Total	8,351	7	5½
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	2,37,196	14	1
Grand Total	2,45,548	5	6½

N.B.—Advances made to railway engineers on their cheques have been excluded under instructions from the Government of Bengal

Statement showing Operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahye District during Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

Names of Sub-Divisions	Names of Poor-houses	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY	
		Gratuitously	Doing light work
Sudder Sub Division	Beaulah	1,146	120
	Khooshadanga	7,070	5,983
	Panunugger	1,867	4,281
	Burgachee	139	3,980
	Sardah	253	119
	Gahinpoore	1,009	" "
	Bachmaria	1,590	4
	Arahee	983	" "
	Tahurpoore	3,373	5,218
	Nowhatta	137	" "
	Pooteah	No return has been received	
North Bhurind Sub Division	Madareegunge		
	Nurullabad	25	28
	Shalpoore	131	35
	Narnpara	64	96
	Banunigram	82	92
	Dasatma	64	63
	Kusamba	38	62
	Shibai	102	173
	Chandunugger	67	83
	Bandaikhara	13	39
	Backsoil	63	79
	Bagnara	403	107
	Halugghur	546	168
	Hajunugger	70	42
	Kour	8	179
	Bhapela	8	1
	Mullupore	3	16
	Thackerparah		160
South Bhurind Sub-Division*	Paulparah		71
	Felgram		39
Nattore Sub Division	Bygahua		38
	Khalja		95
	Relief given through village munduls	98	
		4,328	3,484
	Nattore	361	68
	Rimbagha	247	20
	Sbingrah	62	3
	Chahikhali	195	10
Nattore Sub Division	Pathalgahara	494†	
	Terol	173	3
	Hurah	71	10
	Kishimpore	62	16
	Burigaon‡		
	Karachmaria	14	13
	Total	25,055	25,092

* The sub divisional officer has not reported separately the number of persons relieved at each poor house

† These figures show an average of 26 days from 6th to 31st July. No later returns have come in

‡ The average number of persons daily relieved at this poor house is 239. The sub divisional officer has not reported separately what number receives gratuitous relief, &c. what number works in return

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Raykahye District during the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Date for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain	Quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other circles	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
				By sale to the public or to laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advance to Ryots	By payment in kind to laborers	Total			
Upper Sub-Division		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds	Mds.	
		10 500 0 0	1 461 4 0	1 149 4 10	25 044 16 0	1 942 34 0	2 152 13 0	30 867 27 10			
		1 866 0 0	13 627 29 0	827 3 6	6 940 30 4	1 575 20 0	1 910 6 8	11 562 20 2			
	8th August 1874	24 467 5 0	24 631 11 4	1 111 22 13	14 550 22 0	537 0 0	419 22 12	16 617 27 9			
North Bhurud Sub-Division		2 435 35 0	2 436 26 0	220 7 154	760 26 34		142 22 14	1 123 17 1			
Total		18 200 0 0	40 554 0 4	3 306 88 124	47 960 14 74	4 333 14 0	4 623 25 2	60 191 12 6			

NOWGONG.

*Receipts.—Nil.**Despatches*

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
24th July 1874	Girish Chandra Lahori	208	200	0	0
Ditto	F F Grant, Sahebgunge	344	500	0	0
26th ditto	Ram Mohun Chukrovarti	31	30	0	0
27th ditto	Ditto ditto	18	17	0	0
28th ditto	Girish Chandra Lahori	184	200	0	0
30th ditto	Alim Fakcer	11	10	0	0

GODAGAREE

*Receipts.—Nil**Despatches.*

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
26th July 1874	Nilpore from Dinagapore reserve	400	800	0	0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagapore reserve	300	600	0	0
28th ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	315	630	0	0
Ditto	Nilpore by 3 boats	1,250	2,500	0	0
29th ditto	Ditto	765	1,530	0	0
Ditto	Overseer, P W D	8	5	0	0
Ditto	Beaulah from Dinagapore reserve	1	2	0	0
31st ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	5	10	0	0
3rd August 1874	Overseer, P W D	10	20	0	0
4th ditto	To Beaulah from Dinagapore reserve	30	600	0	0
Ditto	Rangunge ditto	500	1,000	0	0
5th ditto	Ditto ditto	250	500	0	0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagapore reserve	300	600	0	0
Ditto	Overseer, P W D	6	10	0	0

SAHEBGUNGE.

*Receipts.—Nil**Despatches.*

Date of despatch	From whom despatched	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
30th July 1874	Store keeper, Bagmara	807	995	0	0
2nd August 1874	Ditto	654	1,005	0	0

LALIPORE

Receipts

Date of receipt	From whom received	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
2nd August 1874	Store keeper, Beaulah	160	292	18	0

LALLPORE.

Despatches

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
2nd August 1874	Sreekristo Moitra	53	102	2	13

BEAULEAH.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
28th July 1874	Khooshadanga	111	217	14	0
Ditto	Sahabganje	10	20	0	0
Ditto	Baneshur	14	25	0	0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	147	282	26	0
Ditto	Saidah	28	50	0	0
Ditto	Advance	15	30	20	0
29th	Ditto Khooshadanga	105	211	12	0
Ditto	Sarfatulla Bircal	26	50	0	0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	146	288	28	0
Ditto	Mr Wilcox	100	200	0	0
Ditto	Advance	7	14	0	0
31st	Ditto J J O'Flaherty for Benesur	13	25	0	0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	121	215	36	8
1st August 1874	Ditto	129	254	3	8
Ditto	Lallpore	150	300	0	0
Ditto	Pannanugger	98	180	29	0
Ditto	Chowkidar	3	3	0	0
Ditto	Nowhatta	11	25	0	0
Ditto	Executive Engineer	26	50	0	0
2nd	Ditto Pannanugger	166	309	11	0
Ditto	Shahababazar	10	20	0	0
3rd	Ditto Executive Engineer	15	25	0	0
Ditto	Khooshadanga	172	318	22	0
4th	Ditto	81	161	18	0
Ditto	Executive Engineer	25	50	0	0
Ditto	Nowhatta	25	50	0	0
Ditto	Beauleah	25	50	0	0

BEAULEAH

Receipts

Date of receipt	From whom received	Bags	Weight.		
			M	S	C
28th July 1874	Godagaree	316	632	0	0

Nowgong (Northern Bengal State Railway Depot)

Despatches

Date of despatch	To whom despatched	Bags	Weight		
			M	S	C
27th July 1874	Not stated in the returns.	40	78	12	0
1st August "		24	45	22	0
2nd ditto		16	18	20	0

No. 799.

B—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY														Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	How long work is likely to give employment	GRAIN		Distance							
		Sunday 26th July			Monday 27th July			Tuesday 28th July			Wednesday 29th July			Thursday 30th July				Friday 31st July			Saturday 1st August			Rate of rice	Name		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women			Children	Men		Women	Children	Men			Women	Children
10	Byah road	7	185	16	5	158	16	9	194	21	7	150	16	5	155	16	5	182	15	8	1,313	120	52	10th Sept	Metling road	Brsh	2 miles
11	Nattore road	30	150		5	150		5	154	8	8	199		5	52			202		6	1,117	40	40	1st	Three fourths would not work on the road	Beroldah	Ditto
2	Dinagerore road	10	40	25		51	30		20		20	87	3		54	7		50	3		390	91		September	Laboring class (Boomas)	Sultangunge	Ditto.
1	Maldah road	8	42	11		25	12		28	12		20	11		33	1		35	14		225	92		Ditto	These men would not work in ordinary years	Ditto	Ditto
5	Codagaree road	20	21			28	4		41	5		35	2		32	7		43	4		241	32		September	Ditto ditto	Premtoll	Ditto
10	Pabna road	22	28			28			32						30			32			394				Laboring class		
Minor works	Sajpara road, 1st section		33			28			34			34			27			33			221						
	Tank at Sa para		131			137			75			4			91			80			653						
	Cutting canal at Bur-gahce		61			59			61			62			116			115			561						On all works laborers are paid by gram only
	Total number employed		691	72	10	676	62	14	806	58	15	663	39	16	717	52	15	630	43	9	772	40	11	4939	925	92	

BEAULAH,
The 5th August 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District.

No 833

B.—Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rayshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rayshahye District, during the week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874

Serial number of work	NAME OF WORK	Length of road, &c	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY														Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age	How long work is likely to give employment	GRAIN						
			Sunday 2nd August		Monday 3rd August		Tuesday 4th August		Wednesday 5th August		Thursday 6th August		Friday 7th August		Saturday 8th August				Rate of rice	Name	Distance				
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						Total			
10	Brah road	7	202	12	16	200	16	15	221	16	14	217	14	15	223	15	15	1,445	108	114	10th Sept	Metalling road Three months would not com on the road	Government rice in 12 to 14 seers per Pice	Byah Hat	2 miles.
11	Natore road	80	197		7	154	5	29	221	5	5	206	6	28	276	5	5	1,638	11	11	1st			Betoldah	Ditto.
2	Dinapore road	10	86	7	7	73	5	53	53	13	54	6	46	15	36	17	36	380	71	September				Saltanrange	Ditto
3	Maldah road	8	27	16	7	16	20	16	46	9	21	6	21	13	27	13	13	196	74	Ditto				Ditto	Ditto.
4	Godagore road	20	22	4	7	28	8	57	9	17	37	7	19	7	20	4	4	190	45					Premtohi	Ditto
5	Pubna road	22	30		2	2		30	30		23		45		46		4	115		Ditto					
13	Saipara road, 1st section		75		16	16		28	30		19		45		46		4	282							
Major works	Tank at Saipara		75		14	14		125	125		162		125		136			919							
	Canal at Berachher		31		17	17		26	63		58		61		47			303							
	Enlarging Rajshahye Jail		6		1	1		1	1		6		1		1			17							
	recommitted work		4		4	4		4	4		4		4		4			28							
	Provisional works																	26							
	Stock																								
Total number employed			749	58	23	738	45	20	762	45	23	756	41	22	848	30	28	5,471	286	155					

BRAULLEAH,

The 11th August 1874.

J J O'FLAHERTY,

Executive Engineer, Rayshahye District.

No 19, dated Rungpore, the 8th August 1874.

Memo. from—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Searcity and Relief Department.*Narrative of scarcity and relief of Rungpore district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the
8th August 1874*

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

Market quotations.

	OF 80 COHANS WEIGHT PER RUPEE	
	Last fortnight Seers	This fortnight Seers
Head quarters	18	20
Govindgunge	13 to 22	15 to 16
Pergunge	20	20
Sadullapore	20 to 26	20 to 21
Sundergunge	20	20
Molung	20	18 to 22
Mahigunge	20	23
Kumargunge	16	17 to 21
Borobari	13	21
Durwani	12 to 15	24
Kallygunge	14	23

The greater part of the aous rice has been housed, and the harvest has begun on the khair lands of Govindgunge. In the north, at Durwani, the yield is expected to be double the average, and prices have gone down to 24 seers the rupee. Exportation to Serajgunge and Nattore is now busily going on all along the south, and prices have risen in Govindgunge where the trade is most active to 16 seers the rupee, and it is anticipated that there will not be much fall again before the aman is reaped. The markets are now assuming their normal condition, the rates being cheaper in the north, and increasing gradually to the south, where the facilities of exportation exist.

The prospects of the aman crop are less favourable. The rainfall has been deficient, only 1.48 during the fortnight. Everywhere the cry is for rain, transplantation of seedlings is being retarded and some are withering. In low parts, however, there is still water in the fields, and in Dimla, especially, transplantation is actively proceeding. But unless we speedily get rain, we shall have a late harvest in all the high lands to the detriment of the yield, for the people say that rice which is transplanted in Asai yields twice as much as that which is transplanted in Srabun, and the same holds good with respect to Srabun and Bhadra. The dry weather has had one good effect in killing off the caterpillars, which had very generally attacked the young plants. They have not done much damage except in Mohcegunge circle, where it is said to have been considerable.

There is little to note as regards the condition of the people. The reaping of the aous is driving away distress in the north at Durwani and Dimla. Pergunge shews a considerable improvement. The following quotation from the Molung officer's report aptly describes the state of the greater part of the district:—

"Barring their debts to the zemindar, the mahajan and the State, the majority of the people are now in a perfectly good condition, their health as good as usual, their stores full, and their minds free from all anxieties. In some places the people seem so happy that, if a stranger were now to visit the houses of our cultivators, he should certainly be at a loss to perceive that there has at all been a famine in the district. The merry songs, the laughs that indicate a vacant mind, the pleasant pastorals, and the love ditties that now ring the peasants' homes in every village in the evening, are unmistakeable proofs of their light heart and their freedom from all harassing cares of the world."

In the pauper circle of Mahigunge alone the numbers continued large, but the lists are being carefully scrutinised.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Daily average number of coolies employed during the fortnight—

Circles	Men	Women	Children	Total	On piece work	On daily wages	Unenumerated
Under Executive Engineer	68			68	68	..	
Jelalgunge road	44			44	44		
Total	112			112	112		

Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen of Molung thus reports of the work done under the village group system.—

"Of all circles in the district it was first introduced in this division, and of all parts of my thana, first in Andwah. 34 villages in that Pergunnah were placed under this system,

and the number of labourers averaged about 1,500 per month. The number of village paths repaired or constructed in that pergunnah above is 275. These vary in length from 1 rasi of 87½ cubits to 10 rasis or 875 cubits and from 6 cubits to 3 in breadth. It was next introduced in Shurhatta, where 32 villages were grouped for purposes of better inspection. There we have 58 paths repaired and constructed, the average length of which is 402 yards and average breadth 8 feet.

"The expenditure on these paths did not exceed a few hundred rupees in cash and 2,000 maunds of rice, and considering the agency at our disposal, and the small encouragement given to persons to join the work (the remuneration having been a bare subsistence allowance), we have, I think, every reason to congratulate ourselves at the gratifying results produced by the weak-bodied people, who, till their removal to the villages, were a sort of nightmare to the overseers and the supervising agency, and certainly a great obstacle to the progress of our works on the roads. Besides these roads, 12 bamboo bridges have been constructed by them in Shurhatta, and the work done is certainly creditable to the parties concerned. The work done in Andwa came under my notice on several occasions, and I have always had reason to feel satisfied with their quality."

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

Nothing to note.

D.—STORAGE AND CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

DIVISIONS	Dates for which figures are given	TOTAL CONSUMPTION UP TO DATE										
		Allotment	Amounts stored	By sale to the public and labourers.				By payment in kind to labourers	Total	Balance	Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight.
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By advances to ryots.							
		Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
A Govindgunge	25th July 1874	55,000	48,579	30,483	9,486	2,840	1,010	37,030	10,940			
B Peergunge	31st Aug	30,000	31,112	7,918	8,127	11,064	5,881	32,990	1,482			
C Sadullapore	4th	20,000	17,713	6,379	2,526	2,898	5,557	17,154	580			
D Sundergunge	1st	10,000	6,081	1,898	2,484	418	430	5,190	951			
E Molung	31st	40,000	34,417	12,110	8,296	9,024	9,430	37,860	817			
F Mahigunge	8th	30,000	22,487	2,004	3,692	1,981	1,493	12,074	10,341			
G Kumargunge	6th	5,000	5,421	1,184	1,189	277		5,814	7			
H Borobari		25,000	12,444	11,641	378	120		12,145	299			
I Durwani	4th	5,000	21,795	21,840	269		241	22,356	2,179			
J Rungpore	6th	35,000	29,158	28,121	652	1,550	332	27,661	1,478			
Kishoregunge			4,940	1,633	20		285	4,940				
Chillakhal	6th	75,000	40,815	32,134			1,115	43,209	7,776			
Kallygunge	5th	40,000	12,647	7,477				7,477	5,170			
Total		3,00,000	1,98,964	1,36,796	12,750	17,784	20,930	1,56,269	42,005			15,000

The grain expenditure during the fortnight has been 30,000 maunds, and that for the ensuing fortnight will probably be 15,000 maunds. The disposal of the Cooch Behar reserve is at present under reference. No grain has been found to be heated in any of the storehouses. I have called for detailed reports, and shall notice the subject more at large in my next. I have already reported in my previous narrative that insects had attacked the Borobari balance, and that I had sold it off locally. I hear now that they have appeared in the 2,000 maunds left unsold at Darwani, and I am apprehensive that the stocks at Chillakhal, Kallygunge, and elsewhere may be attacked in this way. I shall have a special examination made in these stocks, and do what is possible to obviate any damage, but I think it is desirable to sell off all the clean rice at present market rates, and keep in hand only the cargo rice which is less susceptible to attack.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	As	P
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars	27,706	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties	19,700	0	0
Total	2,05,750	0	0

The work of advancing grain is still actively going on in Mahigunge and Peergunge. In Sadullapore and elsewhere it is being brought to a close. The total amount advanced by the statement is 37,784 maunds, but in addition advances of 6,000 mannds have been arranged for, but the grain has not yet been delivered.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

The closing of the last private relief centre was reported in the previous narrative. During this fortnight six Government public food relief centres have been dispensed with, leaving thirteen still open. The majority of these will probably not be retained beyond the next fortnight. In Govindgunge charitable relief has been entirely stopped, except west of the Kuratoya, and there enquiries are being made in order to effect a further reduction.

In Mahigunge a large number still remains; clothes have been given to 322 people. In Molung Rs. 1,100 have been expended in the distribution of clothing, and charitable relief has ceased there with the exception of the village light work, which also it is intended to bring to a close during the ensuing fortnight. The total number is 10,980 against 16,154 in the last return, shewing a reduction of 5,174. The returns of the expenditure on charitable relief, in Form A, have not yet been received from the relief officers. The statement will be submitted as soon as possible.

(MEAN)

Statement showing the daily progress of charitable relief for the fortnight ending
8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS	Government centres	Number relieved at Government centres.	Home relief by distribution of grain on ticket system	Home relief with employment by cotton.	By donation of food and money	Weaving and husking, &c.	Village light work	Total
A Govindgunge	1	236	53			6	2,727	3,022
B Peerungee	1	24	181	28	368		2,281	2,857
C Sadullapora	2	120	73		980	51	180	1,364
D Sundergunge								
E Molung							1,231	1,231
F Mahigunge	3	132	1,724	113	59			64
G Humargunge			64					
H Boroharee								
I Durwan	1	290						280
Head quarters	1	6						6
Dinla	1	83						83
Jaldhaka								
Ghoramurah	1	57						57
Total	13	937	2,085	141	1,371	57	6,379	10,980

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional Treasury as shown in the last narrative	Rs	A	P
Expenditure during the present fortnight	7,68,967	7	3
Total	7,68,967	7	3
Deduct refund from the Govindgunge division	55,000	0	0
Net balance	7,13,967	7	3

1903, dated Bogra, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq, Offr Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2 The improvement which I have previously reported in the condition of the country and people still continues. The principal agricultural operation has been the transplanting of the amun crop, and the season hitherto has been favorable for it. Up to date, I should estimate the proportion of amun which has been planted and is in the ground at nine-tenths of the whole. The rainfall during the past fortnight has amounted to 3 12 inches. It has been somewhat deficient for the time of year, and this deficiency is shown in the great subsidence of the water level in rivers and tanks throughout the district. However, I am glad to be able to report that the comparative dryness of the last fortnight has as yet done no injury either to the aous or the young amun. In fact, the *khur* soil of this district retains moisture so long that many ryots have told me the young amun would not be materially injured if we had no rain for another eight days. The aous has ripened well, and the outturn of grain has come up to the great expectations which were formed of it. The aous rice is being now extensively cut, and is finding its way into the markets in very large quantities. As I anticipated, its effects upon the selling price of food has been very great. In many parts of the district the new aous rice has been selling at from 18 to 24 pukka seers the rupee. As was to be expected, this great cheapening of the price of food in the local bazars has still further diminished our sales of Government grain to the public.

3. I append, in the margin, a statement of prices of rice during this fortnight and the

Name of Circle	Last fortnight	This fortnight
	Seers	Seers
Bogra	12 to 15	12 to 24
Shibgunge	15 " 17	11 " 22
Sherpore	14 " 20	14 " 20
Adumdighi	12 " 14	15 " 17½
Panchbibi	12	15
Khetlal	12 to 18½	14 to 16

last. The low figures are the quotations for old and seasoned rice. The high figures are the quotations of the new *aous*. This latter as a food grain is not held in such estimation by the people as old *amun* rice, which partly accounts for its comparative cheapness. During this fortnight many boats from Rajshahye and other districts have appeared in our rivers seeking cargoes of rice. There can be no doubt but that a good deal of the *aous* will be exported

RELIEF WORKS

4. As I reported in my last fortnightly narrative, these have been entirely stopped. During this fortnight the operation of giving a subsistence allowance in rice to the laborers who were turned off ~~the~~ works was continued, and has now been completed. The expenditure of grain in this direction will be shown under the head of gratuitous relief. The supervisors and other subordinate establishment which the Executive Engineer entertained, have been discharged. ~~The~~ ~~works~~ have been closed, and no bad results have followed, there has been no demoralization of the laboring population. This fact has been proved by the singular activity with which agricultural operations have been prosecuted universally throughout the district during the past fortnight.

5. The most important operation during this fortnight has been the completion of the payment of a subsistence allowance to the thousands who were turned off our roads. I find that during the period under review 15,615 persons received this payment at the Bogra gola, where the large quantity of 1,594 maunds of grain was distributed to them. This large total of persons was composed of the following, viz, (a) chiefly laborers on works under the Executive Engineer; (b) laborers on works under the relief officers direct, (c) inefficient laborers, chiefly aged persons, who had been turned off the roads in previous months with an allowance of from 15 to 20 seers of rice each, to whom it was found necessary to give another advance of grain.

6. The laborers who were thus turned off, and to whom these subsistence allowances were given, were, to judge from their external appearance, exceedingly poor. Very many were helpless, from age, or nearly so. In apportioning the grain allowance, the principles referred to in paragraph 11 of my last fortnightly narrative have been observed. The average amount given to each is below one maund

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

7. There is really nothing to narrate under this head this fortnight. I have been ordered to transfer 20,000 maunds of my stock to the district of Rajshahye, and steps have already been taken to effect this. There have also been movements of grain from the reserves at Chandanbasia to Bogra, and from Bogra to the interior golas. The heavy expenditure of Government grain which has characterized the last three fortnights has very materially diminished our stocks in many of the interior golas. I shall be careful to see, however, that a reserve is maintained to meet the reappearance of the scarcity, which I fully expect in the end of September or beginning of October, when the effect of the excellent *aous* harvest upon the markets will probably cease

8. As our relief works are now finally and completely closed, and as the condition of the country is steadily improving, I have been diminishing the numbers of my interior golas. In the Sudder circle no less than six subsidiary golas have been shut up, and their establishment discharged. Many of the smaller golas in the Panchbibi circle have been emptied, and they will not be refilled. It is my wish to have a stock of grain at only one or two central places in each circle, so as to be ready for a reappearance of the scarcity, should such occur.

9. *Sales of Government grain to the public.*—In the 19th paragraph of my last fortnightly narrative, I expressed an opinion that there would be no appreciable increase in the amount of Government grain sold to the public, even under the relaxed rates sanctioned by the Relief Commissioner, because the prices of country rice were easy, and were daily falling. My

Names of Circles	Amount sold last fortnight	Amount sold this fortnight
	Mds S C	M S C
Bogra	431 11 12	110 2 4
Adumdighi	1,163 39 14	399 10 4
Sherpur	332 14 12	88 39 12
Shibgunge	351 38 8	275 32 0
Khetlal	113 48 13½	253 2 14½
Panchbibi	1,060 36 14	3,347 16 4
Total	3,467 20 9½	3,475 3 6½

opinion has been confirmed by the result. I give in the margin the figures of the sales for this fortnight and also for last fortnight, of course, while country rice is selling at the quotations which at present prevail in the bazars everywhere, we cannot possibly sell the Government grain.

10. Steps have been taken to inform the people and mahajans of Nattore in Rajshahye of the rates at which we will sell them our grain at Shariakandi and Chandanbasia. Some Nattore merchants have come in and made considerable purchases, which do not, however, appear in the above figures.

11. *Rice Loans.*—This form of relief has been so very actively prosecuted during previous

Names of Circles.	Amount lent last fortnight	Amount lent this fortnight
	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bogra	3,198 28 0	7 057 32 0
Shibgunge	812 28 0	188 19 0
Sherpur	1 481 10 0	1 480 20 0
Khetlal	4 170 7 4	379 1 0
Panchbibi	52 1 12 10	1 686 28 0
Adumdighi	4 073 13 0	1 281 30 0
Total	19 877 28 14	12,977 10 0

fortnights that there remain but few deserving persons to whom loans of grain have not been given. The *sons* harvest and the consequent great increase which has taken place in the food supply of the country, have further diminished the necessity for working this form of relief. In the margin are given figures which show the loans for the past and this fortnight. In future fortnights there will probably be a great diminution of grain expenditure under this head. I also do not consider that there is now any necessity for prosecuting loans

with the energy and activity which have distinguished past fortnights, for there has been a very great amelioration in the condition of the country and the food supply of the inhabitants. Moreover, the available balance of grain at my disposal has fallen low, as is shown in the margin. With even a contracted expenditure, a good deal of this, 63,000 maunds, will certainly disappear before the time when I think a temporary return of the scarcity is highly probable. I shall therefore enter upon a policy of economizing my stocks.

Total originally stored for use in this district	Mds	Mds
(a) Total expenditure up to about the 5th instant	2 58 390	
(b) Ordered to Rajshahye by the Lieutenant Governor	1,61 050	
(c) Probably destined for Goalundo	20 000	
	10 000	
	1,91,950	
Approximate available balance for use in the district	63,440	

12. GRATUITOUS RELIEF AND THE PAYMENT OF SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE TO LABORERS TURNED OFF THE ROADS.—The annexed figures show what has been done in this direction during the fortnight under report —

NAMES OF CIRCLES	LAST FORTNIGHT		THIS FORTNIGHT	
	Number relieved	Expenditure of grain	Number relieved	Expenditure of grain
		Mds Srs Chs		Mds Srs Chs
Bogra	14 164	10 513 8 0	27 787	15 607 39 8
Adumdighi	5 206	1 520 17 0	6 001	1 475 13 14
Sherpore	7 401	895 39 0	6 549	743 7 14
Panchbibi	1 015	1 128 38 0	2 686	1 421 39 5
Khetlal	899	3 054 2 0	7 208	727 31 8
Shibgunge	5 948	4 191 27 0	1 086	2,276 17 0
Total	35 114	21 601 9 0	51 277	22 311 22 1

13 By far the greater portion of this grain expenditure represents the payment of subsistence allowance to laborers who were turned off our works. As I have already explained, this operation was continued into the present fortnight. It has, however, been now finally concluded. I have already discussed this expenditure in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of my present narrative, and in paragraphs 7 to 14 of my last fortnightly narrative. There does not remain more for me to say here.

14. *Relief by spinning and weaving* — There is almost nothing to say under this head. The marginal figures show what has been done. The number thus relieved is daily diminishing, as was to be expected, from the continued improvement in the state of the country.

Names of Circles	Number relieved last fortnight	Number relieved this fortnight
Shibgunge	1 643	17
Khetlal	2 205	368
Sherpore	119	72
Panchbibi	177	325
Adumdighi	433	367
Bogra	918	94
Total	4,895	1,221

15 I think the time has now come when we may safely discontinue this form of relief altogether. It is an expensive mode of administering relief. The raw material (cotton and jute) is costly, and is generally worth more than the manufactured articles which we get back from the people. The cotton thread and yarn,

made chiefly by women, is very inferior, and is unsaleable. They cannot make better. In old times, before English cloth had supplanted the native manufactures, the Musulman women of Eastern Bengal were famous as spinners of yarn and thread. Our late experience has shown that the art is forgotten. Machine-made yarn and thread have supplanted the hand-made articles. Altogether, I think that this form of relief should now stop, for it is expensive, we are doing little good with it, and the articles we get back are useless upon our hands. I have therefore issued the following instructions to circle officers —

“I think the time has now come when we may curtail or shut up altogether our relief works on jute and cotton.”

“I beg you will do this according to the best of your discretion. If you think that this form of relief should be continued a little longer, by all means continue it. If you think that it is no longer necessary, I beg you will discontinue it.”

"I notice that everywhere the numbers of people so relieved are diminishing rapidly, and that in some places the numbers have fallen to so low a figure that we are scarcely justified in keeping up an expensive establishment to look after them.

"You should give the women to whom you discontinue this form of relief an allowance of say 20 seers of rice each, which will support them till they can discover for themselves another means of livelihood.

"It will also be your duty to get back from the workers all the cotton, jute, thread, twine and cloth that they may have in their possession."

16. *Village visitation and registration.*—All the relief officers have been sufficiently active in visiting the villages within their circle. The condition of the country does not now render necessary a continuance of the registration of those requiring relief, also the group system of relief has been discontinued, and the group superintendents have been discharged.

17. *Annachattras.*—I give, in the margin, the fortnights figures for them. There is little else to be said about them. The Bogra *annachatra* was opened to give a meal to the thousands of laborers who were turned off the roads and flocked to the gola here for their subsistence allowance; but it is now shut. All the others will shut soon, as there is really no necessity for them.

18. *State of the rice stored in the district.*—Up to date the condition of the Government grain stored everywhere in this district continues to be favorable. All our golas are dry, airy and ventilated. They are all furnished with excellent *machans* or platforms from 15 to 18 inches high, upon which the rice bags are placed. The golas have been exceedingly well thatched. There have been almost no accidents from either fire or storms.

19 *Total Grain Expenditure.*—I show below, fortnight by fortnight, the total grain expenditure up till about Wednesday the 6th instant :—

				Mds	Srs	Chs
(a)	Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874	..		487	34	0
(b)	Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May			6,772	34	0
(c)	Ditto ditto ditto 30th May			8,666	11	0
(d)	Ditto ditto ditto 13th June			13,702	9	0
(e)	Ditto ditto ditto 27th June			17,164	0	0
(f)	Ditto ditto ditto 11th July			32,487	39	13½
(g)	Ditto ditto ditto 25th July			46,640	33	15
(h)	Ditto ditto ditto 8th August			39,039	27	11
	Total	...		1,64,950	35	7½

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT

	Rs	As	P
Total expenditure from the district treasury as shown in the last narrative	4,83,469	2	1
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	2,78,328	1	7
Transport of Government grain	1,20,447	7	9
Establishment	14,801	1	3
Storage, construction and repairs of rice golas	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	47,170	0	0
Advances to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalows	1,200	0	0
Relief works under relief officers	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	700	0	0
Permanent advance	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,456	8	6
Total	4,83,469	2	1
Expenditure during the Fortnight under report—			
Establishment	4,205	2	6
Storage, &c of Government grain	70	0	0
Transport of Government grain	2,784	0	0
Packages and incidentals	12	2	10
Total	7,071	5	4
Total of the last fortnight	4,83,469	2	1
Grand Total	4,90,540	7	5

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight

Name of Circle	Charitable relief	In payment for work	Transport	Purchase of material as raw cotton, jute, &c	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Bogra	2 8 0	0 8 6	3 8 0		30 5 6a	36 14 0
Adumdighi	1 14 3		119 13 9	230 7 3	10 5 4b	368 7 74
Panchbibi	31 11 0		50 0 0		84 12 5	166 7 5
Sherpore	130 2 0				7 1 6	137 3 6
Shibrunge	7 0 0		0 12 6		116 1 0b	123 13 6
Khetlal	24 0 0					24 0 0
Total	197 3 3	0 8 6	171 13	230 7 3	248 9 0b	850 14 04

a—Of this, a sum of Rs 11 4 was spent on the annochatra

b—A great part of this expenditure was incurred in erecting sheds for an office and a relief kitchen

APPENDIX B

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the fortnight

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Relief Circle	Grain sold to public	Grain given away gratuitously	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots	Other expenditure of grain	Total expenditure
	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bogra	110 2 4	15 667 39 8	12 1 4	7 957 32 0		21,747 86 0
Adumdighi	399 10 4	1 476 13 14	122 23 15	1 284 30 0		3 283 3 1
Panchbibi	2,347 16 4	1,421 32 6	32 27 84	1 086 38 0		5,488 24 14
Sherpore	88 30 12	742 7 14	21 27 8	1,480 20 0		2,336 15 2
Shibrunge	275 32 0	2 276 17 0		188 10 0		2,740 28 0
Khetlal	251 22 144	727 81 4	3 27 0	379 1 0		1,444 2 04
Total	3 475 3 64	22 311 22 1	275 32 44	12,077 10 0		39,030 27 11

The greater part of the expenditure in column 3 represents the subsistence allowance in grain which was given to the laborers when they were turned off the relief roads

The expenditure shown in column 4 represents grain payments for work in jute and cotton and also for jungle-cutting, and other miscellaneous relief works under the circle officers

APPENDIX C

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE	Date	In poor-houses	By village relief tickets	By light-labor tickets	By loans of grain	By spinning	By weaving	At centres	By other means	Total
Bogra		10,414	1 738	0	2,324	82	12			14,679
Adumdighi		1,167	4,834		3 185	240	117			9,611
Panchbibi		45	964		1,580	296	20	1,070		4,501
Sherpore		4,187	77	5	441	68	4	2,286		7 130
Shibrunge					16	1	1	1,088		1,178
Khetlal		104			208	149		7 104	120	7 509
Total		15,915	7,613	14	7,803	910	311	14,134	183	44,886

The large number in column 3 is chiefly composed of the laborers who had been turned off relief roads and who came into Bogra for their subsistence allowance of grain. The Bogra annochatra was temporarily reopened where these people were provided with a meal

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 8th August 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Total allotment of grain	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE				Total quantity consumed
			By sale to the public or laborers	By gratuitous distribution in any shape	By payment in kind to laborers	By advance to ryots	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra Circle</i>	Mds	Mds S	Mds S O	Mds. S. C	Mds S. C	Mds S C	Mds S O
Bogra	1,00,000	38,013 0					
Sabruil		2,000 0					
Dargahat	2 000	2,000 0					
Chandmua		700 0					
Chanchaitara		600 0					
Gohail	4,000	4,644 0					
Narumala	2 000	1,908 0					
Nungola		610 0					
Malancha	2,000	510 0					
Durgapore		400 0					
Gokul	3 000	3,232 0					
<i>Khettal Circle</i>							
Khettal	20,000	20 000 0					
<i>Panchbibi Circle</i>							
Badalgachi	3,000	6 280 0					
Panchbibi	15 000	17 377 34					
Hilli	10 000	10,535 34					
Mirgaon		1 000 0					
Shirutti		1,000 0	15,895 27 10	58,460 15 6	22,137 18 7	68,433 15 5	1,64,950 30 12
Baluchara		623 0					
Hili (a)		5 000 0					
Jaypur (a)		5,000 0					
<i>Adumdighi Circle</i>							
Adumdighi	3,000	4 404 6					
Shonamookhi	5 000	2,170 0					
Elahigunge	2 000	402 0					
Dupchachia	10,000	15,214 0					
Nobabgunge (a)		5,000 0					
<i>Shibgunge Circle</i>							
Shibgunge	5,000	6,244 0					
Burigunge	5,000	5 908 0					
Mokamtola		440 0					
<i>Shariatkandi and Sherpore Circles</i>							
Sherpore	5,000	5 000 0					
Dhunat	3,000	3,000 0					
Madhupore	3,000	3,000 0					
Shariatkandi	30,000	20,500 0					
Chandanbasia	3,000	3,000 0					
Reserve at Chandanbasia		56,108 0					
Total		2,58,490 0					
Sent to Ghoraghat		26,194 0					
Grand Total		2,84,684 0					

A great portion of the grain expenditure which is shown in column 5 represents the subsistence allowance which was paid to the laborers who were turned off the roads.
The entry in column 6 is the same as it was last fortnight, because the relief works have been completely closed during the fortnight under report.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women and children employed on relief works in the district of Bogra for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

BLANK.

Remarks.—This statement is blank for this fortnight because every relief road under the Executive Engineer has been closed.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of relief by work in Jute and Cotton in the District of Bogra from the beginning of operations up to date.

CIRCLES.	JUTE				COTTON.				of Expenditure grain in the pay- ment of these wages at Jute and cotton
	Amount of jute issued.		Amount of twine re- turned		Amount of cotton issued.		Amount of thread returned.		
	Up till last fortnight	This fort- night.	Up till last fortnight.	This fort- night	Up till last fortnight	This fort- night	Up till last fortnight	This fort- night.	
	Md. S C	Md. S C	Md. S C	Md. S C.	Md. S C	Md. S C	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C
Bogra	227 3 14	3 18 4	220 3 14½	3 6 0	133 12 15½	11 4 12	112 13 3½	1 37 15	97 16 0
Adumtighi	121 13 8	0 35 8	104 13 3½	2 7 0	96 13 4	4 13 0	74 9 12½	5 14 0	886 7 44
Panchbibi . .	148 24 14	24 10 9	109 1 3½	16 14 0	44 14 8	7 20 15	12 20 9½	3 14. 3½	24 25 8
Sherpore	475 2 12	9 0 0	232 21 8	9 32 4	13 24 2½	0 21 9	7 25 4	0 33 1½	129 3 15
Shibgunge .	129 21 5	3 3 12	98 30 1	6 9 0	67 28 12	2 17 14	45 22 6	5 18 0	885 30 2
Khetlal ..	213 17 10	42 0 8	174 22 14	32 12 10	53 8 15	10 17 12	41 16 7½	6 37 10½	47 37 12
Total .	1,345 12 15	82 28 9	969 12 7½	70 0 14	412 32 10½	46 15 14	236 27 10½	22 23 14½	1,510-20 9½

REMARKS.

As already stated in the body of my fortnightly narrative, I have ordered the discontinuance at present of relief by giving work in jute and cotton. Next fortnight the circle officers will chiefly employ themselves in getting back, in a manufactured form from the people the raw material with which they have been entrusted.

E. J. BARTON,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1370, dated Pubna, the 11th August 1874.

Memo by W. V G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 8th August 1874

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of the Sudder Division is now satisfactory. There is no actual distress anywhere. Even in the lately flooded tracts, the destruction, though considerable, has not been complete. The prospects of the amun are good, and importations on the increase. There is some little sickness, but nothing of a severe type. There has been a considerable fall in prices, the latest quotations being as follows :—

	Srs		Srs
Pubna	15	Faridpur	12
Chatmore	15	Handial	12
Dulai	12½	Sujanagar	13½
Mathura	13½	Nazirgargy	12
Arankola	18½	Bera	15
Atankula	12½	Maldah	12½

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works have been stopped everywhere, and the works made over to the Public Works Department.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

1,000 maunds of rice has been received from Serajgunj, where there is likely, I think, to be a surplus. This amount, with the present improved state, will, I believe, be more than we shall need for all requirements.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The above 1,000 maunds are stored at the Sudder station of Pubna, where suitable golas have been obtained.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

No advances have been made during the fortnight.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Five hundred and four persons were gratuitously relieved during the fortnight; orders have been issued to stop all future grants. Had we trusted to the sub-committees, there would have been still many on our lists. As an experiment, I directed the sub-committee at Pubna to stop supplies for a week, directing them at the same time to keep an eye on the late recipients. The result was much what I expected; no complaints were received till the day for again giving out supplies came round, but as they all appeared in good health, and well fed, they were again dismissed grainless, and with no bad results. This, together with the fact that in the flooded part of the country no such relief could be granted (the recipients being unable to come to the sub-committee depôt) for more than a week, and that no ill consequences resulted from this stoppage, determined me to put a stop everywhere to gratuitous relief. The sub-committees will, however, keep a strict watch that no suffering is caused, but I am convinced that no complaints will be received. Distress being now over, I propose, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to report monthly only in future, unless during the next fortnight my present orders have to be countermanded.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No private subscriptions promised or realized during the fortnight. Reminders have been sent to the several subscribers, as well as to the sub-committees, for speedy realization of the unrealized subscriptions.

Expenditure as detailed below—

	Rs	A	P
* Advanced to the Secretary to the Town Committee for making a road in the Municipality	225	4	9
Deputation allowance to Messrs Shark for accompanying the Native Doctor in Rygunge	3	8	0
Relief Committee's office contingencies	30	0	0
Pay of 6 supervisors for July 1874	256	6	9
Pay of 4 road sarkars for July 1874	25	15	9
Wages of a carpenter for making 2 beaters	0	10	0
Contingencies of a supervisor for July 1874	1	0	0
Pay of relief clerk and Government gola keeper for July 1874	90	0	0
Total	632	13	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Allotment	Stored	By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous relief	By advances to rice	For payment in kind to laborers.	Total	Balance.	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight
			M S C		M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	M S C	
Pubna	26th July to 7th August 1874	1,000	994 1 8							
Dulai	14th July to 7th August 1874	500	619 5 0		71 15 0	415 16 8	79 3 1	565 34 9	53 10 7	
Bera	17th May to 7th August 1874		45 10 1		41 10 1			11 10 1	4 0 0	
Chatmore	14th June to 7th August 1874	798 1	776 30 0		88 20 30		688 9 4	776 30 0		

Fourteenth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Serajgunge Sub-division from 23rd July to 5th August 1874

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

The aus harvest has been nearly completed during the present fortnight, and the outturn, which would have been 14 annas, but for the flood, has proved about 10 annas. There have also been considerable imports into the Serajgunge bazar; as though our crop has been tolerable, that of other districts has been much better. There is therefore in the sub-division a large stock of rice probably sufficient to carry on the people until the winter harvest. The prospects of the aman rice is good. The rainfall has been 2 60 inches, which is as much as we needed.

There has been a considerable fall in prices. In the following table this appears in a market manner at Serajgunge, where prices are governed by general rather than local causes, and at Raigunge and Taras, places where no great damage has been done by the flood. At Ullaparab and Shazadpore, where the flood has been destructive, there is no change as yet, but even there imports must soon bring down prices to the general level.

* This advance was ordered to be made when there was distress, but by mistake the sum was paid out of the Road Cess Fund, a mistake which has now been rectified.

Table showing retail price of amun rice—

Station	Number of seers per rupee according to last narrative.	Number of seers per rupee at present.
Serajunge	Srs. 13½	Srs. 15½
Ryegunge	13	18½
Taras	10½	11½
Ullapara	12½	12½
Shazadpore	12½	12½

As to the condition of the people, it is satisfactory elsewhere, but deplorable in the flooded tracts. In these the destruction of the aous crop has often been complete. Where the ryot has sown jute he can live by its sale, but about half the sufferers have no jute. The importance of the cultivation of this fibre as a preservation against famine has been shewn this season and last. The jute plant resisted the draught of 1873 and the flood of 1874, while the rice in the high lands was dried up by the one, that on the low lands swamped by the other.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

All road work has been stopped during this fortnight.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

At the request of the Collector of Pubna, I sent him 1,000 maunds of rice on the 25th July 1874.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following statement shows the result of our grain operations up to 25th July 1874. It includes all petty purchases made by committees for distribution of cooked food. In round numbers, we have received 12,000 maunds of rice from Government and bought 15,000 maunds ourselves. We have sent 1,000 maunds of this to Pubna and spent 13,500 maunds, so that our stock is hard on the date to which these figures relate, the 25th July was 12,500 maunds, or a little more than the Government grant:—

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Serajunge Sub-district since the commencement of the operation up to 25th July 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE, SERAJUNGE.

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Date for which figures are given, 3rd April to 25th July 1874—			
Total allotment of Government grain	27,382	19	9
Total quantity of grain stored inclusive of grain transferred to other districts	26,382	19	9*
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	10,259	25	3
By advance to zemindars and ryots	2,677	39	0
By payments in kind to laborers	570	14	3
Total	13,507	38	6
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	2,000	0	0

The following table shows the transactions in grain between 11th and 25th July 1874:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Balance in hand on 11th July including grain in transit, and at Taras sale gola	17,106	37	1
Received during the fortnight	91	7	8
Total	17,198	4	9
Expenditure in wages to coolies	43	0	0
Charitable relief	2,545	6	6
Loans to zemindars	150	0	0
" to khas ryots	411	0	0
Balance on the 25th July 1874	14,048	38	3

Our present stock is about equal to our probable wants.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

I have stated the amount of advances to private parties for the fortnight for which accounts have been rendered in form.

During the actual fortnight under report the advances made here were—

	Mds.
To zemindars	240
Khas ryots	786
Total	1,026

Zemindars who own flooded tracts, where relief is much wanted, are being pressed to take advances. I have hitherto refused to advance grain to any ryots except on our own khas estates, or those settled for a very short period. The flood has been severely felt on the Jumôna chur, where there are many khas villages.

The rates for advance to zemindars fixed by the Commissioner are 16 seers per rupee Burmah rice, and 14 seers cleaned rice. I think they might now be lowered to 18 seers for Burmah and 16 seers for clean rice, as prices have fallen and are likely to continue to fall. To ryots we lend at the rate of 14 seers Burmah, and 12 seers cleaned rice. These prices are above the market rates, the quality of the rice being taken into account.

* 1,000 maunds was sent to Pubna.

(F).—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

During the fortnight 4,282 persons received relief on the ticket system, that is, they got an amount of uncooked grain sufficient to last these 14 days; 133 persons were fed, on a daily average, at the unnochostras, making a total of 4,415 in receipt of charitable relief. The number last fortnight was 5,038, so that there has been a decrease of 628 paupers.

Of these, only 558 reside in the Raigunge circle adjoining Bogra, where the distress was at first keenly felt, but is now almost over Ullapara, which marches with Rajshahye, has to support the remaining 3,724. They generally belong to the flooded tracts. These have been inspected village by village and tickets issued to the infirm, to women and children without protectors, and to others in a similar state of helplessness. When these tickets are presented, we will have a moderate increase under the heading of charitable relief. The zemindars will be asked to assist the able-bodied inhabitants of these villages with loans of grain, which they can obtain from Government for the purpose. List of the villages distressed and of the owners names have been sent to me by the Superintendent of Ullapara circle.

Of the 4,415 in receipt of relief, 1,403 work in jute or cotton for their food. We have a large stock of the product of their work, and find it difficult to get a market for it, 2,452 receive gratuitous relief.

Five hundred and sixty are respectable persons (class D), to whom the rice is advanced as a loan. They get it on ticket fortnightly, and not as the khas ryots in one amount. Their difference is that I believe the khas ryots will repay us, and that if they do not do so willingly they will be compelled to do so, but the respectable persons in distress will never settle the account.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT

Rs. 988-7-6 has been expended during the fortnight as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of raw material for manufacturing cotton, thread and jute twine	773	18	0
Repairs of gola	0	4	0
Transit charges	172	14	0
Expenses incurred by sub-committees in the distribution of cooked food	29	15	6
Purchase of weights and scales	5	4	0
Office charges	2	5	0
Total	988	7	6

REMARKS OF MAGISTRATE

Except in the tracts inundated by the late floods, I think we may safely declare all real distress to be over. The number receiving gratuitous relief at Raigunge ought now to be considerably decreased, seeing that rice is now selling there at 13½ seers, and that the amun crops have not been injured by the floods. Importations, too, to the flooded tracts should render it unnecessary very shortly to grant such relief at Ullapara and Shazadpore. The attention of the sub-divisional officer will be called to this.

PUBNA,

The 10th August 1874

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

No. 206—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 13th August 1874

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the accompanying district narratives for the fortnight ending Monday, 10th August.

2. *Bankoora*—The postscript to the Collector's narrative states that heavy rain had been reported from all sides, including the north. This makes it unnecessary to offer any further remarks. I was in the north of the Bankoora district on the 5th instant, and was then satisfied that there was no visible cause for apprehension about the coming crops.

3. The statement of charitable relief shows a reduction of the numbers relieved in Class B, from 30,255 to 22,101, and in Class D from 2,863 to 1,605, whilst the numbers under class C, from whom light work is required, have risen from 6,280 to 9,096. This salutary reform is due to the exertions of Mr. Macaulay as relief officer, for so long as Mr. Larminie was left without any European subordinate, it was almost impossible for him to put a sufficient check upon the unscrupulous liberality of the village sub-committees, unrestrained, if not connived at, by the paid native relief officials of Government, whose appointments are dependent on showing as much distress as possible. I believe that within the next fortnight the distress in Bankoora will be reduced to very manageable dimensions.

4. *Beerbhoom*.—The Collector notices the increase of pauperism, which he correctly attributes to the increase of native circle and group relief inspectors, and which will, I hope, be checked when the European relief officers of the district can apply effective supervision. The general condition of this district as regards the prospects of the crops is remarkably good, but there is an exception in the small and extreme north-east corner of Barwan, which adjoins the Moorshedabad district. This unlucky corner of the Beerbhoom district has not been favoured with rain, and is at present in need of active relief, which is being provided by the Collector and by the relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell.

5. The three cases to which the Collector alludes, in which death is attributed to starvation, appear to be palpably false stories, and I think it is unnecessary to offer any further remarks on them.

6. The Collector has omitted to send the usual statement C of the persons employed on public relief works. He will be called on to submit it.

7. The average number of the daily recipients of charitable relief has risen from 24,515 to 31,195. The increase has been chiefly in class B, from 18,429 to 23,897; but there has been a proportionate increase in class C, from 6,076 to 7,298. The entry in class D seems erroneous when compared with the corresponding entry of the previous fortnight.

8. *Burdwan*.—The Collector's narrative is rather meagre, and the report of the sub-divisional officer of Culna is written in exaggerated terms, and the facts are not borne out by what I heard at Burdwan yesterday from the Collector and the district superintendent of police. When the rainfall in the Culna sub-division is 7.22 inches, and the Deputy Collector still wants another heavy shower for the transplantation of the amun rice, he writes nonsense. I fear that he is jealous of the distress and the amount of the relief given in the adjacent sub-division of Cutwa, and he wishes to make out that his wants are as great. I have requested the Collector to give immediate attention to the real state of the sub-division.

9. The Collector received the narrative of the Cutwa sub-divisional officer on 10th instant, and he might have delayed his report for it, or have noticed it in a postscript. The sub-divisional officer states that upon the whole more than half of an average aous crop cannot be expected under the most favorable circumstances, but I must observe that this statement seems to me, according to what I saw and heard at Cutwa, to be ridiculous. The very liberal distribution of Government grain in this sub-division has produced the usual scramble of applicants for advances of grain and charitable relief in any form, and unless European agency is supplied I have no hope that it can be thoroughly checked by the native Deputy Collector and his native subordinates for relief purposes.

10. In writing on charitable relief, the Deputy Collector states that the average attendance at the 29 relief centres in the Cutwa sub-division was 10,716 a day, against 4,757 of the previous fortnight. I quote the following extract from the Deputy Collector's report, which bears out my remarks in the previous paragraph:

"This is owing to a large number of relief-houses being lately opened, and the more detailed inquiries made by the inspectors and ameens in the villages within their groups. In the relief-houses that I have visited, I found that the labour-test was not fully enforced, the labour returned in lieu of rice received being nominal. I have now ordered that a full day's labour should be exacted from all those who are capable of doing work. The greatest obstacle to the enforcement of this labour-test is the action of the sub-committees, who are averse to co-operate with us in this matter and thus lose the good opinion of their neighbours, but I hope to be able to carry it out by the agency of the ameens, who have received strict instructions to supervise all paupers working in relief-houses."

11. With regard to the sale of Government rice, to which the Collector refers in his narrative, I reported demi-officially from Raneeunge that no sales to wholesale dealers had been made, although authorized by the Government telegram dated 1st July. I am under the impression that I spoke to the Raneeunge sub-divisional officer on the subject, but it will be seen from the postscript to the Collector's narrative that he has found that 750 *maunds* have been sold at Raneeunge. No explanation had been received up to yesterday afternoon, but it is believed that this transaction refers to the payment by the district committee for the Government rice supplied to them for charitable purposes.

12. I beg to call the attention of Government to the Collector's remarks regarding his being held personally responsible by the Controller-General for all advances made by him. The Controller-General might be requested to report upon this subject.

13. The average number of daily-labourers on road-works has risen from 3,334 to 4,566. The total number of persons receiving charitable relief, as shown in statement No. 4, has risen from 52,771 to 67,895 during the fortnight. The chief increase is in the sudder sub-division of Burdwan and in Cutwa, as I have already noticed. There is a reduction in the Bood-bood sub-division from 34,895 to 32,629, which is remarkable and satisfactory, as it shews that the number receiving relief in this part of the district, where distress was most felt, is susceptible of reduction. I believe that the addition of one or two European officers to the Collector's relief staff, as suggested by me in the last narrative, is most desirable, in order to reduce the recipients of charitable relief to the proper number. The special monthly reports on the fever, which are submitted by the Civil Surgeon through me to Government, shew that the district has this year been more healthy and free from fever up to the present date than it has been for the last four years.

14. *Hooghly*.—The Collector's report is dated the 11th, and there has been up to the 18th some additional rain in heavy showers, which have helped to improve the prospects of the amun crop, which is being planted out as fast as circumstances will permit, and although the season is backward, I think that it is premature to say that the main rice crop is in a somewhat critical condition. If the rain was heavier, we should be told of injury to the aous or early rice crop, which is fair, generally speaking, though patchy, and rather short in the stalk in some fields.

15. The total daily average number of labourers on relief-works is 2,667 in the present fortnight, against 2,768 (not 2,851) in the previous fortnight.

16. The increase under the head of charitable relief is very large the total having risen from 8,194 and 17,768, the chief increase being in class B. The Collector says that much of the increase is doubtless due to insufficient supervision. An experienced European assistant is wanted, but he will do what he can with his present staff. I believe it would be true economy to send to the Collector a good European assistant, if one can be spared. I noticed a few days ago, in reading a police report of a dacoity committed within the municipal limits of Chinsurah, that one of the dacoits, who was luckily caught on the spot, made the following confession. He had been employed as a workman at the Gouripore jute-mills, opposite Hooghly, but finding that he could live for nothing at the Rajah's amoochniro near the Hooghly railway-station, he settled there comfortably until he was unfortunately induced to join some other idle friends in a dacoity on a lone woman's house. This story needs no comment.

17. The narratives from Howrah and Midnapore require no remarks here, but I would recommend their publication.

No 855, dated Bankoora, the 10th August 1874

FROM—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq, Offg. Collector of Bankoora,

TO—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The price of rice has risen in the two chief marts, Bankoora and Bishenpore, but has remained stationary elsewhere. The increase in the supply of Government rice for the use of relief centres and for labourers on relief works has lessened the pressure throughout the district. The prevailing rates are given below.

	Wheat	Bahya	Best sort	Rice Common ordinary	Gram
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bankoora	13 0	20 0	10 0	11 4	13 12
Chatna	11 8	17 8	12 12	11 2	13 8
Bishenpore	12 8	24 0	10 8	13 0	13 4
Onda	13 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	14 0
Gungajulghatty	13 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	14 0
Burjora	14 8		11 0	12 0	13 0
Saltora	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	8 0

3. There have been heavy showers at intervals in the greater part of the district, but in the north the rainfall has not been nearly enough to allow of extensive aman cultivation. In the extreme south also there are some small tracts which have not yet had a sufficient supply of moisture. The aous crop, speaking generally, is unusually fine, and in Chatna the jenar crop is much above the average and is now being harvested. Mr Macaulay reports very favourably of the appearance of the crops in the south-east of the district, and heavy rain would even now make the prospects elsewhere equally good.

4. Much change cannot yet be expected in the general condition of the people. The advances of grain to the ryots have done immense good, and wherever rain has fallen heavily labourers have found plenty of work. There is a gradual increase in the number of the manufacturing classes requiring aid. The health of the people continues fair, although cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.

5. One dacoity, not of a very serious nature, has been reported.

6. No cases of death by starvation have come to light.

RELIEF WORKS.

7. The return annexed shows an increase in the number of labourers. The Executive Engineer reports that the daily totals fluctuate according to the weather. When rain holds off the coolies come on the roads, but are drawn off to the fields by a heavy fall. This is satisfactory, as it shows that our rates are not too high. One new road, viz. from Chatna to Sossima, has been commenced, and the road from Onda to Taldangra is being widened and metalled. The road from Burjora to Behator will be commenced in a few days, and it is probable that new roads must be opened in pergunnah Moheshra.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

8. The total amount of grain advances sanctioned up to date is about Rs 80,000. This branch of relief operations will shortly be closed, except in pergunnah Moheshra, where it is necessary to go on for a few weeks more.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

9. Nothing worthy of note under this head.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

10. Annexed is a statement showing our receipts and expenditure. The supply is now sufficient to enable us to carry on all our relief operations by means of Government grain. It is of course a matter of difficulty and expense to convey rice to some of the outlying centres, but they are now all being regularly supplied. Captain Grant is now importing at the rate of 2,000 maunds a day, and we will soon be in a position, if necessary, to sell Government grain in pergunnah Moheshra.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

11. The numbers relieved are shown below. As I anticipated, there has been a large reduction in the number of persons gratuitously relieved, and considerable increase is shown under heading C This is due to the efforts of Messrs Macaulay and Hare, who have been working most successfully. The sub-committees have, as might be expected, shown themselves far too liberal, and in some instances the relief mohurirs have been detected in malpractices, and will of course be duly proceeded against. I have no doubt that my next report will show a still greater reduction, and that the strict enforcement of the labour test will prevent the misapplication of our charitable fund.

P.S.—Since writing the above heavy rain has been reported from all sides, including north

Statement of Charitable Relief

1 One central committee	4 None
2 Thirty-eight sub committees	5 Thirty-eight
3 Thirty eight	6 Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight

CLASS B

Moheshra			Moheshra		
1	Meju	1,273	21	Onda	1,501
2	Sultora	827	22	Taldangra	418
3	Kusthalia	1,336	23	Harmasra	121
4	Paleia	1,026	24	Amdangra	1,065
5	Tiluri	652	25	Koorpa	748
6	Bakoolia	637	26	Lodna	237
7	Gogra	787	27	Makia	516
8	Dhabon	641	28	Bishenpori	1,007
9	Bankoora	1,077	29	Joypore	339
10	Rajgram	410	30	Teleshair	258
11	Chatna	149	31	Choonamoshna	484
12	Arrara	102	32	Mahura	230
13	Teghorit	130	33	Bankadaha	167
14	Susunia	92	34	Kolalpusharim	867
15	Gungajulghatta	425	35	Showha	721
16	Burjora	523	36	Ajudhya	493
17	Dhaboni	182	37	Bhora	203
18	Koniamara	419	38	Ranisagori	532
19	Godardih	205			
20	Shaharjora	1,301			
				Total	22,101

Class C—Light Work

Bank work	1,631
Husking	1,537
Weaving	2,991
Wool-spinning	2,537
Shell-lac	75
Shankari	65
Braziers	245
Carpenter	15
Total	9,096

Class D—Respectable persons in distress obtaining relief

Men	368
Women	1,015
Children	237
Total	1,605

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund

	Class B			Class C			Class D			Total		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight	26,847	6	0	32,786	11	0	3,273	0	0	63,007	1	0
Amount expended during this fortnight	7,446	12	6	6,185	10	9	717	4	0	14,379	11	3
Total	34,294	2	6	38,972	5	9	1,120	4	0	77,386	12	3

Account of Government Grain.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF GOLAS	Date for which figures are given	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE					
			By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to Peas	By payments in kind to labourers.	Total	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight
			Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Bankoora	From 26th July to 8th August 1874	Balance in hand Received Total	44 36 10 8,190 6 8 9235 3 24	3112 14 0	5,400 28 4	609 13 0	9,320 15 4	
Gungajulghatti	From 26th July to 7th August 1874	Balance in hand Received Total	0 0 0 3,055 25 14 3,055 25 14	408 37 1	1,930 31 12	168 12 0	2,598 1 0	
Meja	From 26th July to 7th August 1874	Balance in hand Received Total	17 27 0 4,554 14 8 4572 1 9	842 41 0	3,287 6 12	151 35 0	4,281 31 12	
Saltora	From 26th July to 8th August 1874	Balance in hand Received Total	75 24 11 2525 17 13 2,601 2 9	179 5 4	1,515 30 11	72 5 4	2,007 1 0	
Total		Balance Received Total	48 8 5 19,125 24 11 19,423 33 11	4,028 7 8	12,143 16 10	1090 25 4	18,162 0 6	21,000 0 0

Statement of Labour employed in the District of Bankoora

No	NAMES OF WORKS	DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR			Total
		Men	Women	Children	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	32	15		47
2	Ditto to Raghonathpore	12	21		33
3	Ditto to Beersingpore	15	10		25
4	Bishenpore to Namchurra (Jeypore)	119	85		204
5	Kolanpore to Joyrampore	25	13		38
6	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (provincial)	135	56		191
7	Onda and Taldangra road	47	18		65
8	Gungajulghatty to Saltora	238	112		350
9	Moraloo and Meja road	346	163	15	523
10	Municipal work in Bankoora	19	13		32
11	Ditto in Bishenpore	65	32		97
12	Digging tank at Jeypore	13	10		23
13	Bankoora and Taldangra road	274	55		329
14	Ditto Judpore ditto	170	76		246
15	Chafna and Suena road	95	10		105
16	Dolepore to Moheshra	100	69		169
17	Bullabpore to Mahara	286	157		443
18	Meja to Burjoran road	538	322		860
Total					3,810

No. 519, dated Soory, the 11th August 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, and to explain that its submission has been delayed by my absence in the interior of the district.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

The most notable fact of the fortnight is the lamentable spread of pauperism this is to a great extent due to the operations of the recently appointed circle and group inspectors, who have added a large number to the lists and taken none off. I am not, however, prepared to say that their action is not justified by the circumstances of the people, as I anticipated a considerable increase this month, the relief work ceasing to afford sufficient employment to support the large labouring population of the district, and the operations of ploughing and planting out being nearly completed. The crops generally promise well, but in the north-east corner of the district, in the Barwa and Moureswar divisions, they are sadly backward, scarcely any rain having fallen over the tract for the last month. Local distress is consequently rapidly spreading, which I am taking immediate measures to relieve by advances of grain to the cultivators and by an extension of charitable relief. The special relief officer, Mr O'Donnell, and the circle inspector having reported from the spot that the relief given by the agent there was too limited, visited Barwan myself on Sunday, 9th instant, to inspect and give directions regarding the charitable distribution, and found that the paupers there require to be well sifted, there being probably a considerable amount of imposture mixed up with much real distress. The

can only be effected by a house to house visitation, to which the circle inspector, aided by one of the group inspectors, has been deputed. In other respects the history of the fortnight is uneventful,—with the exception of three reports of deaths from starvation, two of which were said to have occurred some weeks ago, the other on the 8th instant. Of the former two—one, that of a fever patient at Krinnahar in Sacoolipore division, was reported by the villagers to the circle inspector when visiting the village; all he could learn by inquiry is that the local chowkeedar states the man died of fever, while the widow, backed by the villagers, stoutly maintains he had recovered from the fever and died of starvation. The circle inspector reported the death a natural one, probably it is one of those cases which must occur at all times and in all lands as long as poverty continues to exist, in which recovery from exhausting illness is impossible owing to insufficient or innutritious diet, but which it would be almost as great a misuse of language to term deaths from starvation as to call the death of an invalid who might have been saved by beer-tea or port-wine a death from thirst. The second case is the death of a weaver of the same village said to have died of starvation in consequence of the obduracy of the neighbouring voluntary relief agent of Labpore in refusing him advances. Singularly enough no mention of this case, which was reported to the gentleman in charge of another voluntary agency when visiting the village at my request, was made to the circle inspector, though they came within a few days of each other. Both reports are alleged by the relief agent at Labpore to be spiteful inventions of the villagers who have taken the opportunity of two natural deaths in their community to annoy him on account of his refusal to place on his relief list some idle fellows among them who applied. The case of the weaver not having been yet officially investigated, the circle inspector has been ordered to inquire and report on both cases again, the fact that no other members of the families of the deceased have died of starvation suggesting reasonable doubts of the truth of both stories. The last case reported is that of an old man close on 70 years of age, reported to me, when on my way to Barwan on 9th instant, by some of his fellow villagers as having occurred owing to his failure to obtain his customary dole of rice at the last weekly distribution at Barwan. The reason of this failure was said to be his inability to press through the mob which assembled at the relief-house on its becoming known that the special relief officer, Mr O'Donnell, had taken the distribution into his own hands, which, with very praiseworthy zeal he carried on for two days, considering the local agent to be incompetent. The result, however, as Mr O'Donnell described it to me, was a collection of some five thousand people, about seven hundred of whom, judging from their appearance, at best but an uncertain test, he considered fit objects for relief and brought on the register. Though distress is undoubtedly spreading in the Barwan division owing to the causes given in detail above, the number of applicants for relief cannot be taken either as a gauge of the amount of actual distress or a sign of demoralization, for I fully believe that were the rumour to get about at any time in any part of this district that rice was to be had for the asking, the low caste labouring population, the domes, harteas, moochees, bagdees, who with the cripples and lepers, form the bulk of the paupers, would soon crowd in from all parts of the district, whether in distress or not. On inquiry into the last-mentioned case of starvation, I found it to be, like the first, a death probably accelerated by insufficient food, but not one of starvation properly so called. Though the family was evidently extremely poor, its other members were not in a starved condition, and it was admitted that the deceased had not been absolutely without food, though unable to procure sufficient to keep up his naturally failing strength. The chief markets continue steady and sufficiently supplied, and the public health good. 2 grain-robberies occurred during the fortnight. Prices are given in appendix I.

B—RELIEF WORKS

One additional relief work has been opened during the fortnight, namely the repair of the Badshahi road between Barwan and Nowgaon, with a view to the alleviation of the distress in the Barwan division.

C—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN

Exportation continues, 4,178 maunds of rice having been exported by rail against 3,222 maunds of the preceding fortnight, there is besides a considerable exportation constantly maintained into the Moorshedabad district by the Cynthia—Moorshedabad road. The Government imports for the fortnight amount to 7,127½ maunds, though 15,000 maunds were indentured for, my supplies are now nearly exhausted, and further delay may be attended with serious consequences.

D—STORAGE OF GRAIN

The imports of the fortnight have been stored.

E—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shown in appendix, statement II.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF

Vide appendix, statements III and IV, efforts are being made to reduce the numbers in receipt of relief.

G—FINANCIAL RESULTS

Rs 650 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer on account of charges incurred before 7th July, Rs 2,151 have been disbursed in the purchase of cotton, and Rs. 965-5-9 in transport and storage.

P S—Two reports from the special relief officer, Mr O'Donnell, dated respectively 27th July and 11th August 1874, are submitted. The latter was received after the preparation of my report, too late for comment, but I may observe that nothing contained in it leads me to alter my opinion regarding the expediency of making advances of grain among the ryots of the Barwan division. General advances throughout the district I have never proposed or suggested.

APPENDIX I.

True-current of food-grains and salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS												
DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE, COMMON		GRAM		FIREWOOD		SALT	
	Present return	Next preceding return	Present return	Next preceding return	Present return	Next preceding return	Present return	Next preceding return	Present return	Next preceding return	Present return	Next preceding return
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Sooty (Sudder Station)	12 0	12 0	14 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0
Cynthia	14 0	14 0	13 0						12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Purandarpore	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	15 0				10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0
Futehpore									12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Bokjore	13 0	13 0	15 0						11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0
Doobarpore	12 0	14 0	16 0						12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Ahmednagar	9 0	9 0	17 0						11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0
Kinnahar	14 0	14 0	20 0						12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Rajniare	11 4	11 4	15 12						12 12	12 12	13 12	13 12
Barwan	12 0	12 0	15 0						10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0
Average	12 6	12 6	16 0	14 4	13 0	11 6	11 5	21 0	12 9	12 9	14 2	14 3

APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

1	Name of Circle—Beerbhoom	
2	Dates for which figures are given—23rd July to 8th August 1874	
3	Total allotment of Government grain—Uncertain	
4	Total quantity of grain stored	Mds 7,127½
TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE	5 By sale to the public or to laborers	
	6 By gratuitous distribution in any shape	4,894
	7 By advances to ryots	
	8 Drawing by zemindars under concession G	4,177
	9 By payment in kind to laborers	3,888½
	10 Total	12,959½
	11 Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	11,000
	12 Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	15,000

APPENDIX STATEMENT III

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

1.	Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	12
2	Ditto of special relief sub divisions opened and officered	23
3	Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	14
4	Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	13
5	Ditto of work houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	27
6.	Ditto of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily as on the 1st August 1874	31,195

REMARKS.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 5,376 are spinners and weavers and 1,922 are employed in light labor on village tanks, roads, and conservancy, leaving 23,897 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 200 pauper patients in receipt of rice at the dispensaries.

APPENDIX STATEMENT IV

Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to 1st August 1874, submitted with reference to Government No 3216—S R., of the 9th May 1874, paragraph 5

A		B		C		D		E		F	
Total number of meals given up to 1st August, i.e. persons fed for one day		Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice as prevalent as on the 1st August		Total disbursements up to 1st August, including cost of laborers employed in light out-door work		Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread cotton, and advance on the 1st August		Total disbursements to 1st August—weavers and spinners only		Total number relieved under heading D on the 1st August	
Total disbursements up to 1st August under all heads		Total disbursements up to 1st August		Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st August		Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st August		Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st August		Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 1st August	
Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P	
By cash for rice—		By cash—		By cash—		By cash—		By cash—		By cash—	
13,970 12 1½		24,080 5 9		18 families and 604 respectable persons		48 16 6		111 4 0		341 10 0	
By rice—		By rice—		By rice—		By rice—		By rice—		By rice—	
25,076 13 0		5,072 10 0									
Miscellaneous—											
550 0 4½											
7,298		31,195		68,752 4							

REMARKS.—*Vide* Appendix, Return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874

R. D. HIME,
Officiating Collector,

No. 972—F.R., dated Burdwan, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

2 The Ransegunge Sub-divisional Officer says that there is enough grain in the bazars; that prices range from 11 seers to 14½ seers per rupee; that the rainfall has been 2.76 inches and it has been general, but a really heavy shower is much wanted, that the transplanting of the rice on the lower lands is nearly finished, that the outturn of maize is good and sugarcane and krista til are doing well; that the condition of the chowkeedars is bad, as they are very irregularly paid; that emaciation amongst the cultivators is comparatively rare, that the general health of the people is good, except amongst the pilgrims to Juggernath, that no death from starvation has occurred.

The Bood-bood sub-divisional officer reports that the supply of rice in the bazars is not abundant, that prices range from 11 seers 13 chittacks to 12 seers 11 chittacks per rupee, that the mahajuns hold considerable stocks, but will not produce them, that the total rainfall in the fortnight is 5.02 inches, that the prospects of the crops have improved, but more rain is wanted, especially in the north, that the condition of the people is better; that no grain thefts or deaths from starvation have come to light. The Assistant Surgeon of Shor reported a death from starvation at Oochgram on the 24th ultimo. On local enquiry being made by the sub-divisional officer, he found that deceased was a leper, named Deno Bagdi, whose wife had deserted him. His sister-in-law, Murmo Bagdini, had been attending to him, and he had been regularly getting daily rations from the Kolekole depôt up to the 22nd July.

The District Superintendent reports that the supply of rice in the bazars of the Sudder sub-division is abundant, that prices of rice range from 10 seers to 14½ pucca seers per rupee, that the late rain has done much good to the aous crop, but more rain is wanted for the amun. In some villages the transplantation of the latter has not yet commenced, owing to want of rain. No deaths from starvation have occurred. The rainfall in the fortnight has been 3.25 inches. The crops are looking much better than they were at the date of my last report, but the fields are not nearly so moist as they usually are at this time of the year, and the tanks are very low every where.

The Culna sub-divisional officer sends a bad account of his sub-division. Though prices remain unchanged, he says the stocks are becoming exhausted, and, though 7.22 inches of rain fell in the fortnight, the transplantation of amun is suspended for want of heavy shower, and the aous is doing well only in a few places. The lower classes, he says, are undergoing great privations, and in some places have taken to eat grass seeds. The general health of the people is reported to be good, and no deaths from starvation have been heard of.

The Jahanabad sub-divisional officer reports that the rainfall in the fortnight has been 5.58 inches, that cultivation is going on favorably, that there is no deficiency in the supply of rice; that prices continue unchanged, and that no deaths from starvation or grain thefts have occurred.

The Cutwa narrative is behind time as usual.

B.—RELIEF WORKS

3. These are shown in the annexed statement.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN

4. The imports of grain by rail on account of Government as well as of private persons in the fortnight ending 25th July—the latest date up to which returns have been received,—were 48,508 maunds, and the exports 7,201 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN

5. The particulars of the Government grain stored and expended up to date in this district are shown in statement No. II.

There has been some correspondence during the fortnight, originating in a complaint in one of the daily papers that we were underselling the local traders. But in point of fact we have made no sales at all up to date, except in one single case at Kanoo. There the station master, who has been rendering us much assistance in relief arrangements, represented that he found great difficulty in getting rice for the railway employés under him, and in consideration of his services he was thereupon allowed to purchase a small quantity for their use. This is the only instance in which grain has been sold. On receipt of the Government orders to sell grain, the sub-divisional officers were called on to report the price which should be fixed, and the reports received showed that the dealers were not willing to take it at a higher price than 18 to 20 seers per rupee. Of course this was out of the case altogether, and I told the sub-divisional officers that I should not recommend any sales at cheaper rates than 14 seers clean riceto 16 seers cargo rice per rupee. There the matter rests. The only Government grain that has found its way into the market is some small

portions of that advanced to ryots or paid to laborers and sold by them. It is not impossible that the complaints in the paper were a bold stroke on the part of some mahajun to effect a rise of prices. The knowledge that we were prepared to step in and sell at any moment has, I think, unquestionably had some influence in keeping prices down; and the correspondence of last week, giving rise to a rumour that Government had absolutely prohibited the sale of Government grain in any event, at once sent prices up in this bazar. On Friday a number of the mooktears and other hangers on of the cutcherry complained grievously of the suddenly enhanced prices in the bazar, and the evil practices of the mahajuns generally. But (always supposing that the rains continue) I think it probable that the rise of prices will not be permanent. It may be fairly inferred from the universal unwillingness shown by the mahajuns to purchase Government rice at reasonable prices that they have plenty of rice of their own in store.

E — ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6 These are shown in the statement No III As before reported, advances under the Land Improvement Act have ceased to be made in consequence of the expiration of the working season. Enquiries are now being made into the works executed from the advances already given. There is one matter in connection with these advances on which I should be glad to have a clear understanding, and that is, the exact responsibility incurred by the officer making the advance. The Controller-General has debited all the advances made up to date to me, but I cannot suppose that it is the intention of Government that officers should be held personally responsible for the amount of any advances made by them which may hereafter turn out to be irrecoverable, supposing the rules have been duly observed.

F — CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are given in the statements Nos. IV and V.

G — EXPENDITURE.

8 See statement No. VI hereto annexed

P 8 — Since writing the above, I have discovered that the Raneejung Sub-Divisional Officer has sold 750 maunds of grain. I am not aware of the particulars of these sales, and I have called for report.

I

Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874

NAME OF ROADS	Average daily number of laborers	Rate of wages	Price of rice	RE MARKS
Buddipore road	60	Rs A P 0 2 6	Rs 3 8 per maund	Earth work nearly completed
Undal to Ookerdi road	10	0 2 0	3 5 "	
Mittai uporia to Shambh road	118	0 2 0	3 6 "	
Doonupore to Koodli road	487	0 2 0	16 seers per rupee	Earth work completed
Muneeor to Shambazar road				Ditto ditto
Bowalia to Shilla road				
Cutwa to Sooree road	87			
Burdwan to Sooree road	1 402	20 seers of rice	20 seers of kutcha	The earth work mentioned as being done in these roads is the petty repairs to and smoothing and dressing of the slopes of the roads prior to putting on the sods of turf
Dighachar to Muneeor road	177	Ditto	Ditto	N.B. All payments are being made in grain
Deodich to Baidh road	102	Ditto	Ditto	
Raneejung junction to Sooree road	209	Ditto	Ditto	
Kurjoia to Ajlic road	304	Ditto	Ditto	
<i>In charge of Burdwan sub divisional officer</i>				
Galsi to Russickpore road	237	2 seers of rice per 100 cubic feet	16 seers per rupee	
<i>In charge of Raneejung sub divisional officer</i>				
Raneejung to Muneeor road	78	0 2 6	14 "	
<i>In charge of Deodich sub divisional officer</i>				
Strand road	15	0 2 0 to 0 2 6 per 100 cubic feet	12 " "	
Cutcherry tank	25	Ditto	12 " "	
<i>Bally Union</i>				
Kholgram road	10	Ditto	12 " "	
<i>Shambazar Union</i>				
Udayrajpur road	10	Ditto	12 " "	
<i>In charge of Cutwa sub divisional officer</i>				
Cutwa and Cutwa road	27	2 seers	16 " "	
<i>Large Roads</i>				
Naddun Chat road	56	Ditto	16 " "	
Blocksupura road	1	Ditto	16 " "	
Indrapore to Kakoori road	70	Ditto	16 " "	
Patooli road	58	Ditto	16 " "	
Total	4 506*			

* The decrease in the number of labourers is owing to non-receipt of statements from Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, Manager, Equitable Coal Company, and Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, as well as completion of works and agricultural pursuits.

II.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE											REMARKS									
NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given	Total allotment of Government grain		Total quantity of grain stored		By gratuitous distribution in any shape		By sale to the public or to laborers		By advances to ryots		By payment in kind to laborers		Total	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight		Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight			
		Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch		Mds	Srs		Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch	Mds	Srs	Ch
Burdwan	8th August 1864	55,939	0	0	48,049	0	0	22,304	0	0	115,603	0	0	37,807	0	0	12,000	0	0	● Shewn in the last fortnightly statement 4,635 Spent for Strove's — During the fortnight spent or storing as follows — Mds.
Mymaree					5,000	0	0	172	30	0				3,200	0	0	2,000	0	0	Kristonagore .. 1,348 Gopeenathpore .. 1,100 Jehanabad .. 1,000 Burohaloon .. 180 Rangamatia .. 197 Gulhee .. 500 Total .. 8,850
Panchgaur					3,230	0	0							1,362	27	0	12,000	0	0	† Out of this— Advances to chowkedars .. 2,023 Under "perious straits" .. 45 Advances to Sonamooksee ryots .. 6,775 Advances to Bhedia .. 450 And to Gocakorah .. 250
Bood-hood					45,410	0	0	10,769	0	0	18,219	0	0	30,390	27	0				§ Advances to Sonamooksee ryots included under Burdwan Circle.
Gocshkurrah					11,125	0	0	5,385	0	0	372	0	0	1,674	0	0	2,000	0	0	|| Sent from Burdwan mainly on account of charitable relief.
Bhedia					7,235	0	0	1,952	0	0	384	0	0							
Khanoo	8th August 1871				9,576	0	0	1,540	0	0	104	0	0				10,000	0	0	
Culau	8th				10,000	0	0	2,141	0	0	901	0	0	2,763	0	0	5,808	0	0	
Ranogunge	7th	12,000	0	0	11,005	0	0	1,329	0	0	1,834	0	0	171	0	0				
Cutwa	7th				72,210	0	0	9,300	0	0	30,112	0	0	3,700	0	0	30,000	0	0	
Jehanabad					1,100	0	0													
Total					2,22,810	0	0	50,151	30	0	884	0	0	76,725	0	0	1,40,354	17	0	

III

Advances of Grain up to the last fortnight ending 8th August 1874

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS	Number of applications made	Amount in quantity	Number of applications granted up to date	Quantity	Quantity advanced up to date	REMARKS.
Sudder	665	28,000	527	18,003	15,503	The exact sum of money advanced has not been shewn in this statement
Ransegunge	196	36,718	27	1,887	1,272	
Bood-bood	1,011	21,685	861	19,847	19,133	
Cutwa	3,689	3,30,897	1,808	87,959	36,142	
Culna	255	48,285	28	8,622	246	
Jehanabad	33	6,045				
Total	5,849	4,66,630	3,251	1,36,318	72,296	

IV.
Statement of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874

Sub-Divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief centres opened and maintained.	Number of relief circles opened and maintained by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF				Number of weavers and others to whom advances have been made.	Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	REMARKS.
					Men	Women	Children	Total			
Burdwan	District Committee 1, Sub-Committees 59.	1	"	30 of which 1 fever food depot and 1 of Maharajah	1,991	7,751	4,817	14,559 60 1,500 Total 16,129	48	Rs. 641	Returns from all relief centres not received.
Culina	Sub-divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees	1	"	16, of which 1 of Maharajah	386	653	421	1,470 700 Total 2,170			
Rancegunge	Sub-divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 25	2	"	7	444	1,240	1,023	2,707			
Cutwa	Sub-divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 35	1	"	35	1,045	4,745	4,926	10,716			
Jehanabad	Sub divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 45		"	5, of which 3 fever food depots 1 private food depot	42	73	93	571 80 213 Total 844			
Bood-hood	Sub-divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 59.	1	"	54, of which 1 of Maharajah	4,380	17,550	12,689	32,629 700 Total 33,329			
	District Committee 1, Sub-divisional Committees 5, Sub-Committees										
	Total	6	"	147	8,068	32,032	23,984	67,985	49	641	

V.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief given to respectable persons, required by Government letter
No. 2361—S. R.

No	Names of Relief Houses	No relieved	No	Names of Relief Houses	No. relieved.
1	Polashdanga	95	23	Hargram	80
2	Tasoolce	104	24	Shor	66
3	Kistonagor, return not received, but probably less than	400	25	Shibhattee	96
4	Nowa	75	26	Mirzapore	10
5	Kolekole	65	27	Chotkund	15
6	Malloarool	75	28	Royan	12
7	Dignagor	175	29	Bhatkunda	70
8	Ranchunderpore	170	30	Debshala	30
9	Gooshkura	156	31	Hitta	35
10	Sonamookhy	303*	32	Maharajah's food depôt	40
11	Aousgram	206	33	Shaldunga	25
12	Pattaspore	55	34	Hagflar	25
13	Gulsi	352	35	Goopenathpore	40
14	Khano	62	36	Narigram	40
15	Joykustopore	276	37	Adra	200
16	Aral	105	38	Mancoor	205†
17	Bhedra	125	39	Kota	55
18	Ramnagor	100	40	Howrah	75
19	Omerpore	69	41	Shurrie	15
20	Sreepore	150	42	Sankareo	104
21	Mullickpore	95			
22	Jenra	105			
				Total	4 556

* Including 200 weavers

† Including weavers

VI

Statement of Charitable Relief Fund up to 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sub divisions	Local amount of subscriptions	Local subscriptions realised	Amounts realised doubled by Government	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee	Total of columns 4 and 5	Expenditure	Balance
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Burdwan	8,116 8 0	7,734 0 0	15,468 0 0	80,000 0 0 30 10 3*		32,404 3 0	32 581 5 0
Raneegunge	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	5 500 0 0			9,085 11 0	3,601 4 3
Culm	5 900 0 0	1,747 0 0	9 194 0 0			3 0 11 0	7,492 5 0
Jehanabad	2 123 0 0	1 812 0 0	3 624 0 0			3 80 2 7	1,362 13 5
Hood boud	1 182 5 0	1 182 5 0	2 364 10 0			14 292 12 11‡	2,450 13 9‡
Cutwa	1,226 0 0	921 1 0	1,812 2 0			7 309 3 4	763 14 9†
Total	21,207 13 0	19,118 0 0	38 292 12 0	80,000 10 3	1,18,332 0 3	60,988 13 3‡	48,313 8 11‡

* Returned by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom

† No returns received this fortnight

No 311, dated Hooghly, the 11th August 1874

From—F H PELLER, Esq, Officiating Collector of Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2 *Abundance or scarcity of food grains in the bazar*—There is no scarcity of food grain in the bazars.3 *Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts*.—Prices appear to be slightly rising again, being very nearly what they were in the middle of July

Names of principal marts	QUANTITY BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLANS									
	Wheat		Barley		Rice, best		Rice, common		Gram	
	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return	Present return	Past return
	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
Habooogunge, in Hooghly	12½	12			9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13 to 13½	13½ to 14	14 to 14½	13½
Chunsurah, Khuroon Bazar	12½	12			9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13 to 13½	13½ to 14	14 to 14½	13½
Bilore	13	12½			9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13 to 13½	13½ to 14	14 to 14½	13½
Jhinkrapottagunge	13	12½			9½ to 10	9½ to 10	13 to 13½	13½ to 14	14 to 14½	13½
Serampore	12	12	10	16	8 to 8½	8 to 8½	13 to 13½	13 to 13½	13 to 13½	12
Chunditalah										
Hydabatty	13	13	17½	17½	8	8	12½ to 13½	13½	13½	13½
Bhudressur	13½	12½	10	10			11½ to 13½	13½	16	16

4 *Information as to the kind and amount of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c*—No reliable information available.

5. *Rainfall, if any.*—The fall at Serampore has been very beneficial, and even as far north as Hooghly there has been considerable rain along the banks of the Hooghly; but in the interior and towards the north the fall has been much less, and rain is urgently required.

Date	ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER.		INTERIOR
	Serampore	Hooghly	Mahanad
26th July		20	62
27th „	61	50	10
28th „	56	21	31
29th „	29	12	21
30th „	02		0
31st „	2 61	1 64	24
1st August		96	10
2nd „	16	30	36
3rd „	98	99	64
4th „	1 36	08	06
5th „	39	77	13
6th „			
7th „	2 40	{ 23 }	04
8th „		{ 01 }	
	9 38	6 01	2 81

6 *Prospect of Crops*—Near Serampore the main rice crop is being planted out, and its prospects are good. In the east of Bansberya, I observed, on the 9th, the crop being planted out on lands watered by artificial irrigation assisted by the rainfall. In Pandooah I found, on the same date, the transplanting not commenced, and the aous crop injured. In Chanditollah, where the rainfall has been about the same as in Hooghly and Bansberya, I am informed by a local zemindar that crops are in the same state as in Pandooah. In Kristonugger, Haripal, Dhunyahally, the rainfall has been less than in Mohanad, and the main rice crop is in a somewhat critical condition.

7. The early rice crop is too far advanced to be in danger of more than partial injury, and in many parts it will be a good crop. Jute is doing well.

8 *Condition of the people*—The want of rain is generally complained of. Except along the banks of the Hooghly, agricultural operations have been nearly at a stand-still. On the 30th July I visited portions of thanas Bydabatty and Haripal, on the 4th a portion of thana Hooghly, and on the 9th a portion of thanas Bansberya and Pandooah. I found no general distress, but the number of paupers in each village was said to be increasing, and some of the lower class of agricultural laborers have begun to require relief. This has been effected by increasing the light labor system under head C of the Central Committee's notification of the 4th March 1874, and extending it to jungle cutting and drain clearing, and by setting on foot the repairs of a few small roads in thanas Haripal and Kristonugger in the Serampore Sub-division, in which thanas the rainfall has been so slight as not to hinder earth-work.

9. In my visits to the interior, I paid great attention to ascertaining whether the cultivators were in need of Government assistance to enable them to cultivate. It is my opinion at present that where the rain falls sufficiently to enable the rice to be transplanted, the necessary aid from private sources is not withheld. Wherever the soil is sufficiently moist, transplantation appears to be effected. Much work usually done by hired labor is doubtless being performed by the ryots themselves, but this affects only the position of the landless, or nearly landless, class of laborers. Even amongst the latter class my observations lead to the conclusion that distress is rare in comparison with the number of the class.

10. *Grain theft*—No new cases occurred during the fortnight in the Sudder Sub-division. Only one case is reported to have occurred in Serampore, in which Rs. 3 worth of paddy was stolen from a woman's house.

11 *Condition of special tracts*—There are no tracts here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12 The following is a statement of relief works under the Road Cess Department. Earth-work is now going on in very few of the roads, but turfing and smoothing and mason's work still affords employment on the minor works and spreading metal on the more important roads. Earth-work, however, is going on on the Kristonuggur to Seetapore and the Atpore

to Rajbalhat roads, which are situated in thanas Kristonuggur and Haripal, where the want of rain has thrown agricultural laborers out of work :—

11 *Statement of Relief Works during the Fortnight ending 6th August 1874.*

Names of Roads	Number of coolies	Supply of food	Condition of laborers	Mode of payment and rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	REMARKS
<i>Hooghly Sub-division</i>						
Dhunyahally road, metalling	990	Plentiful	Fair	3rds of the work is paid in Government rice, rate of wages annas 3 3 each	Supplied by the contractor	All foreign coolies, except 50 carters from Pundooah
Sahasunge and Tribany road						Completed
Tribany to Gooptiparah road	10	Ditto	Ditto	By daily labor in Government grain	Partly by contractor and partly by department	All local
Pundooah to Culna road, metal lining	60	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1 not local
Muggrah to Tribany road						Completed
Moolve to Jamaram						Ditto
Kooleahparah to Nuchindipore	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies of agricultural classes
Dakchah to Ballaghur	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Khonyan to Chapla	22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Chandpore to Bukooliah	80	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Baksagore to Chandra	44	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Khaupore to Dhunyahally	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Naksa to Digsui	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Tahirpore to Mamoodpore						Completed
Pundooah to Cooltee	47	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies of agricultural classes
Chapta to Sikra	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	By contractor	Ditto ditto
Digsui to Pakree (only mason's work remaining)	52	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Pakree to Mohibelpore, (only mason's work remaining)	60	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in Government grain	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Mahanad to Gopikantpore	102	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	By department	Ditto under Baboo
Bhastara to Goorooop	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jogodishur Bhattacharjee Ditto under Baboo Jogeshur Sing
Bhastara to Dhunyahally	121	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Muggrah to Nowserai	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly
Dwarbasnee to Kamru	44	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee
Muggrah to Bhastarah						Completed
Goorooop villages	75	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Kedar Nash Nag of Goorooop
Total	1,286					
<i>Serampore Sub-division</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road	20	Plentiful	Fair	Paid in Government grain	Partly supplied by the contractor and partly by department	Coolies all imported
Sheekhalla road metalling	43	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 coolies are local
Bydabatty feeder road metalling	30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 ditto, and rest imported
Old Benares road metalling	62	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in Government grain according to task labour	Ditto	Nearly 32 coolies are local and the rest imported
Bydabatty Strand road	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All imported coolies
Connugger to Jonye road	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contractor's supply	
Bhola to Nahcool and Junction of Old Benares road	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	No return received, figures taken from last return
Bora to Nuc bpore road	40	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Anoorup Chundra Mookerjee
Jonye to Bora road	22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Jonye to Baraset						No return received, work I believe completed
Harida to Bakrah	36	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Department supplies	Under Baboo Chunder Kant Mookerjee
Kristonagore to Sitapore	108	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Kartik Chandra Dirbango
Dirbango to Durgarampore	84	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Sarat Chandra Mookerjee
Bhudressur to Nucbpore	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contractor's supply	Under Baboo Rajkrishno Banerjee
Atpur to Rajbalhat	74	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under the Canoongoe of Serampore
Hooghly	586					
Total	1,872					

13 The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah figures separately.

14. The following laborers were employed daily on works, such as turfing and culvert making, on otherwise completed roads in the Municipalities, Towns, and Unions out of the funds of those bodies :—

Hooghly and Chinsurah	144
Serampore	
Goterparah	28
Kotrung	
Bullagurh	69
Goopiparrah	26
Muggrah	16
Total	293

15. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following works are in progress —

Thana	Name of work	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight	Condition.
Bvdabatty	Kanasuddee and Surroouty Canal	94	Good
	Ordinary embankment repairs	about 34	Good
	Total	128	

16 The returns of works on tanks, which are being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, show a daily average number of 37½ coolies, of whom 111 are local. Almost all the tanks were completed before the end of July 1874.

17. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report :—

	Last report.	Present report
Roads, &c, under (Chairman) Sudder Sub division	1,045	1,286
of the Road Cess } Serampore Sub division	728	586
Municipalities, Towns, and Unions	262	293
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage		
Embankment Division	258	128
Employed on works executed from tuccavee advances	485	37½
Total	2,768*	2,667

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD

18 The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874 —

Up—Outward

STATIONS	UNDER 150 MILES		OVER 150 MILES		OVER 300 MILES		TOTAL	
	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain
Serampore				1				1
Chandernagore		1,779	986		4,357		5,343	1,779
Hooghly	789	229			8	1	797	230
Muggrah			177	277			177	277
Pundooah	104							
Total	893	2,008	1,163	278	4,365	1	6,317	2,287

Down—Inward

STATIONS	UNDER 150 MILES		OVER 150 MILES		OVER 300 MILES		TOTAL	
	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain
Serampore	152	..					152	
Chandernagore		..						
Hooghly								
Muggrah	26						26	
Pundooah								
Total	178						178	

* There appears to have been a clerical error in last return.

Up—Inward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES		OVER 150 MILES		OVER 300 MILES		TOTAL	
	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice	Other food-grain	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	2,623						2,623	
Chandernagore								
Hooghly	4,197						4,197	
Muggrah								
Pundooah	1,064						1,064	
Total	7,874						7,874	

Down—Outward

Under 15 miles

Rice

Mds

102

Hooghly

N.B.—The Up—Inward traffic is Government grain

19

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED				AMOUNT SENT OUT				
STATIONS	QUANTITY		TOTAL	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE	QUANTITY		TOTAL	Balance in hand
	Up to date of last narrative	During the fortnight			Up to date of last narrative	During the fortnight		
	Mds S	Mds	Mds S		Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C	Mds S C
Hooghly	15,920 20	4,026	19,946 20	Bullaguh	250 0 0	110 0 0	360 0 0	
Muggrah				Goopiparah	34 20 0		34 20 0	
Pundooah				Chapla	209 0 0	200 0 0	409 0 0	
Serampore	1,017 21	2,090	7,007 21	Pundooah	954 10 0		954 10 0	
	20,937 1	6,106	27,043 1*	Sorlangucha	498 0 0	600 0 0	998 0 0	
				Mohamad	901 0 0	200 0 0	1,101 0 0	
				Dwarbasance	1,042 0 0	10 0 0	1,052 0 0	
				Ba hoo	47 0 0	100 0 0	147 0 0	
				Harat	41 0 0		41 0 0	
				Bhustarah	117 0 0	700 0 0	817 0 0	
				Goasop	100 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	
				Makhalpote	370 0 0	110 0 0	480 0 0	
				Basu	36 0 0		36 0 0	
				Dhanyakhally	311 0 0		311 0 0	
				Bhandarhaty	400 0 0		400 0 0	
				Sahabazar	346 0 0		346 0 0	
				Mu rih	610 0 0		610 0 0	
				Ba sherya	100 10 0	50 0 0	150 10 0	
				Executive Engineer	1,278 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,478 0 0	
				Police for serams, &c	16 20 0	190 0 0	206 20 0	
				Municipality	461 0 0	120 0 0	581 0 0	
				Bakoolah	400 0 0		400 0 0	
				Basma	402 0 0	100 0 0	502 0 0	
				Doomooridaha	373 0 0		373 0 0	
				Parasoonoo	70 0 0	200 0 0	270 0 0	
				Rajit	150 0 0		150 0 0	
				Sachundhya	150 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	
				Hari	150 0 0	200 0 0	350 0 0	
				Serampore, by transfer	500 0 0		500 0 0	
				Jamraun		50 0 0	50 0 0	
				Khunyan		20 0 0	20 0 0	
				Total	12,750 20 0	4,640 0 0	17,390 20 0	2,508 0 0
				Amount sent out by the sub divisional officer of Serampore at together 21 rice centres in Serampore sub division	2,592 15 0	2,107 10 8	4,699 25 8	2,447 35 8
				Total	15,293 35 0	6,747 10 8	22,040 5 8	5,003 35-8

* 500 maunds shown again in Serampore figures as the amount was transferred from Hooghly to Serampore

20. Statement showing the consumption of Government grain in the district of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874 —

Name of Circle
Date for which figures are givenShown in Statement D
For the fortnight ending 8th August 1874

Total allotment of Government grain

Mds S C
26,544 1 0

Total quantity of grain stored

26,544 1 0

Total quantity consumed up to date of last narrative

4,429 12 4

By gratuitous distribution in any shape during the fortnight—

Hooghly
SeramporeMds S C Mds S C
3,905 21 10
2,042 39 6
5,948 21 0

By payment in kind to laborers—

Hooghly	2,323 38 12
Serampore	480 22 14
By advance to ryots, Serampore	12 0 0
	<u>2,816 21 10</u>
Total consumption in fortnight	8,765 2 10

Total up to date 13,194 14 14

Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	1,000 0 0
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	6,000 0 0

21 E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs	A	P
Advances for grain as already reported	18,000	0	0
Advances under the Tuelavee Act up to date of last narrative	40,611	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

22 Number of Sub-Committees as yet appointed—

District Committee	1
Sub divisional Committee	1
Sub-Committees	47
Total	<u>49</u>

23 Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the three heads shown below—

	B	
	Sudder Sub-division.	Serampore Sub-division
Men	2,096	813
Women	5,707	2,754
Children	3,621	1,093
Total	<u>11,424</u>	<u>4,660</u>
	16,084	

	C		Total
	Sudder Sub division	Serampore Sub division	
Men	597	28	
Women	281	44	
Children	4	12	
	<u>882</u>	<u>84</u>	966

	D		
Men	77	84	
Women	250	142	
Children	117	48	
	<u>444</u>	<u>274</u>	718
	Grand Total		<u>17,768</u>

24. I am causing inquiry to be made into the large increase over last fortnight's turn. Much of the increase is doubtless due to insufficient supervision. An experienced European assistant is wanted, but I will do what I can with my present staff.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS

25 The disbursements to Executive Engineer and other officers in charge of relief works are as follows —

During the Fortnight

	Rs	A	P
To Executive Engineer	20,000	0	0
Advances for the purchase of food	Nil		
Disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements—			
To Nazir for transport of Government grain for Government relief works (up to commencement of fortnight)	478	1	10
Payments on account of establishment for storage golas	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	5	0	0
	<u>483</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
During the fortnight	Nil		
On account of advances for purchase of food—			
Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	Nil		
To traders for purchase of grain	Nil		
To municipalities	Nil		
To zemindars and others for land improvement during the fortnight	Nil		

Local subscription to Relief Committee—

Up to date of last narrative ..	7,460 15 0
In fortnight	Nil
Total	7,460 15 0
Government contribution up to date of last narrative	7,245 15 0
In fortnight	Nil
Total	7,245 15 0
Received from the Central Committee up to date of last narrative	18,000 0 0
During the fortnight	6,000 0 0
Total	24,000 0 0
The disbursements are as follows —	
Up to date of last narrative ..	18,868 2 1
During the fortnight	3,255 4 0
Total	22,123 6 1

No 240, dated Midnapore, the 10th August 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq, Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report for this district for the period ending the 8th August.

2. With the exception of the last two days, rain has fallen almost every day at the Sudder station, and has been more or less general throughout the district. At Contai the fall has aggregated 15 inches, and has been fully as much as could be desired. At Tumlook it has exceeded 8 inches, and there also the reports are favorable. At Midnapore the fall has just exceeded 6 inches, and the cultivators would like more, though they cannot complain much, but at Gurbetta the fall has only amounted to 3 inches during the fortnight, just enough to prevent the aous crop from suffering further injury, but insufficient to allow of universal transplantation. The Deputy Collector, it will be seen, estimates 5 annas of the cultivable area as still unsown, but it must be remembered that in an undulating country such as Gurbetta, it is only in years of excess rainfall that the highest lands can be utilised.

3 The aous crop throughout the district is variously estimated at from a full average to a low average crop, according to soil and rainfall. The prospects of the amun are, of course, still entirely dependent on the weather for the next 2½ months, and cannot be forecast with any confidence.

4. Prices continue to rise almost everywhere, this is due partly to the cessation of importation from the west frontier, partly to the great reduction of importation from Orissa, partly to the impediment which the rains are to traffic, partly to the difficulty in drying rice and preparing it for the market owing to the wet weather.

5. No one believes that there is an actual deficiency of rice in the district, but all my information tends to shew that it is in fewer hands than before, and the owners are slow to put it into the market, partly because the price is not yet as high as they wish, partly because they have not yet recovered from the panic which was rising three weeks ago from the absence of rain, and are still apprehensive of another short crop.

6. The following list contrasting the prices that obtain now with those obtaining four weeks previously will shew the extent of the rise.

Names of Thanas	Number of seers per rupee on Saturday, 11th July	Number of seers per rupee on Saturday, 1st August	Increase in price per rupee
	Srs	Srs	Srs.
Midnapore	16	15	1
Debra	15	14	1
Narangur	20½	18½	2
Keshpore	14½	13	1½
Dasspore	13	12	1
Salbonee	15	13½	1½
Gopee bulluhpore	20	18	2
Reepipore	16½	12½	3½
Jhargram	18	13½	4½
Gurbetta	16	14	2
Dantoon	23	21½	1½
Chunderconah	13½	12½	1½
Subung	18	18	
Contai	18	17	1
Roghonathpore	20	18	2
Chattal	15	14	1
Puttasopore	20	18	2
Bhugwanpore	16	16	
Tumlook	16½	14	2½
Kedgerie	18	18	
Musloupore	15	14	1
1 gra	16	16	
1 anchkoorah	14½	14½	
Sootahatta	14	14	
Mundulgram	16	16	

7. It will be seen that the rise has been very great in the North-West, though the list gives the relative prices at the two periods correctly; the absolute prices are somewhat more favourable than they appear, as the sales are all by a local measure called pie, which varies somewhat, but which the police of Beenpore and Jhargram convert into seers at $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per pie. To test this, I measured several pies when in that part of the district, and found that they varied from 1 seer $6\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks to 1 seer $7\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks; hence, the calculation of 1 seer $4\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks is undoubtedly too low.

8 Retail dealers in rice are almost unknown in the jungle mehals; hence, it is found that great relief is caused by the retail sale of the rice belonging to the Jambonee estate and to the committee when first formed. As long as these stores hold out, we are certain that all who can pay for rice can procure it while our road works, which are still open, afford the assurance that all able-bodied persons can find work. Although, therefore, pinching and distress is universal in the north, and beyond all possibility of question, I hear of nothing approaching starvation, and hope that we have safely tided over the year without any actual charitable relief to the agricultural or labouring classes.

9 To the Tantees our relief measures are continued, and cannot be reduced till prices fall. On the contrary, distress among them is increasing, though relief operations are jealously watched. Fever is beginning to appear, not at present in an aggravated form, but sufficient to increase the effects of scarcity.

10 The statistics of the 4 relief depôts, which have been working during the fortnight, are (daily average)—

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Chunderconih	10	22	13	7	52
Kempoy	4	6	2	2	14
Radhanugur	3	27	8	6	44
Rajnugur	16	96	63		175

No. 322, dated Howrah Collectorate, the 10th August 1874.

From—J B WORGAN, Esq, Offg Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to submit the usual report on the weather, prices of rice, &c, for the fortnight ending on Saturday, the 8th instant.

2. The Sudder station rainfall report shows for the 1st week	3 73	Inches
for the 2nd „	2 16	„
Total for fortnight	5 89	

This is the amount as by the Civil Surgeon's rain gauge. The Court Inspector, who has another, shews 4 59 and 2 31 or 6 80 for the same period, or nearly so. I am doubtful of the correctness of the observations made by the latter, his rain gauge being on the ground, and there being reason to believe that tricks are at times played with it by passers by. The monsoon report shew that the rain has been pretty general and that it has done much good to the crops.

3. The price of common rice during the 1st week of the fortnight was as below—

Station	Price per maund		Quantity per Rupee	Price per maund in preceding week	
	Rs	A P		Rs	A P
Sudder station	3	2 0	13	3	2 3
Doomjoor	3	2 0	13	3	3 0
Jugutbullupore	3	10 0	11	3	10 0
Amptah	3	2 0	13	3	1 0
Bagnan	2	12 0	14	2	12 6
Shampor	3	2 0	13	3	2 0
Choloburiah	2	14 0	14	2	12 0
Sankrail	3	4 0	12	3	1 0
Khannacool	No report received				

4 As I see that the number of seers per rupee is generally referred to in quoting prices in the report throughout the country and by the Government in its orders, &c., I have determined to adopt this standard, and agreeably to this arrangement, I shew below the prices for the second week of the fortnight, the seer quoted being the seer of 80 tola.—

Station	Quantity per Rupee		Quantity in previous week
	Seers	Rupees	
Sudder	13	13	
Doomjoor	13	13	
Jugutbullupore	10	11	
Amptah	12	13	
Bagnan	14	14	
Shampor	12	13	
Choloburiah	13	14	
Sankrail	12	12	
Khannacool	13	Not received.	

5 From the above it will be seen that, in the first week, prices fell at head-quarters Doomjoor, and Bagnan, and rose at Amta and Oolooberiah. In the second week they rose in Juggutbullubpore, Amta, Shampore, and Oolooberiah, and fell in Doomjoor. The highest prices prevail in Juggutbullubpore, where common rice is selling at 10½ seers for the rupee. It is cheapest at Bagnan.

6. The District Superintendent's statements of sums expended on relief show small figures. One statement shows eight persons relieved at an expense of Rs. 1-6, and the second shows twenty-five persons to have received Rs. 4-4; or, for the fortnight, (as far as accounts received) thirty-three persons relieved at an expenditure of Rs. 5-10, an average of two and a quarter persons roughly per idem. The Deputy Collector of Mohesreekha reports the expenditure from the moneys with the Khanacool Relief Committee at Rs. 9-6-6. The number of persons is not stated.

7. The Executive Engineer's fortnightly return shows 226 men employed in Howrah and 76 men in Mohesreekha sub-division, much sickness, in the shape of fever, is reported to prevail amongst them.

8. Under the head of Land Improvement there is nothing to report.

9. I regret that the statement of relief expenditure called for in Government Circular No 4640—S R. of the 22nd ultimo, up to the end of June is not yet able to be sent, it not having been received from the District Superintendent of Police for his portion of the same.

Extract from the Fortnightly Return of Coolies employed on the ordinary District Road Works during the fortnight ending 6th August 1874

NAME OF ROAD	Number of coolies	Supply of food	Condition of laborers	Mode of payments and rate of wages	Arrangement for tools	REMARKS
<i>Howrah Sub-division</i>						
Old Benares road	66	The coolies employed on these roads have been for stacking and breaking mud already collected under contract. Government rice has been sent for these roads and the works ordered to be stopped unless the contractors will take it.	Good		The contractors supply the tools.	Much sickness amongst the work-people. No less than 35 laid up with fever on the Juggutbullubpore road.
Juggutbullubpore road	85		Ditto		Ditto	
Connugur and Jonye road	10		Ditto		Ditto	
Branch Grand Trunk Road	65		Ditto		Ditto	
<i>Mohesreekha Sub-division</i>						
Amta road	15	Some of these coolies are being attacked with fever and cough.	Ditto		Tools are supplied by the contractors.	Local.
Juggutbullubpore road	61				Ditto	Ditto.

CHINSURAH,

The 6th August 1874

W. H. WELLS, C E,

Executive Engineer, Hooghly & Howrah District

No. 1860, dated Purulia, the 14th August 1874

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No 154—S R, dated the 16th January 1874, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 9th instant.

A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the date of my last narrative a favorable change in the weather has again taken place, and the crops which were then suffering from want of rain have recovered, and the transplanting of the main rice crop has again been resumed. The rain which had held off so continuously during the last fortnight, began to fall again on the 25th ultimo, and has since continued pretty general; but more is now wanted, as the high lands into which rice is transplanted are still in some villages too dry to admit of their being planted out. The accounts of the crops are better from all parts of the district than in the immediate neighbourhood of Purulia, which seems generally to get less rain than any other portion of Manbhoom.

From Govindpore the relief officer writes: "The grave fears that were entertained a short time back of another famine have been dispelled by seasonable and copious showers, and the people are cheerfully engaged in transplanting their seedling paddy which, should the weather continue favorable, transplanting operations ought to be over by the middle of the month. The paddy which was first transplanted shows very well at present, and the rubber crops are unusually good." From Rughoonathpore it is reported: "The crops all over the country look wonderfully well; a bumper harvest is expected, and the transplanting of paddy is being assiduously pushed on." The relief officer of the Purulia circle writes "During the fortnight the heavy fall of rain has enabled the ryots to make great progress with the planting out of their second class lands, and there is now every hope that the full area of land will be cultivated, and the outturn a more than usually heavy one." The reports from Manbazar are also favorable, where, until lately, very little progress had been made in transplanting operations.

The rainfall during the fortnight has amounted to 5.57 inches; and up to the 9th instant, from the beginning of the year, to 22.29, which is 8 inches less than the average. The Purulia lake is unusually low for the time of the year, and has only risen about 9 inches from what the water stood in the month of May; but what rain has fallen, has been well distributed, and very little has run to waste.

At present, employment in the fields is everywhere pretty abundant, and the wages earned by the labouring classes fairly remunerative: it is, however, everywhere reported that the cultivators are employing fewer laborers than usual, and that after the transplanting of the rice crop is over, numbers will again be wanting employment. The demand for loans of Government rice also still continues, which the cultivators allege they require to enable them to pay their laborers. They complain that the mahajuns still refuse to make the usual advances, except to a few approved customers; but as the grain and Indian-corn crops are being gathered, the people are now beginning to obtain a fresh supply of food, and are therefore more independent of the mahajuns and far better off than they have been during the last five or six months. It may now be said that the worst effects of the scarcity, which would have developed into famine except for the measures of relief which had been adopted, is now fairly over, and that if the season only continues favorable to the end, prosperity will again resume its usual way. Crime still continues to be rather below than above the average, and the public health is generally good, although a few cases of cholera still occur, and small-pox is ripe in a few villages which have steadily resisted the introduction of vaccination.

The usual table showing the price of rice and pulses as given by the police, up to the 8th instant is given below:—

NAMES OF BAZARS	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE		PULSES	
	Last report	Present report	Last report	Present report	Last report	Present report
Raipore	Srs 14	Srs 13	Srs 12	Srs 12	Srs 12	Srs 12
Manbazar	12	12	11	10	10	10
Burrabazar	13	13	12	12	11	10
Echagurli	18	16	16	14	12	10
Jhalda	13	13	12	12	11	10
Purulia	14	13	12	10	12	12
Govindpore	13	12½	12	12	11	10
Raghoonathpore	13	13	11	12	11	10
Nirsha	12	12	11	11	11	11
Gourandih	12	12	11	11	11	10

It will be seen from the above that prices were higher during the last than the preceding fortnight, which I believe was entirely owing to the long break in the rains that continued up to the end of last month; since then prices have I believe fallen, and will continue to do so, if the weather remains favorable.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As might be expected, the number of people seeking employment on the relief works has greatly decreased. The rate of daily wages was reduced on all the minor relief works from the 28th ultimo, a pice all round, from that which is given in the margin, and piece-work from 2½ to 2 annas per 100 cubic feet. The work on village tanks has now been stopped, both on account of most of them having partially filled with water, and from employment on them being no longer required. The daily rate of wages paid to the laborers on the roads has also been reduced, as above, during the time transplanting is going on, but will be raised to its former rate as soon as that operation is completed. The average number of persons employed on the roads during last fortnight was 5,003 against 5,282 during the previous fortnight, showing a decrease of 282.

The number of minor relief works carried on by the relief officers is given in the margin. The number was gradually reduced during the fortnight, and very few if any, will appear in the next narrative.

Names of Circles	Number of tanks.	Number of laborers.
Govindpore circle	11	215
Rughoonathpore western circle	8	112
" " eastern "	16	885
Purulia circle	20	218
Manbazar "	2	44
Total	52	1,474

The laborers on these tanks were paid entirely in grain, into which the money rate was converted at 12 seers per. rupee. The expenditure of Government grain in carrying on these minor relief works during the fortnight was 123 maunds 16 seers 14½ chittack exclusive of the Rughoonathpore eastern circle and the Manbazar circle, from where the particulars have not been received.

The quantity of grain expended on the roads was much greater, but cannot be given, as no returns are made by the contractors, who pay for the grain either as they take it, or directly their bills are cashed. It is now taken by them wherever grain can be made available, which it now is, all over the district where works are going on, except in the Manbazar circle, where for want of roads and bridges, it has not been found possible to convey grain in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the group officers, sub-committees, the cultivators, and contractors. Arrangements are, however, in progress, by which the difficulties there also will I hope soon be overcome.

C—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The whole of the extra 30,000 maunds of Government grain having been received at Burrakar, this is now being carted from there down to a large gola which has been constructed at Desarghat on the north bank of the Damudah river from there it is crossed over to the gola at Hylghat, and then conveyed in carts sent there from Rughoonathpore. The portion of this allotment required for the Purulia circle is being brought in carts sent from the Sudder station. None but covered carts are used, so that the grain is kept perfectly dry and undamaged by the rain.

There being a difficulty about procuring carriage to transport grain to the minor gola in Murardih in Pergunnah Chowrasa, the cultivators were told that if they wanted more grain on loan they must provide the carriage themselves. On this, the relief officer says: "Carts and bullocks and porters, male and female, flocked into Hylghat and carried off in a day the local allotment of a thousand maunds." This practice has been found very successful all over the district where impassable nullahs and rivers have not to be crossed, and the distances are not very great, and is a pretty fair test as to whether the grain is actually required.

D—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which this district has been divided is as follows:—

	Mds. Srs. Chs
Govindpore circle	68,182. 5 10
Rughoonathpore, west circle	53,784 6 4
Ditto east "	48,042 33 14
Purulia circle	39,066 10 0
Manbazar "	20,464 16 5

From the Govindpore circle 3,000 maunds is being transferred to Axta in Khaspel, contained within the Purulia circle, the Rughoonathpore eastern circle has still to receive 13,457 maunds the Purulia circle 9,934, and the Manbazar circle 535 maunds.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

- No money advances have been made during the fortnight.

The loaning out of Government grain to cultivators, non-cultivators on security, gifts to chowkedars and paid to tabedars employed on relief duty during the fortnight and up to the 9th instant was as below:—

To Cultivators—		Fortnight			Up to 9th August 1874		
		Mds	S	C	Mds.	S	C
In the Govindpore circle	..	653	20	0	47,018	28	0
" Rughoonathpore, west circle					29,049	3	0
" " east "		1,316	0	0	36,112	20	0
" Purulia circle		2,122	6	0	22,741	28	0
" Manbazar "					11,944	31	10
Total		4,091	26	0	1,46,866	30	10
<hr/>							
To Non-cultivators—							
In the Govindpore circle					308	11	14
" Rughoonathpore, west circle	...				628	28	0
" " east "		23	0	0	554	0	0
" Purulia circle		1	20	0	88	20	0
" Manbazar "							
Total		23	20	0	1,579	19	14

To Chowkedars—

	Fortnight.		Up to 9th August 1874.	
	Mds.	S. C	Mds.	S. C
In the Govindpore circle ... ..	..	..	284	0 0
„ Rughoonathpore, west circle ..	154	0 0	414	20 0
„ „ east „ .	170	0 0	486	0 0
„ Purulia circle .	145	14 0	400	23 0
„ Manbazar „ .	..	..	81	20 0
Total	469	14 0	1,666	22 0
To Tatedars	8	16 0	202	26 0

Loaning out to the cultivators is still being continued in most of the pergunnahs, but as considerable quantity of rice will be required, with which to pay the laborers on the roads, sufficient will be reserved for this purpose and for being made over to the road contractors to enable them to pay their laborers in grain

F. (a).—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT

The number of group circles has not changed since the date of the last report, and are

Govindpore circle	2,187
Rughoonathpore, west circle	1,046
Ditto east „	2,850
Purulia circle	3,015
Manbazar „	3,896
Total	12,594

235 The number of persons receiving uncooked rice from the group officers is given in the margin, showing altogether an increase of 1,888 persons. The increase and decrease in each circle is also given in the margin. No sufficient reason has been assigned for it by the relief officers in whose circles an increase has taken place, but the persons thus relieved are stated to be helpless children, decrepid and aged people without relatives to help them,

Govindpore circle, increase	333
Rughoonathpore, west circle, decrease	239
Ditto east „ increase	386
Purulia circle, decrease	530
Manbazar „ increase	1,940

diseased persons whose bodily ailments preclude them from doing any work, widows and women of good caste, unaccustomed to manual labor, who are in extremely destitute circumstances. The latter ought more properly to be provided for out of the relief funds and classed under heading D, but as they only receive rice, and thus will all have to be paid for out of the general relief fund, it matters very little as to the manner in which the relief is being administered. The relief officers have been again called upon to revise their lists of persons receiving relief from the group officers, and as the crops on the high lands will soon be cut, there is every prospect of its being possible to reduce the numbers considerably during the current month.

F (b).—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES

Classified as directed, the sums expended during the fortnight, according to the returns submitted by the relief officers up to the 8th instant, are as given below —

	B.			C			D.		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
In the Govindpore circle	261	7	1						
„ Rughoonathpore, west circle	340	4	0	100	11	9			
„ Ditto east „	651	8	0	100	11	9			
„ Purulia circle	328	15	10	616	1	1	68	15	4
„ Manbazar „	56	7	0	21	2	6	781	14	6
Total	1,636	9	11	1,613	14	10	852	13	10

The number of persons receiving relief according to the above classification during the fortnight under report were—

	B	C.	D
In the Govindpore circle	518		.. ..
„ Rughoonathpore west circle	1,231	1,313	
„ Ditto east „	2,311	303	
„ Purulia circle	611	490	135
„ Manbazar „	99	99	2,264
Total	4,760	2,205	2,399

These returns also show there is an increase in the number of persons being provided for by the relief committees, but in these, as well as in the returns furnished of the number being supplied with rice by the group officers, I believe a portion of the increase can be accounted for by the fact that the previous returns were incomplete, especially from the Manbazar and Govindpore circles. The number being provided for, which altogether amount to 21,948, is I consider far too large; but as up to the date of the returns sent in by the relief officers no grain of any sort had been gathered in, the impoverished classes must have been just as badly, if not worse, off than they have been at any previous time during the present scarcity, so that no reduction, but on the contrary some increase, was to have been expected.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative

Rs A P
2,48,480 1 8*Expenditure during the Fortnight.*

On Relief Works—

No 1 —1st Section, Charbassa road—Purulia to Kantadi	154 8 6
" 2 —1st " Kantadi to Chota Urma	22 5 6
" 3 —2nd " Chota Urma to J. jodi	150 0 0
" 4 —3rd " J. jodi to Jamdi	247 8 0
" 5 —4th " Jamdi to Subarnorekha	811 13 0
" 6 —Road from Hospital to English School	16 5 0
" 7 —1st Section, Bankoora road—Purulia to Singbazar	193 8 9
" 8 —2nd " Singbazar to Ludhurka	182 12 0
" 9 —3rd " Ludhurka to Hunra	94 5 0
" 10 —4th " Hunra to Chatna boundary	187 8 6
" 11 —Charra junction	113 3 0
" 12 —Road from Damda to Burrabazar	17 0 9
" 13 —1st Section, Manbazar road—Purulia to Chipida	322 10 3
" 14 —Road from Manbazar to Kasipore—Ledadi to Palgaon	12 2 9
" 15 —Hazareebagh road—Goai river to Hazareebagh boundary	799 7 6
" 16 —1st Section, Manbazar road—Chipida to Kenda	204 14 6
" 17 —2nd " Kenda to Manbazar	173 10 6
Total	3,204 1 6

Establishment and contingencies

2,804 11 8

Transport of Government grain

2,225 6 0

Grant-in aid to Charitable Relief Fund

2,241 12 0

Total

7,371 13 8

Grand total up to end of fortnight

2,59,056 0 10

Disposal of Government grain—

M S C

1st —Grain disposed of up to date of last report

1,68,260 5 5

2nd —Grain disposed of during the fortnight—

A.—By sale to laborers

391 37 1

B.—Ditto to public

40 0 0

C.—In charitable relief or in any other way

12 304 10 9

Total

1,80,996 12 15

No. 45 M.A., dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1874.

From—Lord H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

In continuation of my No. 42 M.A., dated 28th July 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

2. I am in hopes that the Collector, in his paragraph 4, has under-estimated the aggregate outturn of the aous crop from the district, as other accounts say that the crop is, speaking generally, an extraordinarily good one as it stands, and as a very large additional area has been sown, after making allowance for the deficiency in the northern part of the distressed tract, I expect the outturn to be decidedly larger than that of an ordinary year.

3. I find from the relief works returns that there have been considerable fluctuations in the number of people employed on the relief works lately.

4. The mistake made in sending the Government grain from Calcutta to the Burdwan district instead of to Kaleegunge in Nuddea is to be regretted. The consequences might have been serious.

No. 903—S.R., dated Kishnagar, the 10th August 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

In submitting my narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending Saturday the 8th instant, I have the following remarks to make —

1. The supply in the bazars continues about the same, and is in most places adequate to the demand. The new rice has not yet come into the market, but the harvest has commenced in some parts, and the grain is used for private consumption; where this is the case, the market is becoming a little easier. The insufficiency of the stock in the distressed tracts has been all along reported. The recent importation of Government rice will give some relief. It is reported that the stock of food-grains in thanas Karimpore and Tehatta, in sub-division Meherpore, and in thana Jaguli in sub-division Ranaghat, is low, but the mahajans are pretty sure to keep nothing in reserve, they will either lend or sell their stocks, and this, with the aid of private trade, will suffice to carry the people through till the present aous crop is harvested.

2. The subjoined table will show the kinds and prices of grain selling in the principal marts of the districts:—

	Common rice		Kala	Mug	Mutar.
	Rs. A	Rs. A	Rs. A	Rs. A	Rs. A
Kooshtea	2	12 to 3 4	2 2	2 12	2 0
Coomarcolly	2	12 to 3 0	2 4	2 12	2 2
Santipur	3	0	2 4	3 0	2 8
Ranaghat	3	2	2 8	3 0	2 8
Chugda	2	15	2 5	3 0	2 8
Bongong	3	0			
Kishnagar	3	0	2 4	3 0	

The price of rice during the fortnight under review shows a slight upward tendency, due, no doubt, to the scantiness of the rainfall.

3. I have nothing to add regarding the actual stock in hand to what I have stated in my previous narratives.

4. The jolly dhan, bhura, and cheena, have been harvested, and they are coming into the market, but the quantity has been so small as not materially to influence prices. There has been sufficient rain during the fortnight in the neighbourhood of the Sudder station, but in the district generally there has been much less than is required. The amun dhan is being generally thrown back. In the northern part of the distressed tract the deficiency of rain has been most lamentable; and it is estimated that, be the weather as favorable as it may, not more than half a crop of aous can be gathered. Even that which will be reaped has been delayed at least three weeks or a month by the drought; other parts of the district have been more fortunate, and probably the injury will not be more than one-fourth of the crop, if so much; considering, however, the increased area of land sown this year with aous paddy, the outturn of aous will still be equal to a full crop of an ordinary year. The amun seed-beds have somewhat improved in appearance, and to transplant, advantage is being taken of the recent rain. Jute is generally thriving; sugarcane is doing very well; arhar and chilhes also look promising; indigo is being manufactured, and a good outturn is anticipated.

5. I am far from thinking that upon the whole distress has increased. No special cases of misery have been reported. With the rise in the price of rice a certain amount of pressure has no doubt been felt throughout the district, but this pressure, I believe, is not so urgent as to call for aid from the hands of Government.

6. Though the high price of food-grains has had some effect in diminishing consumption of excisable articles, yet no marked decrease in revenue is observable.

7. It is generally believed by all classes of people that the pressure which they now feel, will cease within the course of two or three weeks time when the present *aous* crop has been gathered. No other tracts, save in which relief works have already been commenced, will need any assistance from Government in the shape of relief.

8. The steps taken to alleviate the distress that to a certain extent existed in thanas Tehatta, Kárimpore and Gangui, in sub-division Meherpore, have proved adequate. No more relief measures are required there, as the aspect of affairs has changed for the better. The Deputy Collector of Bongong says that he visited some of the villages in thana Moheshpore where distress was reported to exist, but found there nothing to call for Government assistance. A serious mistake occurred in the despatch of Government rice from Calcutta, which might have led to fatal consequences. The supply of 20,000 maunds mentioned in my last narrative was mis sent to Cutwa, but we, unaware of this, collected carts and boats and coolies for its distribution, and day after day anxiously waited its arrival at Kaleegunge. As no news of the shipment arrived, I was obliged, notwithstanding the Government orders, to send money, and my having done so was most fortunate, for it was not till I had communicated with Mr. Toynbee that the state of the case was ascertained. Mr. Toynbee at once despatched another shipment, and in the meantime I applied to the Deputy Collector of Cutwa for 5,000 maunds of rice, which he immediately supplied. The relief officers husbanded their resources with very great care, and this carried the people through till the shipment arrived. It is with feelings of great satisfaction that I am able to say that no fatal results have followed the temporary diminution of relief, and that all cause for anxiety is now at an end. The unpropitious character of the weather has thrown back the crops so much that but little can be done this month towards diminishing the extent of the relief. To stop it or to reduce it greatly at present would merely undo all that we have been doing, for it is, I regret to say, quite certain that there are still thousands who must depend upon Government and the relief committee for their lives. The Assistant Magistrate of Koooshteu thus writes about the effect of the late rise of the river —“The losses by inundation in this sub-division were not serious, but they have tended to check the downward tendency of prices, and rice is now as dear as it was three weeks ago.”

9. The construction of village roads and embankments is going on in the distressed parts, and the number of laborers resorting to them for employment has increased. These people, however, prefer their own work to ours, and the number will certainly decrease when the reaping of the *aous* and transplanting of the *amun* begin. In consequence of a report from the Deputy Collector of Ranaghat that the laborers in one portion of his sub-division (which we have all along been watching) were in want of work, I applied for and obtained 500 maunds of rice, which was sent up to Ranaghat by Mr. Toynbee by rail. The number of persons now employed on relief works may be estimated at 3,500.

10. Owing to the rise of water in the several rivers that flow by and through this strict, traffic has increased in nearly all the sub-divisions.

11. Charitable relief is being distributed both in the Debagram and Mooragatcha circles.

• FINANCIAL RESULTS.

12. No advances under Land Improvement Act have been made during the fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure on account of relief works...	...	1,208	10 9
Total	...	1,208	10 9

STATEMENT OF THE BURDWAN MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 8TH AUGUST 1874.

BURDWAN.

Sudder Bulla.—During the last fortnight a decided change for the worse has manifested itself. The number of applicants for relief at the Burdwan Sudder Bulla has largely increased. The large daily average of 1,590 having been maintained throughout the 14 days. On one day, the 24th ultimo, the number was over 1,800. The increase is partly attributable to the rise in the price of rice in the bazar, but there is, unfortunately, no doubt that a number of people are coming in from the interior, and that this number is daily increasing and is already much larger than it was in the early days of the scarcity. Fifteen cases of actual distress have been reported as presenting themselves, but no particulars were given in the report. A further distribution of cloth has taken place and milk is being given to children.

BOOD-BOOD.

The number of persons receiving cooked food at the annachattras at Bood-bood has slightly diminished, but 150 persons of respectable family are receiving rations of raw rice upon the recommendation of the Government relief superintendent. The Darogah reports that the state of the people is becoming worse than it was. Here as in Burdwan milk is given to children, and invalid diet to the sick.

KEDINA.

Owing to an arrangement made by the Collector of Hooghly, by which the possibility of imposture is considerably diminished, the number of the recipients of cooked food has decreased to a daily average of 400. On the other hand, the number of respectable persons receiving charity has risen to 193. The Darogah reports favourably of the condition of the paupers.

CULNA.

The condition of this place is certainly not improving. There are complaints of distress on every side, and though there is, no doubt, a certain element of exaggeration in them they have some foundation. The people of the town do not appear to be suffering, but it is from the back lying villages the complaints principally come. In consequence of this state of things it has been resolved to establish five additional depôts in thana Culna, *viz.*, at the villages Gram Culna, Manikbar, Tehatta, Kadpara, Kooshodanga; arrangements have been made for immediately opening these depôts. Uncooked food will be distributed at the rate of twelve chittacks for each adult and six chittacks for each child, and this relief will be distributed in accordance with lists furnished by the Government relief officers to the Darogahs in charge of the depôts.

Relief Works.—Two hundred and twenty-five able-bodied persons have been daily provided with employment at various places during the past fortnight.

A tabulated statement showing the daily average number of persons receiving relief at the Raj depôts is annexed.

Statement showing the daily average Number of People relieved during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Number of people working at different relief works—

Rassan Bagh	..	...	...	..	48
Tara Bagh	..	...	...	...	18
Ryan tank	..	..	..	..	61
Different roads	...	..	...	...	60
Culna	...	...	...	...	70
Total					225

Number of lower caste people receiving charitable relief—

Burdwan, raw food	..	..	...	...	1,597
Bood-bood, cooked food	...	..	..	...	660
Culna, raw food	...	...	...	...	750
Kedina, cooked food	...	...	...	...	400
Total					3,607

Number of higher caste people receiving raw rice, &c.—

Bood-bood	..	...	...	...	151
Culna	...	...	...	...	28
Kedina	...	...	...	...	198
Total					372

Grand total ... 4,204

RAJBARIE, CULNA, the 12th August 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, Maharaj, Adheraj.

CINCHONA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS IN BRITISH SIKKIM FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH LAST

No. 2894, dated Calcutta, the 20th August 1874

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce

I AM directed to submit to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, the accompanying letter No. 60C dated the 8th June, from Dr. King, in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal with enclosure, being the (twelfth) annual report on the Government plantation in British Sikkim for the year ending 31st March last.

2. In laying this report before the Governor-General in Council, I am to express the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor at the degree of success which has marked the operations of the year. The plantations have arrived at a stage which permits us no longer to characterize them as experimental, but indicates plainly that the care and expenditure which have been bestowed upon them for so many years will have a practical result. The *canker*, concerning which fears were expressed before the Cinchona Commission in 1871, has proved to be simply one of those casual dangers to which young plantations are exposed; while we have at last learned to recognize the precise conditions of soil, &c., under which the tree thrives. The uneven quality of the hill soils is now well understood; and instead of attempting to remedy the patchy appearance of the plantations hitherto regarded as an evil, only such spots are now selected for planting as are marked by the known condition of success. In the language of Dr. King, "the newer plantations, therefore, are patchy from the beginning, and are so of choice." The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the intention has been abandoned of filling up the numerous blanks in the plantations where single trees have been damaged or choked by grass, but that no attempt will be made to replant spots where the trees have died out from the unsuitability of the soil.

3. The hope expressed in the last report, that Mr. Gammie would be able to increase the area under cultivation to nearly 2,000 acres during the year under notice, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, has been more than realized, and "Government now possess in Sikkim about 2,000 acres under quinine-producing cinchonas." 247,000 trees of the *Succirubra* variety and 122,000 of the *Calisaya* having been planted during the period. This success has been achieved in spite of the early termination of the rains, which brought planting operations to a premature close, and indicates much earnestness and activity on the part of Dr. King's staff.

4. About three and a quarter millions of trees are now planted out, consisting mainly of the two great varieties—

Cinchona Succirubra	2,550,000
Cinchona Calisaya	478,500

The Government of India will observe that, practically, the plantations are now confined to these two varieties, the former producing the *red*, and the latter the *yellow* bark of commerce." *C. Officinalis* and the three or four other varieties of which the growth has been attempted have practically been abandoned, the soil being found unfavorable to their growth. Dr. King notices, however, the existence on the plantations of a supposed "hybrid" cinchona, the bark of which, upon analysis, was found to be rich in quinine, and every effort is being made to propagate this variety, experience showing that it grows well in Sikkim, and at a higher level than the *Calisaya*. The discovery of this "hybrid," which Dr. King thinks may possibly prove to be not a hybrid at all, but a distinct species of cinchona, is an interesting fact of the report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, in addition to 6,000 plants of this variety in permanent cultivation, there are 34,000 cuttings and seedlings in the gardens.

5. The earnestness with which Mr. Howard, in the correspondence of October last, lately forwarded to this Government by the Government of India urges upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State that the Indian *C. Succirubra*

belongs to the cinchonidine rather than the quinine-producing varieties of the tree, must invest the discovery of any new variety, producing quinine in quantity, with great importance. It is satisfactory, however, to observe in this connection that Mr. Howard believes "the sulphate of cinchonidine to be the very best means" the Government possesses in these plantations of bringing the medicine in a completely effectual form within the means of the people.

His Honor observes that Dr. King's attention appears hardly as yet to have been directed to the value of this more common alkaloid; and that he urges an alternative preparation of bark, in use on some of the plantations amongst the coolies, as a means of bringing the specific within the reach of the poorer classes. His remarks upon the matter are so important, that the Lieutenant-Governor would bring them to the special notice of the Governor-General in Council. He says—

"It is sometimes urged (especially in England) that cinchona planting is being overdone, and that quinine is not an article for which the demand will increase, simply because it may become cheap. This opinion is, I believe, held in entire ignorance of the fact that quinine, the only reliable remedy in the commonest of Indian diseases, is at present almost unobtainable by the mass of the population of India. The annual supply allowed to a charitable dispensary (and in most districts the dispensary is the only place where quinine can be had) is, as far as my experience goes, equal to the actual demand of only a few days in the year. This medicine is given at a dispensary only to what the official in charge considers 'bad cases;' others are put off with doses of chireya, atees, or some other and inefficient substitute for quinine.

"The consumption of quinine in India is no index to the quantity that is required, but only to the quantity which can be afforded of so very costly a drug. But however much the cinchona alkaloids may be cheapened, they must (as involving a costly process of manufacture) always be comparatively high in price, and I think some of the inferior twig bark, which will continue to be yielded on the plantations, might be advantageously utilized in making a strong decoction or a liquor of bark. Such a preparation might be concentrated, so that half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful would, mixed in water, form a dose. A preparation of this sort is in use in some plantations known to me, has been tried amongst the coolies in this plantation, and is reported an efficient medicine in convalescence from fever, and in the milder attacks even from the beginning."

Dr. King will be requested to be good enough to submit a further report upon this suggestion, after communication with Mr. Wood, the Quinologist, and upon a review of Mr. Howard's letter referred to above.

6. The arrival of Mr. Wood on the Sikkim Plantations will now place them on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris, which have for so many years had the advantage of a resident chemist, who, by careful and repeated analysis of the bark, has been able to give a more scientific culture to the plantations than has hitherto been possible in Sikkim. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that owing to the delay in forwarding from home the apparatus and chemicals for the laboratory, Mr. Wood's operations have been greatly delayed.

7. In Mr. Secretary Hume's letter No. 208, dated 21st June 1873, the Government of India has estimated that with 2,000 acres of successful planting, there will be a steady yearly supply of not less than 150,000lbs. of dry bark available for the analyst from the end of 1877; but Dr. Henderson, who was in charge of the plantations during Dr. King's absence, estimates Mr. Wood's requirements at half a ton of bark per working day, or 336,000lbs. a year, fully to utilize his services and appliances. The Lieutenant-Governor observes from the present report that about 16,000lbs. of dry bark were obtained during the last year from thinnings and prunings of the plantations, and that the yield will probably be 70,000lbs in the present season from the same operations. The last season has thus fallen very far short of the estimate of the last annual report (50,000lbs.). His Honor presumes that this is attributable to the fact that it is undesirable to accumulate stores of the bark in so damp a climate, but Dr. King's attention will be called to the matter. He will also be asked to state whether negotiations of any kind have been opened with the proprietors of the Pomung Plantation for purchasing bark of that estate, concerning which His Honor addressed the Government of India in letter No. 376 of 9th February last, from this Department.

8. While on this point, I am directed to notice that this Government has not yet received any account-sales of the 60 cases of bark shipped to

London in 1872-73, nor of the final disposition of the 57 cases containing 3,500lbs. in Calcutta at the date of last report; information on both points is much desired.

9. As this undertaking is now passing out of the purely experimental into the commercial stage, it becomes necessary that a set of account books should be opened on the plantations, and an annual balance sheet prepared, in which the expenditure and receipts, the cost of cultivation and manufacture, the produce, stock, and sales of the plantations, should be clearly recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive an expression of the views of the Governor-General in Council as to the form in which the accounts should be started, as it may be expedient to open them with a debit balance of such proportion of their cost up to date, as may be deemed proper. We have entered upon this experiment in the hope of being able to prepare this medicine so cheaply, as to place it ultimately within reach of the poor; and it is desirable to mark the advances which are made towards the attainment of this purpose, by the keeping of systematic accounts.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that Dr. King appears to have overlooked the call made by this Government upon his predecessor in No. 1899, dated 22nd July 1873, for a statement of the cost at which "the mapping and measurement of the plantations could be effected," and the estimate will be again called for.

11. His Honor would have been glad if the report had confirmed the hope raised by Dr. Henderson that "seedlings self-sown" were becoming common on the plantations and in the neighbourhood. Dr. King will be asked to notice the point in his next report, which the Lieutenant-Governor also hopes will contain some information concerning the prosecution of experiments with manure under Mr. Wood's direction.

12. I am to add that Sir Richard Temple is greatly obliged to Dr. King for his interesting report, and trusts that the Governor-General in Council will be satisfied with the energy which has marked all the operations of the year on the part of Dr. King, Dr. Henderson who acted for him in his absence, and the staff.

No. 60C, dated Mungpoo near Darjeeling, the 8th June 1874

From—GEORGE KING, Esq, M.B., Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the annual report on the Government Cinchona Plantation, Berh. Sikkim, for the year ending 31st March 1874

Twelfth Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations in British Sikkim, by GEORGE KING, Esq, M.B., F.L.S., Superintendent, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal

1 *Condition of the plantation.*—This is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The disease, concerning which such fears were expressed in some of the evidence given before the Cinchona Commission in 1871, is found, as I anticipated, to be comparatively harmless. Here and there, even in fair soil, a tree is attacked by it, but on cutting down the diseased stem healthy shoots are found to spring readily from the stump. I think this disease may, therefore, be classed with the minor dangers to which all plantations of young trees are more or less exposed. The older trees continue to grow satisfactorily, and some parts of the newer planting, in the richer soil and drier climate of the lower end of the Rungjo Valley, are about as fine as could be desired. The general appearance of the plantation is no doubt patchy, and will remain so. As explained in previous reports, the soil of the Sikkim hills is most uneven in quality. Cinchona cannot be induced to grow in spots which do not exactly suit it. We have now learned to recognize the kind of places where it is likely to do well, and in making extensions only such spots are selected. The newer parts of the plantation are therefore patchy from the beginning, and are so of choice.

2. *Species in cultivation.*—The plantations practically consist of trees of the two species yielding, respectively, red and yellow bark (*Cinchona succirubra* and *C. Calisaya*) in the proportion of about two millions of the former to three hundred thousand of the latter. The cultivation of the species yielding crown bark (*Cinchona officinalis*) has been abandoned because it does not thrive in the climate of Sikkim, while the cultivation of the species yielding the grey barks of commerce has been given up because grey barks are so poor in quinine. *Cinchona Pitayensis*, of which a few plants were received from the India Office about three years ago, will apparently not

thrive in Sikkim; but this is of the less moment as Pitayo bark is, I am informed, of little value compared to yellow (*Calis-aya*) bark. The great preponderance of *Succirubra* trees in the plantation is not due to a preference for that species over *Calis-aya*, but to the fact that the red bark tree is hardier, much more easily propagated, and has a much wider range as regards conditions of growth than *Calis-aya*. Artificial propagation of *Calis-aya* by cuttings proved very much more difficult than similar propagation of *Succirubra*, and until two years ago (owing to the slowness of the *Calis-aya* trees to yield seed), we had to depend entirely on such means for multiplying it, whereas *Succirubra* has been seedling freely for years. At last, however, we have raised a large supply of *Calis-aya* seed, and I trust before many months are over, to be able to report half a million of plants in the nursery beds, and if the funds at my disposal be sufficient, a large proportion of these may be permanently planted out before the end of the current financial year. Red bark, although rich in its total yield of alkaloids, contains less quinine than yellow bark, and in a less easily extracted form. It is therefore less esteemed by manufacturers of quinine. Moreover, red bark can still be procured in considerable quantity from South America, while yellow bark, on the contrary, is scarce. The yellow bark tree promises to grow well in Sikkim, and now that Government have the means of extending its cultivation I am strongly of opinion that they should do so. There is another species in cultivation in the plantation which in some former reports was referred to as "the hybrid." The first plant of this appeared amongst a set of seedlings raised from seed got some years ago from Dr. Thwaites, F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanical Garden, Ceylon, a gentleman to whom we owe supplies of many other valuable seeds and plants. It is possible that this may turn out to be a distinct species and not a hybrid. Analysis of its bark shows it to contain much quinine. Since the discovery of this fact every effort has been made to propagate this variety. Experience, moreover, proves that it grows well in Sikkim and at a higher level than *Calis-aya*. Of this variety about 6,000 plants are in permanent cultivation, and I hope before another year to add largely to this number. A form similar to this sprung up accidentally in some of the Nilgiri plantations and for a packet of seed of the Nilgiri variety I have to thank Mr. Malvor.

3. *Summary of the year's work*.—During the past year, 247,000 red bark (*Succirubra*) trees, 122,000 yellow bark (*Calis-aya*), and 6,000 of "the hybrid," have been planted out. These figures would have been higher but for the sudden and early termination of the rains, which brought planting operations to a premature close. As will be seen by the appended returns, the stock of seedlings in nursery beds has been kept up to the usual extent. The annual repairs have been given to the plantation roads and bridges, and the necessary alterations have been made in fitting the existing buildings at Rungbee for the use of the recently appointed Quinologist.

4. *Manure*.—A limited number of plants were treated with Compton's patent manure, the effect of which in stimulating growth was vigorous but evanescent. About seven hundred plants were liberally manured with cow-dung. Hitherto no difference in growth has been perceptible in these plants; but, as was the case in the Nilgiri plantation, the quality of the bark may have been improved. Samples of the bark will therefore be made over to the Quinologist for report. Supplies of guano, ammonio-sulphate, and castor-oil cake have been got, and it is intended to apply these to a select number of plants at the beginning of the ensuing rainy season.

5. *Appointment of a Quinologist*.—Mr C. H. Wood, the gentleman sent out by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as quinologist for those plantations arrived in October, and located himself at Rungbee. There was considerable delay in the forwarding of Mr. Wood's apparatus and chemicals—indeed some of the former has not yet reached him, and Mr. Wood's operations have consequently been greatly delayed. In order to avoid expense, as far as possible, no new buildings have been erected for Mr. Wood, and but a comparatively small sum (about fifteen hundred rupees) has been spent in adapting those at Rungbee for his purposes. Mr. Wood occupies, as a dwelling-house, the bungalow first built at Rungbee, while the more recently erected inspection bungalow there has been fitted up as his laboratory. By Mr. Wood's appointment the Sikkim plantations will be on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris, which have for so many years had the advantage of a resident chemist, who, by careful and repeated analysis of their produce, has been able to give a scientific direction to cinchona cultivation.

6. *Yield of bark*.—No trees have been cut for the sake of their bark; but in a few places where the trees stood too closely together, some thinning and pruning has been done. These operations have yielded about 16,000 pounds of dry bark, part of which has been made over to the Quinologist. The remainder has been stored until he can use it. There are also in store about 16,000 pounds of dry bark got from last year's thinning and pruning. At the end of the ensuing rainy season a good deal more pruning and thinning will have to be undertaken in the interest of the older trees, and this will probably yield about 70,000 pounds more of dry bark. During the year no bark has been sent to England for sale, but 2,000 pounds have been supplied to the Presidency Medical Depot.

7. *Expenditure and revenue*.—The budget allotment for the past year was Rs. 55,618, while the expenditure, exclusive of Mr. Wood's pay, but inclusive of the expenditure on his factory, amounted to only Rs. 50,471. There is thus a saving of Rs. 5,147. Mr. Wood has now got a separate budget allotment and draws his own bills, and henceforth the plantation and quinology accounts will be distinct. The sum of Rs. 1,618, received for the sale of bark

to the Medical Depot, was entered as a paper credit in favor of the plantation, and Rs. 725-12, being land-rent collected in cash from the settlers within the cinchona reserve, were paid into the Government treasury at Darjeeling.

8. *General considerations.*—Government now possess in Sikkim about two thousand acres under quinine-producing cinchonas. It is sometimes urged (especially in England) that cinchona planting is being overdone, and that quinine is not an article for which the demand will increase simply because it may become cheap. This opinion is, I believe, held in entire ignorance of the fact that quinine, the only reliable remedy in the commonest of Indian diseases, is at present almost unobtainable by the mass of the population of India. The annual supply allowed to a charitable dispensary (and in most districts the dispensary is the only place where quinine can be had) is, as far as my experience goes, equal to the actual demand of only a few days in the year. This medicine is given at a dispensary only to what the official in charge considers "bad cases," others are put off with doses of chireya, atees, or some other and inefficient substitute for quinine. The present consumption of quinine in India is no index to the quantity that is required, but only to the quantity which can be afforded of so very costly a drug. But however much the cinchona alkaloids may be cheapened, they must (as involving a costly process of manufacture) always be comparatively high in price, and I think some of the inferior twig bark which will continue to be yielded on the plantations might be advantageously utilized in making a strong decoction or a liquor of bark. Such a preparation might be concentrated so that half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful would, mixed in water, form a dose. A preparation of this sort is in use in some plantations known to me, has been tried amongst the coolies in this plantation, and is reported an efficient medicine in convalescence from fever, and in the milder attacks even from the beginning.

9. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to Mr Gammie, the Resident Executive Officer in charge of these plantations, and to Messrs. Jaffray and Kennedy for the excellent way in which they have performed their duties. Mr Biernian, one of the plantation staff, still remains in Europe on sick leave on account of fever caught in the discharge of his duty in in the Rishap Valley.

I returned from sick furlough to England on 5th November, and received charge of the office from Dr G. Henderson, who officiated for me during my absence.

10. The usual returns are annexed

Table showing the Number and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st April 1874

NAMES OF SPECIES OF CINCHONA	Number in permanent plantation	Number of stock plants for propagation	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra	2,080,000	None	175,000	100,000	2,555,000
C. Calisaya	294,500	2,000	30,000	120,000	476,500
C. Micrantha	45,667	None	1,000	none	46,667
C. Officinalis and Varieties	125,000		none		125,000
C. Pahudiana	5,092				5,092
C. Pitayensis	none	16			16
C. New variety	6,000	1,000	17,000	16,000	40,000
Total	2,556,259	3,016	256,000	436,000	3,251,275

J. GAMMIE,

Head Gardener in charge Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling.

Table showing the Growth of Cinchonas in the Darjeeling Plantations during the six months ending 31st March 1874.

NAME.	THIRD PLANTATION (RISHAP), ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET						FOURTH PLANTATION (RENGHAT), ALTITUDE 3,333 FEET						FIFTH PLANTATION (BURGHUT), ALTITUDE 2,555 FEET					
	Numbers	Date of planting, 1867	Height in inches on 1st January 1868	Height on 1st October 1873	Height on 1st April 1874	Growth during six months.	Date of planting 1864	Height in inches when planted	Height on 1st October 1873	Height on 1st April 1874	Growth during six months.	Date of planting, 1864	Height in inches when planted	Height on 1st October 1873	Height on 1st April 1874	Growth during six months.		
C Succubus	1	29th March	29	259	259	12	29th July	6	310	315	5	15th October	6	323	330	7	2	2
"	2	"	30	270	270	4	"	6	341	358	17	"	104	244	244	14	3	3
"	3	"	37	257	257	9	"	104	254	286	2	"	54	252	259	5	4	4
"	4	"	24	269	278	9	15th October	44	283	292	10	"	54	272	272	10	5	5
"	5	"	37	280	280	10	"	44	246	270	24	"	54	283	283	10	6	6
"	6	"	30	290	290	9	"	44	246	270	24	"	54	272	272	10	7	7
"	7	"	27	296	296	14	"	54	334	334	18	"	44	283	286	18	8	8
"	8	"	30	226	220	24	"	3	314	314	12	"	44	290	290	12	9	9
"	9	"	29	176	176	2	"	3	300	312	35	"	44	294	294	35	10	10
"	10	"	25	239	239	11	"	3	197	232	10	"	3	267	274	10	11	11
C Macrantha	1	16th March	17	185	194	11	15th October	9	266	266	10	"	54	211	219	10	12	12
"	2	"	19	242	252	10	"	64	246	246	7	"	6	199	240	7	13	13
"	3	"	44	253	255	2	"	3	248	255	7	"	6	207	215	7	14	14
"	4	"	464	280	280	13	"	24	158	158	8	"	44	210	225	8	15	15
"	5	"	454	275	283	13	"	3	273	281	8	"	44	210	212	8	16	16
C Calli-aya	1	29th June	25	265	276	11	29th June 1867	154	154	164	10	"	2	171	179	10	17	17
"	2	"	18	296	302	16	"	94	166	166	7	"	2	227	227	7	18	18
"	3	"	15	234	235	1	"	134	176	183	7	"	2	227	227	7	19	19
"	4	"	16	234	242	8	"	10	174	193	18	"	2	216	224	18	20	20
"	5	"	22	240	252	12	"	114	222	229	7	"	2	222	225	7	21	21
"	6	"	24	265	265	18	"	104	165	165	7	"	2	222	225	7	22	22
"	7	"	23	272	280	8	"	104	165	165	7	"	2	222	225	7	23	23
"	8	"	19	255	257	2	"	154	141	141	9	"	2	222	225	9	24	24
"	9	"	21	213	213	14	"	144	177	177	8	"	2	214	214	8	25	25
"	10	"	21	253	266	14	"	16	210	215	8	"	2	214	214	8	26	26

GEORGE KING,
Suptt., Botanical Gardens, and in charge of
Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1874-75

No. 528B., dated Fort William, the 18th August 1874.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member-in-Charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of April, May, and June last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (i.e., the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 17,83,280½ maunds, against 17,48,068 maunds in the previous quarter and 17,14,507 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,40,320-9, against Rs. 56,81,221 and Rs. 55,72,148 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I :—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE					POOREE		24 PERGUNNAHS	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of					Manufactures of		Manufactures of	
	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Balance at close of last quarter	Mds 8	Mds 8	Mds	Mds 5	Mds 5	Mds 5	Mds 8	Mds 5	Mds 5	Mds 8	Mds	Mds
	2,315 20	16,028 14	10,678	2,286 0	1,747 20	9,401 14	23,241	0 1,16,252 10	60,820 10	3,015 20	2,198	14,631
Manufactured or added during the quarter								85,017 20	7,456 0	2,70,246 24		8,884
Total	2,315 20	16,028 14	10,678	2,286 0	1,747 20	9,401 14	23,241 0	2,01,269 30	70,276 10	2,81,252 4	2,198	23,499
DEDUCT—												
Sales during the quarter												
Wastage	938 30	870 0	658	95 10	795 30	1,886 0	14,844 0	24,172 20	50,147 0	4,003 0	1,716 410	3,000
Total	938 30	810 0	658	95 10	795 30	1,026 22	14,983 15	24,172 20	50,147 0	4,003 0	2,128	3,000
Balance at close of the quarter	1,376 30	15,218 14	10,018	2,192 30	951 30	5,372 11	8,257 25	1,77,097 10	11,129 10	2,76,649 4		20,499

* The difference between these figures and those shown in the report for the 4th quarter of 1871-74 is owing to revised figures received from Collector

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,10,071½ maunds, against 1,06,956 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,15,797 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

II.

	1ST QUARTER OF 1873-73		1ST QUARTER OF 1873-74		1ST QUARTER OF 1874-75	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds
Liverpool Pungah	10,21,146	12,81,907	15,98,270	12,35,038	6,55,088	12,19,809
Foreign Kurkutch	1,34,919	1,37,351	42,150	1,23,516	14,228	2,00,496
Indian ditto	1,99,635	1,80,851	2,10,960	1,96,385	3,01,630	2,07,562
Total	13,45,700	16,00,109	18,49,380	15,43,939	9,00,946	16,27,867

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurbutch salt shewn above:—

III.

	1st QUARTER OF 1873-73		1st QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1st QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared.	Imported	Cleared
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Bombay	1,40,835	1,30,291	1,61,960	1,50,005	1,41,850	1,26,681
Madras		41,560	10,000	36,374		80,880
Covelong	10,000				1,60,280	"
Ceylon						1
Ennore				10,006		
Total	1,80,835	1,80,851	2,10,960	1,96,385	3,01,630	2,07,562

6. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

WHERE STORED	1st Quarter of 1873-74	2nd Quarter of 1873-74	3rd Quarter of 1873-74	4th Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds
Sulkea Government Golahs	19,64,868	11,76,745	16,08,350	17,10,899	9,63,496
Chittagong Government Golahs	79,381	59,413	1,16,871	1,13,798	1,12,544
Total	20,44,230	12,36,158	17,25,224	18,23,007	10,76,039

7. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

V.

PERIOD	Via Ballikhal	Via Sankrail	Via Gowa-khalee	Via Kidder pore	Via Bulha-ghatta	By the East Indian Railway	By the East-ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal-cutta and S E Railway.
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1st Quarter of 1872-73	3,00,269	1,17,600	57,694	78,594	4,61,632	3,93,327	7,226	28
Ditto 1873-74	2,81,099	1,33,198	11,366	74,348	4,56,285	4,37,967	8,184	180
Ditto 1874-75	3,26,414	1,30,807	42,303	85,061	5,43,237	4,44,254	3,912	

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, in the quarter under review, amounted to 9,806 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 6,911 maunds in the previous quarter and 17,446 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
April	23,180
May	19,263
June	24,948
Total	67,391

404 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th April.		Prices on 30th April.		Prices on 15th May.		Prices on 31st May.		Prices on 15th June.		Prices on 30th June.	
	1873	1874.	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873	1874	1873.	1874.	1873	1874.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Liverpool Pungah ..	73	115	81	113	89	111	85	109	97	119	98	119
French Kurkutch	58		53		55		60		65		65	
Jeddah ditto	76	72	75	75	75	75	78	81	78	83	78	83
Bombay ditto	40	62	39	62	39	63	15	62	48	62	46	68
Madras ditto	62	61	63	61	62	57	63	55	63	56	68	56

10. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74.

VII.

MONTHS					1872 73	1873 74.	1874 75.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April		...	...	..	6,42,282	5,16,264	2,54,058
May	...		...	...	6,24,877	2,91,706	2,80,458
June	...	...	...	..	6,29,677	2,65,746	2,87,531

11. The following Table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND		CLEARED.	
	1st Quarter of 1873-74	1st Quarter of 1874-75	1st Quarter of 1873 74	1st Quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds
Liverpool Pungah ..	...	41,368	52,286	44,112
Madras Kurkutch	5,050	..	100	1,240
Total	5,050	41,368	52,386	45,352

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

RELIEF OPERATIONS OF THE MOTIHARI SUB-COMMITTEE.

No. 5273—S R, dated Fort William, the 25th August 1874.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 339F., dated the 17th instant, submitting, for the information of Government, copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Relief Sub-Committee for the town of Motihari to the address of the Collector of the district, recapitulating all that has been done by them in connection with famine relief.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the members of the committee have performed the trying work that they have had to do with zeal and devotedness. His Honor desires that you will be good enough to convey his thanks to the committee, and to Moonsiff Roy Matadin in particular, for their exertions in the matter.

3. A copy of this letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			BURGER MILLER— CUMBOO, RAJA					
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL																			
Western Districts																			
1	Burdwan	13 8	12 12	13 0	15 8	16 8	21 0	10 12	10 8	16 4	11 4	11 4	17 4						
2	Bankoora	13 0	18 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	11 8	11 4	17 8						
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	19 0	9 12	10 8	16 8	10 0	12 3	20 0						
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0				11 12	13 0	19 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	24 0						
5	Hooghly	13 0	12 8	13 0	16 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 26 0	9 0 and 9 8	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	13 0 and 13 8	18 0						
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 0				10 8	10 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0						
Central Districts																			
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0		16 0	16 0		8 9	8 8		11 4	11 8							
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8	13 5 to 13 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	26 8	8 7	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 13	19 0						
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	14 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	9 8	9 8	15 4	10 5	10 5	17 0						
8	Jessore	12 8	12 0	14 8				11 0	10 10	19 4	13 5	12 12	25 0						
9	Moorsheadabad	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 to 20	17 to 20	31 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	14 0	14 0				
10	Dinapore	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	23 0						
11	Maldah	15 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	13 12	12 12 to 15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0			
12	Rajshahy.																		
13	Rungpore	13 0	12 15	15 0				6 6	6 11	12 10	18 0	20 13	18 0						
14	Bogra	10 8	10 8	13 8				6 12	6 0	13 8	19 8	17 1	24 0						
15	Pubna	14 4	14 4	17 0				8 0	8 0	12 0	16 4	15 12	23 8						
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	11 0						
17	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0					8 0	8 0		16 0	12 0							
	Cooch Behar																		
Eastern Districts																			
18	Dacca	12 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0						
19	Fuisedpore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0		6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	22 0						
20	Backergunge							12 0	12 12	13 8	13 8	14 4	26 0						
21	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0				9 4	10 0	20 0	13 0	19 8	24 0						
22	Sylhet†	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 6	11 6	23 0	14 14	14 14	31 8						
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	9 0				12 0	13 0	16 0	16 12	16 0	21 0						
24	Nonkholly							10 0	11 0	17 0	12 8	13 0	24 0						
25	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	12 0				9 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	25 0						
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts							11 0	11 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	17 8						
	Hill Tipperah	8 0		10 6				10 0	10 0	17 7	14 0	14 0	20 0						

• Return not received

† Return for next preceding week received after publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 15-8 to 21-4 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 13-1 to 18 seers, per rupee

B In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 12 8 to 13 8 seers, barley from 10 to 24 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 12 seers, maize from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-4 to 14 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 7-12 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers, and gram from 18 to 18 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 12 to 13-4 seers, best rice from 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 18 to 18-8 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior price of best rice 7-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 14 seers, and gram from 13-5 to 16 seers, per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 7 to 15 seers, best rice from 16 to 12-12 seers, common rice from 18 to 18 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 22nd August 1874.

THE SHEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEARN MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM			FINE-WOOD			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	

BENGAL.

Western Districts																					
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
...								...	16 8	15 8	17 0	100 0	100 0		9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.			
									16 0	16 0	33 0	14 0	13 19	20 8	140 0	140 0	8 0	7 14	8 0	Bankura.	
												13 0	13 8	19 8	340 0	240 0	300 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.
												13 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore
												{ 14 0	14 0 }	19 0	120 0	120 0		8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
												{ 11 8	14 8 }								
												15 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0		8 12	8 12	9 0	Howrah.

Central Districts.

Central Districts.																		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	16 0	15 4	20 0	100 0	110 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 9	Nuddas
...	14 8	14 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Jessore
...	16 0	17 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Moorsshedabad
...	18 8	13 8	18 12	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	Dinapore
...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah
...	Rajshahye.*
...	15 0	16 5	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 6	7 6	8 0	Rungpore
...	10 8	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	15 12	15 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	7 14	8 0	Pubna
...	6 0	6 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Darjeeling
...	10 0	10 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpigoree
...	Cooch Behar †

Eastern Districts.

Eastern Districts.																		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
...	14 0	14 0	29 0	100 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Dacca.
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore
...	13 8	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Baekergunge.
...	15 0	15 0	...	13 4	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensingh.
...	11 8	11 8	17 4	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sylhet †
...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong †
...	10 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly
...	12 6	12 6	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	Hill Tipperah.

- I In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 9 8 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 17 seers, per rupee
- J In the interior best rice at 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 17 seers, per rupee
- K Prices much easier in the Bhowanigunge sub-division
- L In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 20 seers, and gram from 6-6 to 10 seers, per rupee
- M In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 16 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee
- N In the interior prices range as follow —Best rice from 13 to 14 seers, common rice from 12-2 to 16 seers, paddy from 24 to 40 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee
- O In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11 seers, common rice from 10-10 to 15 seers, and gram from 11-6 to 16 seers, per rupee.
- P In the interior price of best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 12-2 to 17 seers, and gram from 12-2 to 18 seers, per rupee
- Q In the interior price of best rice from 14 to 16 seers, and common rice from 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.
- R In the interior price of best rice from 10 to 16 seers, and common rice from 12 to 21 seers, per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number		DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																									
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— (UMBROO, BAJRA)													
			Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year											
BEHAR																												
27	Patna	17 0	16 8	24 0	19 12	19 12	31 4	12 0	12 0		17 0	16 0	21 0															
28	Gya	11 8	11 0	18 0	16 8	15 8	21 0	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	13 8															
29	Shahabad	14 8	14 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 0													
30	Tirhoot	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	17 8															
31	Saran	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 8	13 8	16 8															
32	Chumpanan . . .	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 8	16 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	18 0															
33	Monghyr	15 7	16 8	15 7	23 6	23 1	29 4	8 4	8 4	12 6	11 5	13 6	16 8															
34	Bhagulpore . . .	16 2	15 2	15 2	21 7	20 3		10 1	10 11	15 2	13 0	12 10	17 11															
35	Purneah	16 0	16 0	15 0				13 8	13 0	16 0	{ 14 0 to 19 0 }		14 0	17 0														
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	{ 11 4 to 20 0 }		30 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	17 8	12 0	12 0													
ORISSA																												
37	Cuttack*	15 12	14 7	21 0				18 6	18 6	23 10	{ 26 4 to 30 8 }		30 8															
38	Pooree	14 7	11 13	17 1				17 1	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	35 7															
39	Balasore ..	11 0	11 0	12 0				16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	38 0															
CHOTA NAGPORE.																												
South-West Frontier Agency																												
40	Hasareebagh	10 8	10 8	12 8	{ 14 0 to 16 0 }		30 0	{ 8 12 to 10 0 }		14 0	13 0	14 0	11 0															
41	Lohardugga . . .	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	17 0															
42	Singbhoom*	11 0	11 0	18 0				12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0															
43	Maubhoom	11 8	10 8	12 0	{ 16 0 to 23 0 }		30 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	40 0												

- * Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette
- S In the interior prices range as follow —W heat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 11 4 seers, common rice from 12 to 16-8 seers, lesser millet from 22 to 28 seers, and gram from 11 8 to 18 8 seers, per rupee
- T In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 14 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11-8 seers, and gram 17 seers, per rupee
- U In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 16 seers, common rice from 10 to 20 seers, maize from 12 8 to 30 seers, and gram from 13 to 21 seers, per rupee

CALCUTTA,
The 25th August 1874

Districts of Bengal on the 22nd August 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET— OHOLUN, JOWAR			LARGE MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA			MAIZE OR INDIAN- COEN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.		
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year

BEHAR

[illegible]

ORISSA

			17	1	17	1		...	..		24	15	24	15	26	4	300	0	300	0		10	10	10	8	9	2	Cuttack
											22	5	21	0	23	5	100	0	100	0	..	12	0	12	0	9	0	Pooree.
											11	0	11	0	10	0	280	0	280	0		8	0	8	0	7	0	Balassore

CHOTA NAGPORE.

**South-West Frontier
Agency**

[illegible]

V In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 11-4 to 11 seers, barley from 18 to 19 a seer, best rice from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 15 seers, maize from 16-8 to 17 8 a seer, and grain from 13 8 to 16 8 seers, per rupee

W In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat from 10 to 14 s. 14, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 9 to 16 seers, bulrush millet 17 seers, maize from 14 to 24 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers, per rupee

X In the interior rice is sold from 34 to 42 serra per rupa

Y In the interior price of best rice from 12 to 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ crs, and common rice from 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers, per rupee

Y In the interior prices of best rice from 12 to 15 1/2 seers, and common rice from 12 1/2 to 15 seers, per rupee
Z In the interior prices range as follow — Wheat from 10 to 12 seers, best rice from 10 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 9 to 10 seers, per rupee

Published for general information

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd August 1874

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL			
<i>Western Districts</i>			
BUREWAN DIVISION	1 Bordwan, 24th* Aug 1874	1 11	Rainfall at Ranergunge 1 16, Bood hood 2 40, Cutwah 85, Culna 4 55, Jehana-bad nil, want of rain complained of, prospects of crops not satisfactory, aous or early crop being cut in Cutwa, outturn short, fever as before
	2 Bankoora, 22nd „ „	4 20	Heavy showers fell during the week but more or less unevenly distributed General prospects improved, cultivation backward in a few places Aous or early rice generally in ear Indum corn, kheri, &c, almost all gathered Outturn very good
	3 Beerbhoom, 22nd „ „	80	Showery State and prospects of crops west of the railway continue excellent, fair throughout the rest of the district, excepting Burwan division and eastern portion of Mouressai, where the continued drought prevents transplantation, little hope of a fair crop in that part of the district Rain wanted all over the east of the district Export by rail of fortnight ending 15th August, 185 maunds, all to Moorshedabad district Prices rising
	4 Midnapore, 22nd „ „	2 12	Fine and dry up to Friday, on which day copious rain began to fall and continued till the despatch of the report On the whole the weather is favorable Prospects in the south of the district reported good elsewhere about average, except in the extreme north of thence Chundernag and Ghuttal, where, over a limited area, almost complete drought and marked failure, in sowing, the late rice crop, is reported The indigo yield has turned out better than was expected
	5 Hooghly, 22nd „ „	20	Wind chiefly from south east Heavy passing clouds, but little or no rain In Serampore the rainfall was 77 Aous crops and pite fur Amun or late rice crop partially planted out in few thins only in the remainder it cannot now be planted out Rain still holds off except at and close round Serampore
	Howrah, 22nd „ „	2 37	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district, weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy Wind from south and east The aous or early rice crop on the high lands is suffering Lands are being prepared for transplanting the late rice seedlings and in some parts transplanting has commenced, but the dry throughout the district is for rain, unless there is heavy rain in a few days, there will be very little of the late rice crops The pite and sugarcane are flourishing
<i>Central Districts</i>			
SUNDERBAND DIVISION	6 24 Pargunnahs, 24th† Aug 1874	5 02	Very close during the first part of the week, with occasional light showers Warm and rainy during the latter part Heavy rain fell during the week in the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Buripore, and Bussahat sub divisions Transplantation of the amun or late rice in these sub divisions is now being rapidly proceeded with Rain much needed in the other places Harvest of the aous or early rice and pite progressing The former will be a fair average crop, the latter an exceptionally good one But owing to scarcity of water in some sub divisions much difficulty is felt in maturing the plant Fever still very prevalent in Diamond Harbour, Buripore, Bussahat, and Sakhari
	7 Nudda, 22nd Aug 1874	7 2	The rainfall has been and still is very small The aous or early rice crop is being harvested, the estimate given in last week seems still pretty correct, though in some parts the outturn is rather better than was expected Of the amun or late rice crop only about one fourth has been transplanted Rivers have generally slightly fallen
	8 Jessore 22nd „ „	7 5	Generally cloudy The rainfall still continues very scanty The early rice cut and uncut may be taken, notwithstanding all drawbacks, inundation doing damage at some place and drought at others, as being about a 12 annas crop The late rice or amun also promises fairly In Jemdah, Magoorah, and Nurad, broadcast sowing, prevails In Jessore, Khoorna, and Baguhat, transplanting is more or less prevalent, and the rain planting has been considerably interfered with by the drought, which has also been injurious to the higher ground crop known as the <i>chota amun</i> Nevertheless if rain falls now, the prospects continue good The indigo outturn is generally favorable, prices of food grains have fallen in those places where early rice is ready In Hummacond it had fallen to 20 seers, and though the return shows a rise to 17 seers, later information shows it as having again fallen to 19 seers Where the crop has not found its way to the market and in those parts of the district where the amun or late rice largely preponderates, prices still continue as high as 11 to 13 seers, but as the harvest progresses, a further fall is to be expected

* Telegram of the 24th August received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

† Report of the 21st August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL. — (Contd.)			
Central Districts — (Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 22nd Aug 1871	Not received	The week has been characterized by the same want of rain as its predecessor. A few showers fell in different parts of the district, but have not been sufficient to improve prospects. A heavy shower has, however, fallen on the day of report. It is not yet known how far it extended. The late rice crop continued in the critical state already noticed. Munzapore and the west part of Sooty are suffering as much from drought as the western thins of the Sudder sub-division. Telegraphed on the 25th August one inch and half of rain since Saturday, further falls probable.
	10 Dinagore, 21st Aug 1871	1.13	Partial rain. In some parts heavy, in others deficient. The bhador or early crop is being reaped, more rain is wanted to render the winter crop safe.
	11 Maldah, 22nd Aug 1871	1.11	Cloudy and sunny alternately. Weather warm, rain much wanted, heavy clouds collecting on Saturday evening. The bhador or early crop now being harvested, and though it has been injured in places by the rise of the Mohana, is on the whole a very good crop, more rain is wanted for finishing the transplanting of the late rice crop.
	12 Rajshahy, 22nd " "	1.19	The rainfall of the week has been very scanty all over the district. Rain is much needed for the a us or early rice which is still standing, is also for the topa (transplanted) paddy, and if it does not soon fall in sufficient abundance, a partial or total failure will be the result. The deep water rice is doing well, and believed to be safe. Prices have been stationary in some parts, in others they have fallen. The lowest rate reported is 19 seers and highest 12 seers per rupee.
	13 Rangpur, 21st " "	1.07	Very slight showers fell constantly, but not sufficient to fill the rain gauge, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch fell on the 18th and the same quantity on the 20th. Reports are still favorable to the north and east where transplanting is active, but elsewhere the cry is for rain. Much of the land is yet untouched, and it will soon be too late to cultivate the high lands this year.
	14 Bogra, 22nd " "	2.62	A deficiency of rainfall is reported to be doing harm in the north of the district. In all other parts of the district the crops are doing well. The a us or early rice crop is nearly cut, and the transplanting of the a us or late rice is nearly finished. Sugarcane, jute, mulberry, and kharur (puls) are doing well. General health good.
	15 Pabna, 22nd " "	3.38	Dry and hot. Slight rain in the nights of the 19th and 20th. Clouds accumulate daily, but pass off without rain or with slight showers only. The water of the river is receding and want of rain is much felt. The prospects of the a us or late paddy are good, but subsidence of water may prove injurious. Harvesting of the jute commenced. Fever prevails.
COCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Dujchingi, 21st " "	5.13	Very favorable weather. Rain has fallen every day in the hills and terai, but not often heavily. Crops in both the plain and the hills are reported as progressing very favorably. The new maize has come into the market and is selling at Rs. 2 per mowal.
	17 Julpigoria, 21st " "	7.31	Heavy rain has fallen this week, falling mostly at night with bright hot days. Now wither could be better for the hyacinth and water crop. The planting of the a us or late rice is rapidly completed and the a us or early rice is cut. The a us or early crop is still doing well, and a few comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.
	Coch Behar 20th " "	5.67	Rain on five out of the seven days, falling mostly at night. A heavy quantity of rain fell on the 18th, but the rest of the week the weather was very dry. The a us or early rice is cut, and the a us or late rice is nearly cut. The a us or early crop is still doing well, and a few comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.
Eastern Districts			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 21st Aug 1871	1.16	Weather very windy. State of crop same as last week. Full uncertainty.
	19 Faridkot, 22nd " "	1.17	Less than last week, but still in the 22nd. Weather generally cloudy. The a us or early crop is cut, and the a us or late rice is nearly cut. The a us or early crop is still doing well, and a few comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.
	20 Bickerghatta, 20th Aug 1871	7.3	Cloudy and cool. Rain somewhat deficient. Prospects good.
	21 Mymensingh, 21st " "	2.31	Hot with light showers. In Kishoreganj sub-division on the 15. Very much means reported everywhere much land still remains for transplanting of the late rice. The a us or early crop is cut, and the a us or late rice is nearly cut. The a us or early crop is still doing well, and a few comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.
	22 Sylhet, 18th Aug 1871	2.06	Very close weather. Prospects good. In excess on the high lands with more rain. The a us or early crop is cut, and the a us or late rice is nearly cut. The a us or early crop is still doing well, and a few comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.

• Telegram of the 24th August, received in the same day shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGALEE.—(Concl'd)			
<i>Eastern Districts—(Concl'd) *</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, 20th Aug 1874.	27	Hot and unseasonably dry for the time of the year Reaping of the aous or early rice crop continues and the outturn is fair Rain is now much wanted for the amun or late rice crop, and the unusually dry weather retards transplanting Cholera reported from Chuckeria and fever from Moukal (Cox's Bazar)
	24 Noakholly, 20th " "	4.76	Weather cloudy and rainy Aous or early rice has in some places been reaped and promises well Transplantation of amun or late rice is going on Rain has done much good to the standing crops
	26 Tipperah, 21st " "	87	Bright and hot, very little rain Much more and heavy rain is greatly required for the amun or late rice, which is being transplanted If heavy rain does not come within the next fortnight this crop will suffer considerable loss The aous or early crop is still being harvested, and will yield a fair average outturn
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 18th Aug 1874	1.13	Hot and cloudy, with slight showers at intervals, almost invariably in the afternoon. The jomeas are now engaged in reaping their paddy crops The cotton is doing well The plough cultivators have nearly finished their transplanting operations, more rain is wanted by them
	Hill Tipperah, 19th Aug 1874	0.46	Very little rain for the time of year Transplanting is going on The aous or early rice crop is nearly all cut, it will be below the average More rain is much needed. Prices stationary
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVISION	27 Patna, 24th Aug * 1874	1.82	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear with heavy showers at intervals, all over the district, transplanting of rice plants in some places is being carried on vigorously and in others nearly completed Health of the district on the whole good
	28 Gaya, 22nd " "	2.38	Fair weather Crops still good, but rain is wanted for the rice.
	29 Shahabad, 22nd " "	1.04	Cloudy and unsettled, with occasional and heavy showers State and prospects of crops very good so far The sawan and "tengoon" (millets) are being cut and gathered Rice transplanting has nearly come to an end The bhadoi or early crop promises to be a good harvest generally In a few places more rain is still required for the rice crops Health of the district on the whole good
	30 Tirhoot, 22nd " "		Hot and cloudy In the Hajepore Sub division rain is very much wanted on all sides for the autumn crops, which are becoming jeopardized In the Darbhanga Sub-division, with the exception of Nizambustee police station (Waresnagore Bazar Circle) the outturn of the bhadoi or early crops will not be under 10 or over 12 annas on the whole In Waresnagore one third of the crop has been lost, and half the remainder is jeopardized by continued drought This drought has had a prejudicial effect on the prospects of the winter rice, and has checked transplanting operations Copious rain within a fortnight may secure a crop, averaging from 10 to 12 annas except Waresnagore, where, under favorable circumstances not more than from 8 to 12 annas crop can be expected Generally the prospects of winter crop suggest grounds for watchfulness, and in Waresnagore for anxiety
			In Mudhoobunnee Sub division, murwa (millet), makai or Indian corn, and sama or grass seed crops are being reaped Outturn of murwa 12 annas, and of makai and sama 16 annas Prospects of gumma and aous or early rice duly becoming worse owing to the continued drought Little if any, will ever be reaped The broadcast paddy will hold out, and there is much of it Of the other paddy, only three fourths yet transplanted It is suffering much and while the drought lasts, the remainder cannot be transplanted Great anxiety is felt regarding this crop
			In the Tejapore Sub division, bhadoi or early crop all round about 10 annas, makai or Indian corn is better than murwa (millet), paddy is bad In the Sattamurhee sub division serious damage has been done to the crops from rain keeping off, the little rain that has fallen, has benefited the latest sown makai and sathi, and given life to the rice in the "banga" soils The prospects for the future were very bright, but the present drought has reduced expectations to about half as much Indian corn and the earliest sown sathi It is too early to speak positively regarding the agham or late crops but the general expectation is that there will be only 8 annas bhadoi, or early crops The prospect of crops in the Sudler Sub division is equally gloomy Rain is much wanted Cholera prevailing at Siachhur
	31 Sirsi, 22nd " "	3.13	Cloudy with intervals of clear weather East wind prevailing Rain more or less throughout the district, except within the jurisdiction of the out posts of Mithungunge, in thana Bussuntapore, Mohurani in Mushrak, in the Sudder Sub division, Kutiya in thana Burraguon, and Gopalgunge in Burrowlee, in the Sewan Sub division Rain very unevenly distributed While five inches in one day fell at Sirsi, the rainfall at Hutiwa on the same day was only two tenths The bhadoi or early crops generally promise well, early murwa (millet) shama (grass seed), tengoon (millet), and Indian corn are being harvested. Manufacture of indigo is going on Agham or late rice is being transplanted, but general transplantation is still retarded in many parts of the district by the want of rain Prices steady High flood in the Ganges—within 9 inches of previous flood and still rising Cholera decreasing

* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

No	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BEHAR —(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVN	32 Champaran, 21st Aug 1874.	0 57	Very hot and close, with heavy clouds and occasional bright sun. There has been general rain at Rammugur where the prospects of the rice are good. Elsewhere there have been showers varying from 4 inches to 5 10 with hot sunny intervals. The weather has been favorable for the bhadoi or early crops except in Rammugur. More rain is wanted for the rice. Transplanting progresses favorably, except in a few tracts where the rainfall has been insufficient.
	33 Monghyr, 22nd Aug 1874	99	Hot and cloudy. The prospects continue good although the rainfall is short, the rice crop will be a good one if sufficient rain falls during the next month. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen during the past 24 hours which has done much good. In Khurruckpore rain is urgently wanted, in Jamoore prospects continue good. Beegoosarn report not received but the prospects, except on those lands inundated by the river, are generally reported good. Much sickness in the town.
BHAGALPORE DIVN	34 Bhagalpur, 24th "	1 20	It has been raining south of the Ganges the past week, but showers rather too partial, good has been done but in heavy rain is required. Reports from north most satisfactory, though there rain is now looked for. General health very good.
	35 Purneah, 22nd " "	2 09	Rains more or less every 24 hours, more frequently in the nights than in the day. The Indian corn and bhadoi or early crops are yielding a full harvest. Winter rice prospects good. Prices falling rapidly.
	36 Sonthal Pergannahs, 22nd Aug 1874	3 13	Heavy rain began at 3 P.M. of the 21st and has been raining steadily till the hour of the despatch of this report. It looks like the best rainfall of the season. Deoghur 144, Godda 20, Rajmahal 57 of which 5 inches fell on the 19th a very heavy shower. Nothing could be better than crops at Doomka and Deoghur. Indica in and mill crops being gathered in Deoghur, outturn excellent. <i>Seth Jhori</i> (paddy) expected in 10 days doing very well, though a little late in Doomka but everything is doing extremely well. In Jamtara all crops are doing well. Indica in doing well. Rain wanted in Mohaspore, but crops doing well. Indica in being gathered. Great damage in Rajmahal from floods. Ganges drowned deer. Rain badly wanted in Godda. Crops yellow and sickly.
ORISSA			
ORISSA DIVISION	37 Cuttack, 21st Aug 1874	3 12	Weather cloudy, but breaks of sunshine daily. The crops which were under water have suffered very slightly in a few places. Floods have generally subsided. Crops flourishing. Cholera has decreased.
	38 Pooree, 20th " "	3 29	There has been abundant rain in rise of the rivers. The weeding of the early rice crops continues and it is beginning to come into ear. The later rice continues to be transplanted and has been to be weeded. The crops on low lands have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in flood in some parts. The prospects are, however, yet fair and hopeful. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being gathered with a fair outturn in some of the (pulses) castor and flax (oilseeds) are growing well. Price satisfactory. Cholera has almost ceased and fever continues in unabated degree.
	39 Balasore, 21st " "	43	During the week the fall has been slight and the inundation has gone down. The damage done has been inconsiderable. The late rice is being planted out. Cattle disease has broken out in two villages.
GOA NAGPORE			
	<i>South West Frontier Agency</i>		
40	Hazoreebagh, 21st Aug 1874	1 35	Early part of the week very fine. Latter part cloudy, rainy and cold. Nothing special to report. Bhadoi or early crops are yielding excellently and the rice is looking very well. Cholera and small pox are about the district.
41	Lohardugga, 22nd Aug 1874	1 59	Seasonable, but little rain for the time of the year. The prospects of both the early and late crops are now very good. The goondhi (millet) is still being harvested in parts and is reported to be an excellent crop. In Palamow too, all the crops promise well. The goondhi and siwan are being cut and the remainder of the bhadoi or early crops is doing well. The paddy transplanting operations have been completed under favorable circumstances. Prices easy. General health pretty good.
42	Singbhoon, 21st Aug 1874	1 75	Rain and sunshine alternately throughout the week. Condition of the crops extremely favorable. The goondhi (millet) has been reaped. In some parts of the district they are beginning to cut the <i>gora dhan</i> . The Indian corn and goondhi crops both excellent. General public health good, but cholera here and there. Condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manbhoom, 22nd Aug 1874	1 39	Unfavorable as only slight showers have fallen when heavy rain was urgently required. The prospects of the rice crops have not improved but are rather worse than at the date of last report and over a considerable extent of the district a very short crop and consequent scarcity next year is now almost certain. From the Gobindpore sub division the reports are better, but in the centre of the district, and to the east and south east the prospects of the great rice crop are bad, as what has been transplanted is suffering for want of water, and from this cause also about one third of the rice lands have not and most probably will not, be planted out, is the time for doing so with any chance of getting a crop has passed. The crops on the high land are all very good, but the seed not produce a supply of more than four months' food. Goondhi (millet) and Indian corn are being gathered. Cold and fever are very prevalent.

* Telegram of the 21st August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th August 1874.

B. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Note on the Rainfall, 1874.

THE Officiating Meteorological Reporter of Bengal has submitted to Government the annexed tables I and II showing the excess or defect of the rainfall of the year up to date of 31st ultimo. The tables shew that the earlier months of the year were wetter than usual, especially February, when rain was universal, the fall in most places much exceeding the average of the month. The months of April and May were generally drier than usual. Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, and Chittagong, were however exceptions.

"The distribution of the rainfall," says the Meteorological Reporter, "in the two first months of the monsoon was generally analogous with its distribution in the earlier months of the monsoons of 1870 and 1872, in both of which the rainfall was scanty in Bengal, and especially so on the Arracan coast, in the earlier months of the monsoon; whereas during the same period in Assam, in parts of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpore, and the Central Provinces, it was equal to or above the average. In Orissa, however, in 1872, owing to storms in the Bay, the rainfall was much above the average; whereas in 1870, it was below." At Akyab, the scantiness of the July rainfall [this year] is unprecedented.

"But the monsoon rains of 1870 and 1872, though generally deficient in the earlier months, and also for the whole year (especially in 1872), over most of Bengal, were *more than usually prolonged*; and the September and October rains were on the whole plentiful and favorably distributed. It may be hoped that such will be the case also in the present year. An early termination of the monsoon rains in the present season would, on account of the backward condition of cultivation, owing to the long drought in June and July, be calculated, in a greater degree than in ordinary years, to cause, as in all similar cases, very serious damage, if not in some places a complete failure of the principal crop."

RAINFALL [BY DIVISIONS], 1874 [Tables I and II summarized]

DIVISIONS	Number of Registering Stations	January to March	April and May	June and July	Total of 1874	Total normal
BURDWAN	{ Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	36.51 24.12	28.54 34.12	135.19 150.85	210.24	264.99
PRESIDENCY	{ Aggregate fall at 5 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	30.98 10.92	26.49 14.20	85.19 117.09	142.62	172.27
RAJSHAHYE	{ Aggregate fall at 7 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	31.79 16.40	72.46 67.15	158.29 200.99	262.44	244.80
COOCH BEHAR	{ Aggregate fall at 3 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	8.05 9.44	52.20 50.88	102.52 226.01	263.37	286.94
DACCA	{ Aggregate fall at 6 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	69.74 27.14	122.04 127.22	156.44 227.05	330.22	381.71
CHITTAGONG	{ Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	22.18 11.65	66.21 63.01	110.73 154.28	199.12	228.94
PATNA	{ Aggregate fall at 8 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	13.51 11.45	3.51 15.09	182.80 147.28	199.91	173.42
BHAGULPORE	{ Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	8.16 6.05	10.03 13.34	104.59 81.84	122.78	101.23
ORISSA	{ Aggregate fall at 5 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	15.53 11.74	10.30 21.29	125.18 110.50	151.00	143.53
CHOTA NAGPORE	{ Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	23.41 8.85	6.59 9.94	69.01 78.88	99.01	97.17
AKYAB	{ Aggregate fall—1874 Normal fall at same station	1.82 1.12	8.23 12.06	62.46 114.51	72.51	127.99

Aggregate of all the totals—1874

2,052.26 inches

Aggregate of the normal fall

2,261.38 "

NOTE—An error was made in the Tirhoot rainfall, from May to July inclusive, given at page 2790 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, 12th instant. The figures should have been 22.10 inches instead of 9.64. The figures at page 2727 in the previous table are correct. The figures for Hill Tipperah also at page 2730 are incorrect. Those at page 2727 are right.

CALCUTTA,
25th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Assistant Secretary.

TABLE I.

Comparison of the Monthly Rainfall in 1874 with the Averages of past years.

Division.	Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
BURDWAN	Burdwan	+0.70	+3.12	+1.04	-0.38	-0.00	+7.32	-7.06
	Ditto—Four Sub-divisional Stations						-0.30	-7.47
	Ransegunge	+1.13	+2.72	-0.79	-1.08	+0.60	-0.72	-8.88
	Bankoora	+1.00	+2.02	-0.00	-1.88	-0.25	+2.21	-4.88
	Beerbhoom (Sooree)	+0.15	+3.14	+0.67	-0.31	-0.46	+0.41	-6.39
	Midnapore	+0.88	+2.20	-0.88	-0.75	-4.64	-4.77	-5.75
	Contai	+0.66	+5.14	-0.28	-0.06	-0.61	-1.58	-0.64
	Hoochly	+0.22	+2.51	-1.98	-3.50	-0.13	-7.57	-7.10
	Howrah	+0.16	+2.08	-2.60	-2.46	-2.30	-10.40	-6.75
RESIDENCY	Saugor Island	+1.00	+2.87	-1.37	-0.81	-1.12	-1.37	-3.69
	Calcutta	+0.41	+3.05	+0.92	-1.05	-4.27	-4.01	-4.14
	24 Pargunnahs (average of 8 stations)	+0.83	+3.81	+0.25	-3.36	-1.50	+1.09	-5.53
	Kishnagur	+0.00	+3.34	+0.74	-0.02	-1.03	+1.09	-4.39
	Nuddea (average of 5 stations)	+1.70	+1.83	-0.12	-3.52	-1.09	-3.00	-0.56
RAJSHAHYE	Berhampore	+0.40	+1.05	-0.00	+0.43	0.00	+0.05	-4.80
	Dinapore	-0.07	+1.17	+0.12	+0.53	-3.72	-5.55	+1.08
	Mudnah	-0.20	-0.17	+0.00	+0.87	-0.11	+0.19	+1.64
	Beaulah	+0.30	+1.34	-1.07	+0.08	+1.09	-4.76	-6.75
	Ranapore	+3.08	+1.24	+0.44	+1.15	-0.08	-4.07	+2.05
	Hograh	+2.31	+4.81	-0.77	+2.33	-0.98	+0.05	-8.16
	Purnea	+0.21	+0.70	+0.20	-0.83	+3.04	-4.43	-0.80
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	0.54	-0.30	-0.85	+2.70	-3.40	+3.09	-14.44
	Julpigoree	+0.85	+0.18	-1.33	-1.39	+3.78	-5.55	-5.76
	Buxa	-0.04	+0.37	+0.67	+1.48	-1.04	+4.38	-15.81
DACCA	Dacca	+0.14	+1.18	+2.70	-3.77	+3.58	-0.96	-7.23
	Furadipore	+0.01	+2.84	+2.51	-4.48	+3.87	-6.94	-8.25
	Burnessul	+0.06	+7.08	-1.71	-2.24	-3.41	-0.16	+3.30
	Mymensing	+0.92	+2.73	+1.69	-1.21	-8.81	-7.72	-8.07
	Sylhet	+1.01	+3.14	+3.79	-6.01	-3.11	-0.51	-9.15
	Cachar	+1.78	+2.84	+2.90	-1.97	+4.76	-2.28	-5.85
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	-0.20	+1.56	+0.96	-4.53	+6.52	-0.60	-7.80
	Noakhali	-0.11	+2.50	+0.71	-4.20	+5.34	-1.65	-4.04
	Tippurah (Comilla)	+0.51	+1.01	+1.15	-5.75	+4.72	-0.30	-1.82
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	+0.02	+1.30	+1.51	-4.21	+3.91	-0.08	-0.20
PATNA	Patna	-0.14	-0.15	+0.07	-0.05	-1.08	+4.83	+1.40
	Behar			+0.05	-0.44	-1.09	+5.13	+3.04
	Dinapore		+0.25	+0.31	-0.51	-0.99	+7.33	+2.88
	Gya	+0.50	+0.60	-0.63	-0.54	-0.71	+5.17	-4.75
	Shahabad (Arrah)	-0.63	+0.47	-0.40	-0.80	-1.25	+10.28	-0.88
	Tirhoot (Muzaffarpore)	-0.70	+0.42	-0.38	+0.01	-1.88	+3.80	
	Sarun (Chuprah)	-0.51	+0.42	-0.14	-0.55	-1.20	+3.91	+2.43
	Chumparun (Molecharne)	-0.33	+0.86	-0.81	-0.30	-0.24	+3.75	-3.62
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	-0.02	+0.67	-0.21	-0.12	+0.33	+10.00	-0.39
	Bhagnipore	-0.15	+0.80	-0.38	-0.08	-0.35	+7.01	-3.15
	Purneah	-0.38	+1.25	-0.51	+0.60	-1.08	+2.75	+2.93
	Southal Pargunnah (Deoghar)	+0.02	+1.50	-0.67	-0.69	-2.13	+8.99	-0.44
ORISSA	Cuttack	+1.30	+1.77	-0.44	-1.65	+1.66	+7.52	+4.98
	False Point	+0.62	+0.19	-0.83	-2.59	-0.88	-3.09	+0.05
	Poorie	+0.78	-0.23	-0.04	-1.52	-2.04	+3.18	+2.37
	Balasore	-0.61	+2.33	-0.98	-2.18	-3.10	-0.40	+1.70
	Simulpore	+0.00	-0.43	+0.10	-0.42	+1.63	+0.51	-3.61
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh	+0.54	+2.79	-0.81	-0.15	+0.04	+3.04	-5.10
	Ranchee	+0.54	+2.59	+0.47	-0.34	-0.00	-0.70	+0.84
	Sankhoom (Chyabasa)	+0.41	+3.45	+1.06	-1.43	-0.70	-0.44	-0.51
	Maubhoom (Puruleah)	+1.83	+2.42	-0.11	-0.31	-0.37	-1.00	-5.70
ASSAM	Gualpara	+0.06	+0.78	+0.86	+3.86	+8.22	-9.90	+5.44
	Gowhaty	-0.06	+0.66	+2.51	-1.33	+2.21	-8.22	
	Tezporo	-0.36	+0.70	+2.44	+1.40	+11.18	-9.19	
	Nowgong	-0.56	+0.00	+1.01	-3.40	+1.53	-5.86	
	beebasagor	+1.27	+0.76	+0.18	+3.74	+18.86	+11.46	
	Nazorah	+0.56	+2.58	+1.94	+4.20	+21.78	+1.70	
	Luckimpore (Dobrooghur)	+0.71	-0.80	+0.30	+0.14			
	Naga Hills (Samooogoodung)	+0.73	+1.77	+0.00	-1.32	+1.42		
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES	Shillong	+1.20	+1.96	-0.27	+0.01			
	Cherra Poongee	+0.63	+1.52	+5.44	-4.09			
	Akshab	-0.35	-0.22	+1.23	-0.17	-2.42	-21.50	-31.61
	Benares	-0.60	-0.13	-0.21	-0.30	-0.58	+9.77	-3.99
	Goruckpore	-0.72	+0.68	-0.26	-0.22	-1.41	+3.75	
	Jhansi	-1.03	-0.22	-0.31	-0.03	-0.38	-0.55	
	Lucknow	-1.20	+0.16	-0.14	-0.25	-0.77	+7.85	
	Arra	-0.57	-0.26	-0.38	-0.07	-0.64	+1.14	
	Ajmere	-0.00	+0.16	-0.18	-0.17	+0.24	+2.09	
	Bareilly	-1.00	-0.31	-0.15	-0.45	-0.38	+1.40	
	Roorkee	-0.67	+0.41	+1.21	-0.42	-0.37	+7.17	+4.95

CALCUTTA, the 10th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg Meteorological Reporter.

TABLE II.

Division	Stations	Year	January	February	March	Excess or	April	May	Excess or	June	July	Excess or
			1874.	Average	1874	defect	1874	Average	1874	1874	Average	1874
BURDWAN	Burdwan	14-17	772		286	+486	572	619	-47	2378	2312	+666
	Ditto—Four Sub-Divisional Stations		635				456			1535		-777
	Ranagunge	7	478		173	+305	291	339	-48	1907	2352	-445
	Bankura	16-18	503		252	+251	283	496	-193	1809	2161	-352
	Boraboom (Sooree)	11	506		182	+324	250	336	-83	2146	2144	+2
	Midnapore	8-10	511		231	+280	207	746	-539	1297	2339	-1042
	Contai	6-7	781		239	+542	465	621	-156	2353	2157	+196
	Howrah	9	530		472	+58	558	960	-432	1008	2307	-1299
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	6-7	490		528	-38	310	695	-170	1093	2319	-1229
	Saugor Island	6-7	458		208	+250	407	680	-103	2440	2665	-225
	Calcutta	32	665		247	+418	230	708	-54	1578	2519	-941
	24 Pargunnahs (average of eight Stations)	4	438				369			1519	2369	-850
	Kishinihar	10-14	703		219	+484	631	1117	-486	1734	2064	-330
	Nudda (average of five Stations)	4	650		176	+474	613	748	-138	1374	2071	-697
RAJSHAHY	Jessore	12-16	618		245	+373	672	1133	-515	1387	2396	-1009
	Bachampore	16-18	325		230	+95	657	614	+43	1665	1990	-325
	Dumrao	12-14	286		164	+122	691	1005	-719	1214	1661	-447
	Maidah	16-18	315		313	+2	570	494	+76	2040	1997	+43
	Maidah	17-14	323		262	+61	955	718	+237	1717	3168	-1451
	Rangpur	12-14	675		135	+540	1301	1254	+47	3840	4058	-218
	Bogra	10-13	825		290	+535	1431	1355	+76	2718	4529	-2811
	Pubna	7-8	110		282	-172	1579	1108	+471	1175	2536	-1361
COOCH BEHAR	Darjiling	11-14	192		951	-759	1025	1086	-61	1408	5613	-4205
	Talpara	4-5	292		200	+92	1528	1251	+277	3605	6736	-3131
	Buxa	5	301		301	+0	2007	2714	-713	10239	11662	-1423
DACCA	Dacca	13-14	683		261	+422	1613	1692	-79	1258	2077	-1819
	Fattpore	11	657		359	+298	1671	1712	-41	1107	2686	-1579
	Buraila	5-6	705		275	+430	521	1086	-565	3286	3072	+214
	Mymensing	9-10	776		251	+525	1491	1913	-522	2043	4238	-2195
	Sylhet	14-18	1492		636	+856	3993	3633	+360	3114	6805	-3691
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	14-16	444		280	+164	1766	1347	+419	2987	4193	-1206
	Naikhal	11-17	596		216	+380	1193	1185	+18	3175	3138	+37
	Tippara (Cumilla)	13-14	638		319	+319	1818	1171	-647	2285	3041	-813
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	641		280	+361	1538	1628	-90	2428	3146	-718
PATNA	Patna	11-12	141		163	-22	937	147	-110	2786	1691	+1095
	Bahia	4	265				922	244	-122	2114	2000	+114
	Dumrao	4	141				Nil	150	-150	2705	1084	+1621
	Gya	10-12	260		194	+66	607	14	-17	1988	1806	+182
	Shahidul (Arrah)	15-18	176		211	-35	605	209	-134	2511	2121	+390
	Turk (Meerut)	13-15	119		204	-85	116	1	-17	1737	1737	+0
	Saran (Bhupathi)	15-18	148		173	-25	Nil	1	-1	2118	1604	+514
	(Bumpan) (Moti)	10-12	131		160	-29	186	218	-37	2008	2005	+3
BHAGULPORE	Monghyi	17-18	199		155	+44	316	105	+211	2711	1882	+829
	Bhagulpore	17-18	145		158	-13	309	352	-43	2120	1947	+173
	Purnia	9-4	170		174	-4	181	401	-220	1112	2604	-1492
	South Pargunnahs (Deoghar)	4-5	262		108	+154	608	678	-70	2156	1701	+455
ORISSA	Cuttack	15-16	473		261	+212	948	948	-0	1405	2077	-1672
	Pulse Point	7	330		238	+92	200	548	-218	1111	2000	-889
	Poore	16-17	171		171	+0	935	901	+34	2113	1767	+346
	Balasore	12-14	190		380	-190	197	725	-535	1851	2112	-261
CHOTA NAGPORE	Sambalpur	9-12	113		100	+13	250	119	+131	2895	2615	+280
	Hazaribagh	8-9	410		118	+292	149	170	-22	2060	2206	-146
	Ranchi	16-19	685		375	+310	161	208	-47	1750	1756	-6
	Sambhoon (Chybasu)	4-5	687		260	+427	147	400	-253	1585	1960	-375
AYYAH	Manbhoom (Purulia)	9-12	530		177	+353	178	226	-44	1208	1876	-668
	Goolpara	9-10	433		213	+220	2995	1737	+1258	4096	4542	-446
	Gowhatti	12-14	661		347	+314	1702	1701	+1	2599	2599	+0
	Tripore	12-14	675		278	+397	2351	1699	+652	3004	3004	+0
	Nowgong	12-14	675		541	+134	1046	1418	-372	2984	2984	+0
	Sachinpur	14-16	1001		741	+260	4843	2083	+2760	3080	3080	+0
	Nazim	12-13	1274		726	+548	4287	1185	+3102	2842	2842	+0
	Luckimpore (Debroo)	4	1161		1119	+42	1814	1814	+0	4302	4302	+0
NORTH WEST-ERN PROVINCE	Naga Hills (Sammoo-gooding)	5-6	653		307	+346	703	783	-80	1657	1657	+0
	Shillong	7	437		208	+229	1290	895	+395	3017	2654	+363
	Cuttack	7-15	1670		911	+759	1290	895	+395	2654	2654	+0
	Akyab	11-15	182		112	+70	823	1206	-383	6246	11181	-4935
	Binnar	11-12	639		177	+462	Nil	678	-678	2372	1760	+612
	Gumkora	8	110		10	+100	630	193	-183	2171	2171	+0
	Thana	7-10	Nil		11	-11	Nil	611	-611	1728	1728	+0
	Tu know	4	66		170	-104	Nil	102	-102	2017	2017	+0
NORTH WEST-ERN PROVINCE	Agri	11-12	619		181	+438	61	684	-623	1223	1223	+0
	Agri	11-10	619		181	+438	61	684	-623	1223	1223	+0
	Binnar	7-8	10		362	-352	60	11	-11	2161	2161	+0
	Korok	11	606		509	+97	683	112	-571	2876	1664	+1212

CALCUTTA, the 10th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 2nd to 8th Aug 1874	Rain from 9th to 15th Aug 1874	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS
					Inches	Up to date	
BENGAL							
BARDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	1874		
	Bardwan	Bardwan ..	1 01	2 68	41 33	15th Aug	
		Cutwa	1 38	2 32	31 70	ditto	
		Culna	2 04	3 20	31 55	ditto	
		Bood-bood	1 89	1 84	33 00	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1 76	1 07	24 09	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2 21	1 98	27 29	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1 73	3 55	32 34	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3 41	0 90	34 11	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2 58	2 15	22 31	ditto	
		Tumlook	2 50	1 90	30 31	ditto	
		Gurbeta	0 85	1 59	32 06	ditto	
		Contai { Dy Collr's Office Exe Engr's Office	8 53 5 02	3 60 Not rec	16 23 41 35	ditto 8th Aug	
Hooghly	Hooghly Sorampore	2 10 2 07	0 88 2 07	31 12 20 20	15th Aug ditto		
Howrah	Howrah	2 16	2 05	22 26	ditto		
PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
	24 Pargunnahs	Sangor Island	7 10	6 50	40 05	ditto	
		Calcutta	2 80	2 13	32 14	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail	4 24 3 45	1 15 1 08	28 52 27 09	ditto ditto	
		Busseerhat	0 87	0 84	22 24	ditto	
		Batasat	1 34	1 30	20 18	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	3 61	2 62	31 01	ditto	
		Baripore	4 28	0 49	28 34	ditto	
		Satkhua	1 52	0 59	24 53	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2 46	2 18	28 43	ditto	
		Dum Dum	2 90	1 01	24 10	ditto	
		Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1 68	0 40	32 70	ditto
	Bongong		0 59	0 78	26 12	ditto	
	Mehrporo		0 08	1 58	30 73	ditto	
	Choudangah		0 78	2 52	32 73	ditto	
	Kooshtea		0 81	1 56	31 16	ditto	
	Jessore	Ranaghat	3 12	2 08	30 30	ditto	
		Jessore	2 33	0 08	29 78	ditto	
		Narail	1 63	0 70	34 04	ditto	
		Khoolna	2 15	2 00	35 03	ditto	
		Jhenidah	0 47	0 41	31 77	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0 64	0 18	31 51	ditto	
	Moorsheadabad	Magoorah	1 07	0 46	31 37	ditto	
		Berhampore	0 94	0 34	26 75	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	2 52	0 80	30 11	ditto	
		City Moorsheadabad	1 31	1 64	31 05	ditto	
		Jungipore	4 07	0 13	33 40	ditto	
		Azimungo	1 38	0 48	32 32	ditto	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0 60	1 06	28 07	ditto	
	RAJSHAHY	Maldah	Maldah	2 66	0 32	41 89	ditto
Rajshahye		Nattoro	0 01	2 00	32 46	ditto	
		Bavleah	2 00	0 90	28 84	ditto	
Rangpore		Nattoro	3 15	2 09	45 08	ditto	
		Rangpore	0 38	0 69	59 01	ditto	
		Bhowningunj	0 37	3 12	40 62	ditto	
Bogra		Titalya	1 45	1 73	67 09	ditto	
		Bogra	0 72	2 43	51 39	ditto	
Pubna		Pubna	0 78	0 71	33 13	ditto	
		Seragunj	1 00	1 11	35 49	ditto	
COCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec 4 80	Not rec 4 78	50 50 65 77	31st July 15th Aug	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	3 30	4 5	71 62	ditto	
		Bodah	6 23	4 1	75 62	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's "	7 16 7 10	13 6 13 81	141 50 151 91	ditto ditto	
			Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	6 28	2 15	10 85	ditto	From 12th April

